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His Royal Highness Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, eldest son of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was married in St Paul's Cathedral yesterday to the Lady Diana Frances Spencer, youngest daughter of the Earl Spencer and the Honourable Mrs Shand Kydd.

Day of unbridled romance in a grey world

By Alan Hamilton

A princely marriage is the brilliant edition of a universal fact and, as such, it rivets mankind. When the couple fluff their lines, the universal fact becomes instantly and poignantly human.

Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of Wales and heir to the Throne, and Lady Diana Frances Spencer, were married before the altar of St Paul's Cathedral at 11.20 am yesterday. she having promised to take Philip Charles Arthur George, and he having omitted to mention that the goods with which he endowed her were worldly ones.

It was the most public of all private moments, watched by 3,500 guests inside Wren's light and majestic cathedral, heard over loudspeakers by one million people lining the processional route, and seen by another 750 million throughout the world on the most popular television programme yet transmitted.

The marriage ceremony, conducted according to the simple rite of the Church of England, was the core and the purpose of a great ceremonial occasion that assumed the gaiety of carnival rather than the gravity of state, with the participation of more crowned heads and commoners than London has seen since the Coronation.

In a grey world, for a troubled nation smarting from a crown of social and political thorns, it was a day of unbridled romance, colour, and celebration, shared with half the globe. But the realities of the times were obliged to intrude discreetly with 4,000 policemen, many of them armed, lining the route, marksmen atop buildings, detectives mingling with the crowds, and two armed police sergeants disguised as footmen riding with the royal coaches.

But there were no unhappy incidents. Even the dismal English summer allowed itself a dry day of close, muggy heat, sunshine, and occasional cloud.

Nevertheless, recent attempts, real or imagined, on the lives of public figures, culminating in the firing of shots in the presence of the Queen at the start of the Trooping the Colour ceremony, have enforced the need for a degree of security uncharacteristic of great British public events.

The day was one of worry, and immense organization, for Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Once the royal couple were safely out of his domain he revealed that the use of police sergeants as footmen had been an arrangement between his force and the Palace, not so much to add to an already weighty security apparatus, as to provide the Royal Family with a feeling of comfort.

But the day ended in relief. All missing persons were found, and in the City of London there was a single arrest, for street trading.

Crowds, drawn from many of the nations over which the British Throne holds titular sway as well as lost colonies such as the United States, had begun to camp along the two mile processional route on Monday, the most favoured vantage point being opposite the door of St Paul's. By yesterday morning every yard was packed by a red, white and blue multitude cheering everything that passed, be it a duchess or a dustcart.

From Buckingham Palace to Ludgate Hill there processed representatives of eight of the nine monarchies remaining in mainland Europe, the King and Queen of Spain having declined their invitation over the issue of Gibraltar's being used as a honeymoon calling place. They were followed by the British Royal Family in strength, led by the Queen in aquamarine, and ending with the bridegroom in the full dress uniform of a naval commander.

But it was for the procession from Clarence House that the ultimate accolade was reserved. Lady Diana, riding in the Glass Coach, sat almost hidden in her spectacular wedding creation of ivory taffeta and old lace.

Only when she stepped from the coach on the arm of her father at the cathedral steps was its true magnificence revealed: a wildly romantic gown with 25ft of train that cascaded like a river behind her down the steps of St Paul's.

Her composure entirely regained after the strain of recent days, she walked the endless three-and-a-half-minute aisle on Lord Spencer's arm to the triumphant strains of Jeremiah Clarke's "Trumpet Voluntary", heralding a service alive with joyful music. It was a long journey; she joined her groom less than one minute late.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, performed the ceremony of marriage, assisted by clergymen of many denominations, including, for the first time at a royal wedding since the Reformation, a Roman Catholic, Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster.

At the moment of Cardinal Hume's participation, independent television lost its precious picture from the cathedral for two minutes because of a power failure, but the BBC cameras caught every moment without fail. Outside, the crowd was stilled as the loudspeakers conveyed the couple's responses,

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A kiss on the balcony to mark their supreme happiness.

A grand act in the theatre of kingship

By Philip Howard

In the familiar Reformation words, with which millions of English men and women have wed for more than three centuries, the Prince of Wales was married to Lady Diana Spencer. It was a grand act in the theatre of kingship: one of the last great ceremonies of the British monarchy this century. It was a colossal media spectacular, watched and wondered over by hundreds of millions at the round earth's imagined corners.

In a mysterious way it was a rite of passage also for the British nations, which still measure their calendrical progress by such royal landmarks: another step to the music of time by which the English monarchy has personified English history and made it human for more than a thousand years.

And it was a very grand English upper-class wedding, with a very English young man and a very English young woman nervously making their awesome old promises, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health.

They got married in the morning: on royal time. Bells chimed, as they are supposed to. And she was—yes, indeed she was—a fair lady. Even St Paul would have agreed that there was more to be said for marriage than that it is preferable to burning. And Sir Christopher would have come back to build his great dome as a stage, rising like a bubble over London, if it had not already been there.

The rosy morn had long since left Tithonus' bed, when the doors of St Paul's were opened on the stroke of nine. There were long, slow queues to get in, as early arrivals were filtered through a close search of bags and bodies. Inside, the great grey and gold ecclesiastical beehive buzzed with a national family wedding. Friends gossiped, enemies kissed one another effusively, and public faces were on view. Families sized each other up. Impossibly thin old gentlemen in spectacular uniforms and impossibly fat old ladies in unsuitable colours cried out for the pens of Gillray and Rowlandson.

Lady Diana's flatmates in various blues were in the front row; Lady Spencer was in the fourth; and Lord Snowdon back in the tenth. Small boys in new suits fidgeted in the front row, and were kept in order by their big sisters.

The cathedral was prismatic with millinery, including such exotic headgear as that worn by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan. Those pillars in the nave not decorated with Prince of Wales feathers sprouted more television crews than John Logie Baird dreamed of. The crimson of Cardinal Hume clashed with the scarlet of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Gentlemen at Arms. Heads of state and first ladies took their places. Nancy Reagan in cheerful salmon-pink, Mitterrand in unfrivolous subfusc, Mrs Thatcher in true-blue pillbox hat, the King of Tonga in his personal reinforced chair (and one saw why).

The ecclesiastical procession was a stately text for an insider's commentary on the Aisles of Power: all those influential former deans of Windsor who have advised on the Prince of Wales's education, the Speaker, who accompanied the Prince in his carriage to his investiture, the disappointed Dean of Westminster playing away from home.

It was a nice touch that the Military Knights at Windsor, those surrogates who go to church in St George's Chapel on behalf of the idle Knights of the Garter every Sunday, had been included in the ceremonial.

The junior members of the Royal Family who have been divorced brought their second wives for the first time to such a royal occasion. The procession erroneously described as Foreign Crowned Heads (few of them have been crowned) made its progress in order of precedence depending on the length of their reigns. Princess Grace of Monaco (not a proper queen) led the way with her tall son, the Hereditary Prince: the King and the Queen of the Belgians, and the King of Norway, Edward VII's last grandson, brought up the rear, flanked by his Crown Prince and Princess.

At length they all to merry London came, and the Lord Mayor bearing the Pearl Sword, and waiving his right to meet the monarch at Temple Bar, received the Queen at the steps of St Paul's. For the first time the cheering could be heard inside. To which the people standing all about, as in approvance did thereto applaud.

The Queen's procession was led by the Ogilvy children, followed by the senior royals in ascending order of precedence: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, 80 this year; Princess Margaret in a colour officially described as azalea/peach with turban: Princess Anne with sharp small yellow silk cap tilted over her right eye. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who has usually been escorted to such occasions by the Prince of Wales, was in sea green, with one of those fluffy powder-puffs she likes on her head. The Queen was in aquamarine and a grave expression.

Behind her came the great-

Continued on page 3, col 6

Fugitive Bani-Sadr escapes to France

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, deposed President of Iran and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, slipped quietly to freedom in France early yesterday. He has lived in hiding in Iran since he was deposed

The French authorities granted him political asylum—the third major figure from Iran to seek refuge in France—despite an official demand from Tehran that he be extradicted.

The former leader landed secretly at a military air base west of Paris at 4.30 am in a Boeing 707 of the Iranian Armed Forces. Officials in Tehran claimed the aircraft had been hijacked. Fighters failed to intercept it.

It was captained by Colonel Behzad Moezi, described by Tehran radio as the late Shah's private pilot.

The radio, monitored by Reuter in London said the deposed leader was accompanied by his Prime Minister Massoud Rajavi, leader of the radical mujahedin organization which helped Mr Bani-Sadr to remain in hiding in Iran.

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, emphasized that Mr Bani-Sadr was free to stay in France provided he made no political statements in contravention of an undertaking he had given that morning.

In the afternoon a press conference was cancelled at the last moment at which details of the escape were expected to be released.

Mr Bani-Sadr will not be welcomed by some other Iranian refugees in France. A member of the staff of Mr Shahpour Baktiar, the former Iranian Prime Minister now also living in exile outside Paris, accused Mr Bani-Sadr of appointing Ayatollah Khalkali as head of the Islamic tribunals and until the day of his overthrow of approving all the crimes committed by the present regime.

In a telephone interview with The Times Mr Bani-Sadr said soon after his arrival in Paris yesterday: "I still believe myself to be duty bound to the nation to struggle for the realization of our original aims at the start of the revolution.

"Mr Khomeini promised me personally many times . . . to respect the right of the people of Iran to democratic liberties . . . Quite the reverse has been achieved . . . The lust after power stopped our progress towards achieving our goals."

Interview and refuge in Paris, page 9
Leading article, page 13

Warwickshire coal boost

Warwickshire could become one of the most profitable and productive coal areas in Britain under a proposal that will be submitted soon to the National Coal Board. An application for planning permission is expected to be filed early next year. The field covers 108 square miles of countryside between Coventry and Leamington Spa and possesses at least 400 million tonnes of recoverable coal, compared with 550 million tonnes in the Vale of Belvoir.

A study into the coalfield is almost complete.

However, like Belvoir, the Warwickshire proposal has already run into objections from conservationists. Two pits, among the most profitable in the country, are mining 1.8 million tonnes a year from the field, and the proposal would be to expand the capacity of these to 3.1 million tonnes a year. A public inquiry would be necessary before the expansion can be made, Page 17



Iran earthquake death toll may be thousands

An earthquake in south-east Iran killed more than 700 people, injured 440 and destroyed several villages. Six weeks ago a tremor in the same area killed 1,000 people. In the latest earthquake, 90 per cent of the houses in some villages were destroyed. The tremor blocked mountain roads, so rescue teams were flown in by helicopers. The governor of Kerman province said the death toll may rise to between 3,000 and 4,000. About half the affected area was lying under rubble. Many people spent the night in the open after the destruction of their homes. Ayatollah Khomeini decreed three days' mourning in the province Page 8

Springbok bāton charge by police

More than 30 people were injured in Wellington when New Zealand police baton charged a march on the South African Consulate by 2,000 opponents of the Springboks rugby tour.

Demonstrators earlier occupied the offices of the Wellington Rugby Union and scattered tickets for the second All Blacks—Springboks test match from a first floor window to protesters below. Police forced their way into the building and arrested the demonstrators.

At Auckland, there were clashes at the offices of Air New Zealand, which is carrying the South Africans during the tour. But the third scheduled match of the Springboks tour was played without trouble at New Plymouth. Bus loads of tour supporters had arrived from Hamilton and violent clashes had been feared.

Page 8

Lebanon dogfight threatens truce

The precarious five-day ceasefire in the Middle East suffered its most severe setback when Israeli fighters shot down a Syrian jet which allegedly tried to intercept a reconnaissance patrol flying over Lebanon. The dogfight highlighted one of the most sensitive sections of the truce negotiated last week by Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy.

The Syrians were not directly involved in the truce negotiations.

'Mistake' over art purchase

An art expert's view that the National Gallery is mistaken in attributing a recently acquired painting to Jean Baptist Weenix has attracted support.

"A courtyard with two figures" is the work of the seventeenth century Dutch artist's son, Mr Stephen Reiss has written to The Times.

Mr Christopher Brown, who has charge of the gallery's Dutch paintings, commented: "We believe it to be by the father, but if it were by the son it would not affect our reason for purchasing a fine example of Italianate Dutch painting" Page 6

Book serial

The extract from Jack Fingleton's book Batting from Memory has been held over until tomorrow.

Police driver sought after Toxteth riot death

The identity of a police driver involved in a hit and run fatality during rioting in Toxteth, Liverpool, on Tuesday night is being sought through an inquiry ordered by Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside.

It is understood that an assistant chief constable from Northumbria will lead the immediate investigation of the incident, which led to the death in hospital yesterday of a crippled man.

The victim, Mr David Moore, aged 22, was the first person to die in the present spate of urban rioting in Britain. His mother said he was returning from a visit to his sister in Toxteth and she could not believe he was involved in the troubles.

Tuesday night's disturbances were the worst in Toxteth since the first outbreak there nearly four weeks ago and police vehicles made repeared charges to disperse rioters. Mr Oxford defended the tactics as being preferable to the use of CS gas.

There is considerable criticism of Mr Oxford and demands for his resignation or dismissal are increassing. Law and order on Merseyside is becoming a political issue. Page 6.

Silkin backed for deputy post

Deptford Labour Party have nominated Mr John Silkin, their sitting MP, for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party. Mr Silkin received 28 votes compared with 20 for Mr Wedgwood Benn, at a special meeting of the constituency party's general committee.

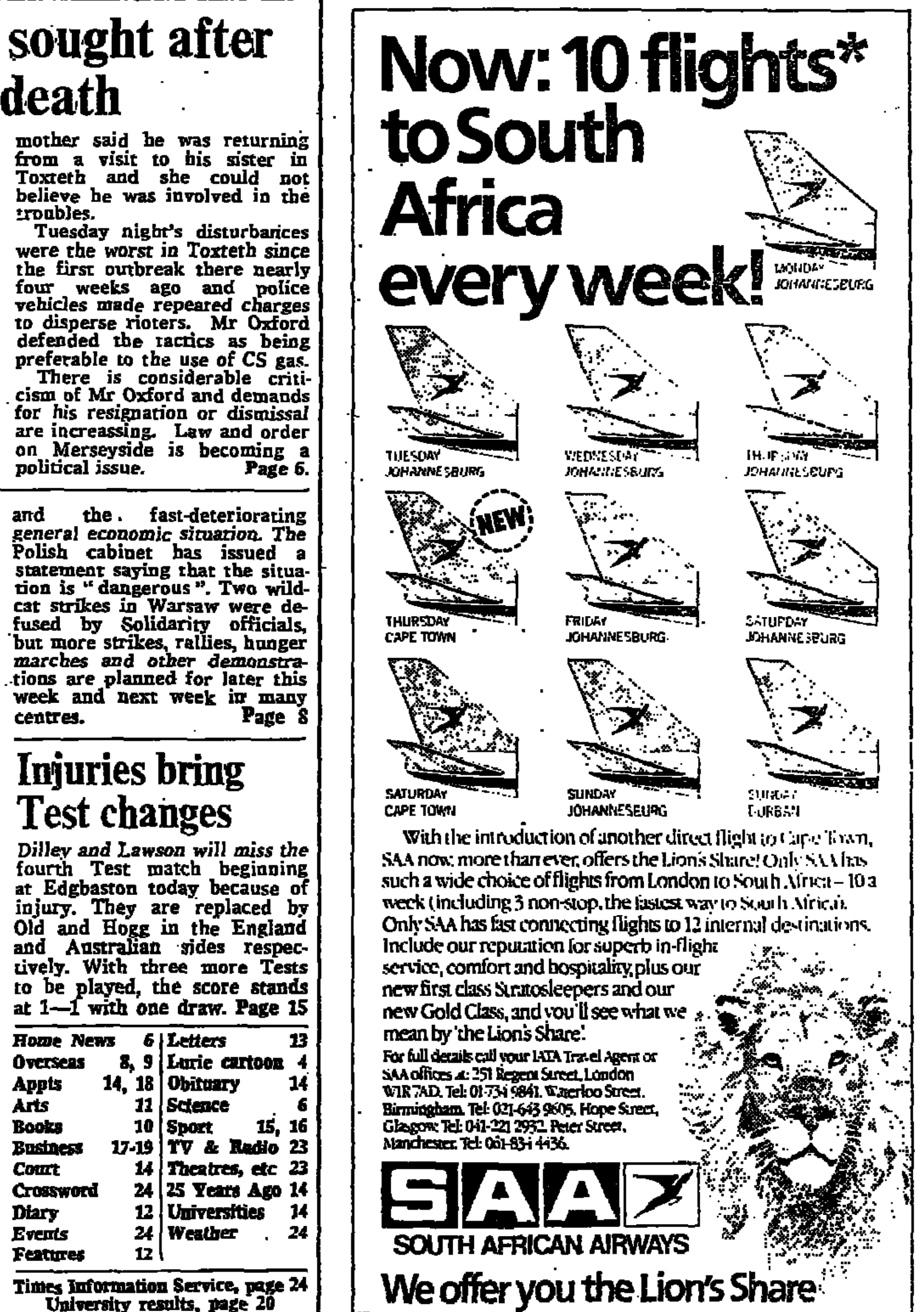
No nominations were received for Mr Denis Healey. The nominations for Mr Silkin and Mr Benn came exclusively from ward branches in the constituency. Mr Benn received five nominations to Mr Silkin's one. Party officials said after the meeting that the vote was unlikely to have been affected by the absence of about 20 qualified delegates to the meeting.

Protests spread through Poland

Serious protests are spreading throughout Poland as the country's food crisis worsens. Officials of the Solidarity trade union were meeting in Warsaw to discuss how to deal with a flood of demands from workers in all parts of Poland for action to counter widespread food shortages, price rise proposals and the fast-deteriorating general economic situation. The Polish cabinet has issued a statement saying that the situation is "dangerous". Two wildcat strikes in Warsaw were defused by Solidarity officials, but more strikes, rallies, hunger marches and other demonstrations are planned for later this week and next week in many centres. Page 8

Injuries bring Test changes

Dilley and Lawson will miss the fourth Test match beginning at Edgbaston today because of injury. They are replaced by Old and Hogg in the England and Australian sides respectively. With three more Tests to be played, the score stands at 1—1 with one draw. Page 15



Thousands stay to see the drive to Waterloo

Continued from page 1

and the priest's pronouncement of them to be man and wife. A tidal wave of cheering was instantly loosed.

In a moment of privacy hidden from the television cameras' unblinking stare, the couple adjourned to sign the register, he writing "Charles P, bachelor, 32, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of Buckingham Palace", and she "Diana Spencer, aged 20, spinster of Althorp".

Below their entries were appended the signatures of Robert Runcie, Elizabeth R, Philip, Edward, Andrew, Spencer, Frances Shand-Kydd, Anne, Ruth Fermoy, and Sarah Armstrong-Jones.

Man and wife, now Prince and Princess of Wales, returned down the aisle to Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance*, emerging into the world to an explosion of affection. He held her hand, awkwardly; they smiled, still with a vestige of shyness.

Together, in the open 1902 state landau, they retraced the processional route, a broad swathe cut through a dense forest of flags and periscopes, scattered with rice and rose petals and watched from every window. Her veil aside, the Princess of Wales revealed the fresh English face, unencumbered with jewels, of a delighted girl of 20, her only adornment the simple Spencer family tiara.

The principals and their retainers safely within Buckingham Palace, the barriers came down and a great surge of people flooded the Mall from end to end to watch an event deeply engraved upon the British consciousness, the family on the balcony. They emerged at 1.10; Charles held Diana's hand and gave her what the audience wanted, a kiss.

The crowd yelled and cheered for more, and the couple came out again, and again, diminutive thumb-sucking pages and attendants huddling into the bride's skirts. A final appearance and a final roar was reserved for an old lady who stood on that balcony on her own wedding day in 1923, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who dabbed her eye more than once during the day.

Panoply of state relaxed

While the couple retired from public view to join 120 family guests in toasts and a wedding breakfast the Prime Minister entertained the political figures, hereditary monarchs and elected presidents, to an informal lunch at the Bank of England.

Some of the crowds melted away into a London otherwise empty and on holiday. But countless thousands stayed, to see the Prince and Princess, he in a grey suit and she in a canteloupe, short-sleeved, two-piece outfit with matching hat, drive in the open landau from Buckingham Palace to Waterloo station to begin their honeymoon.

The panoply of state was by now relaxed; the landau jogged over Westminster Bridge trailing a clutch of silver balloons and a prominent "just married" sign, lest anyone should not yet know —the work of the Princes Andrew and Edward, who earlier in the day had jointly taken the role of first man and acted as their elder brother's "supporters".

They joined the train for the journey to Romsey, Hampshire, but not before the Princess had rewarded with a kiss the two men chiefly responsible for the clockwork efficiency of the day's events: the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Maclean, head of the Royal Household and mastermind of the entire ceremonial; and his deputy, Sir John Johnston.

A large station crowd swarmed over luggage trolleys and perched atop kiosks to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow" as the fellow and his wife embarked on their brief railway journey to Hampshire and peace. They were pulled, appropriately, by a locomotive named "Broadlands".

But peace eluded them a moment more. Romsey station, and the road to their final retreat, were lined with more cheering, running well-wishers. Only when they swept into the grounds of Broadlands did a public occasion end and a private life begin.

The couple will spend until Saturday at Broadlands. That they should begin their married life there is a decision of significance, as was the choice of "I Vow to thee my country" among the wedding hymns.

Both are, in their different ways, gestures of respect to the memory of the man the Prince would have wished to witness this wedding perhaps above all others outside his immediate family: Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

Credits

The Times photographic team was Malcolm Clarke, Chris Gregory, Brian Harris, Harry Kerr, Robin Laurance, John Manning, Johnathan Player, Mike Sullivan, Peter Trievnor (colour front page picture), Keith Waldegrave, Bill Warhurst.



An unworldly slip by the Prince, perhaps to comfort his bride

"Then the Archbishop, taking the ring, shall deliver it unto the Man to put it upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand. And the Man, holding the ring there, and taught by the Archbishop, shall say: 'With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee honour; and all my worldly goods with thee I share.'"

Repeating these words from the marriage ceremony after the Archbishop, the Prince of Wales omitted "worldly". Some thought that he had done so on purpose, to comfort his bride for getting his names in the wrong order in her previous declaration of her troth. But in any case it is understood that there was no significance in the omission.

The wedding ring was made by the Queen's goldsmith, Collingwood of Mayfair. It comes from a nugget of Welsh gold given to the royal family more than 50 years ago by Mr Bartholomew, owner of the Clogen mine.

The same nugget was used to make the wedding rings for the Queen Mother (1923), the Queen (1947), Princess Margaret (1960), and Princess Anne (1973). The nugget is now used up, and the next royal bride will have to find a new source for her wedding-ring.



This is the Princess of Wales's wedding dress sketched by its designers, David and Elizabeth Emmanuel. The body of the dress is made of ivory pure silk taffeta. The bodice has a frilled neckline with intricately embroidered lace panels at front and back. The full sleeves are gathered at the elbow above a lace petticoats of ivory tulle and trimmed at waist and hem with embroidered lace. The sweeping train is trimmed and edged with sparkling lace. The dress and veil are hand-embroidered with tiny mother-of-pearl sequins and pearls. A tiny gold horseshoe studded with diamonds, craifed by Douglas Buchanan, was added for luck.

Romance in cascades of silk

By Suzy Menkes
Fashion Editor

The romantic ruffle that the Princess of Wales has made her fashion hallmark was the focal point of her fairy-tale wedding dress. A gentle flounce of ivory taffeta, overlaid with a second tier of pearl-encrusted lace, framed her sweet young face and long neck, which was entirely free of the state jewels that had been expected.

The impression given as she stepped from her glass coach, with a full skirt below a tiny waist and the shimmering train snaking behind her, was of freshness and romance.

The same summer magic was seen in the bridesmaids' dresses, particularly in the flounced and scaloped calf-length frocks of the younger girls. With their garlands and baskets of meadow flowers, they could have been plucked from a Victorian child's scrapbook.

The golden Mountbatten roses —the same yellow echoed in the bridesmaids' sashes and in their flowers—was a poignant reminder of the much-loved member of the Royal Family missing from this happy occasion.

The Princess of Wales's dress was a triumph both in its overall conception and in its tiniest detail. David and Elizabeth Emanuel, the designers, managed to give the right sense of theatre and drama to a gown which we first glimpsed under a froth of veiling and then saw with its 25-ft train splashed dramatically across the blood-red carpet in the cathedral aisle.

The confetti shower of hand-embroidered mother-of-pearl sequins that spangled both the tulle veil and the antique lace panels of the dress threatened to outwinkle the rather simple Spencer family tiara that sat above the Princess's famous fringe.

The creamy lace panels, (a flounce of Carrickmacross lace presented to the Royal School of Needlework by Queen Mary) was dyed just a shade lighter than the ivory silk taffeta of the main dress, with its low neckline and central bow. This gave a pretty contrast of tone on the bodice and to the edge of the gathered sleeves, as the Princess laid her pale arms against her husband's naval uniform.

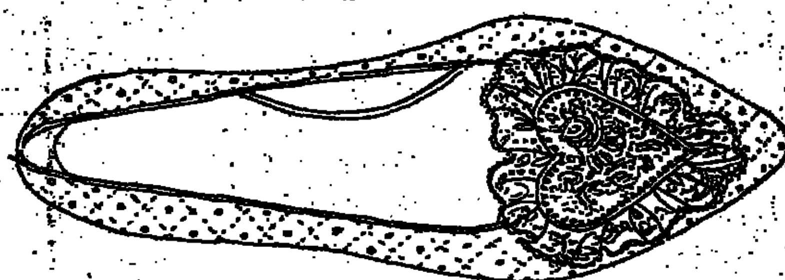
The bride's shoes barely peeped out from under the layers of ivory tulle of the puffball skirt, but they were intricately detailed. Nearly 150 pearls and over 500 sequins decorated the heart-shaped central motif of these silk Cinderella slippers.

The delicacy of detail and of colour were the most surprising notes in an occasion when fashion is always fairly predictable. Just as the Emanuels did not depart from their romantic last for the bridal dress, so the other members of the Royal Family were true to their own images.

The Queen's coat and dress, with its waterfall of pleated crêpe de chine, was reminiscent of the outfit she wore for her Jubilee four years ago. But the pale aquamarine was in nice contrast to the Queen Mother's almond green, the familiar trembling osprey plumes around her face.

Behind these two gentle jewel colours, Princess Margaret sat chic in a deep azalea peach silk georgette dress with a double skirt. Princess Anne's cluster of golden yellow flowers perched on her brow was a rather unbalanced choice with her short bias-cut dress (which showed how quickly she has regained her figure after the birth of her daughter three months ago).

All the flowers of the field were represented in the colourful gathering at this summer wedding, with the bride's mother, Mrs Shand Kydd in the prettiest cornflower blue and Princess Alice and her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Gloucester, in periwinkle and hyacinth.



Wedding slipper in ivory silk, decorated with mother-of-pearl sequins

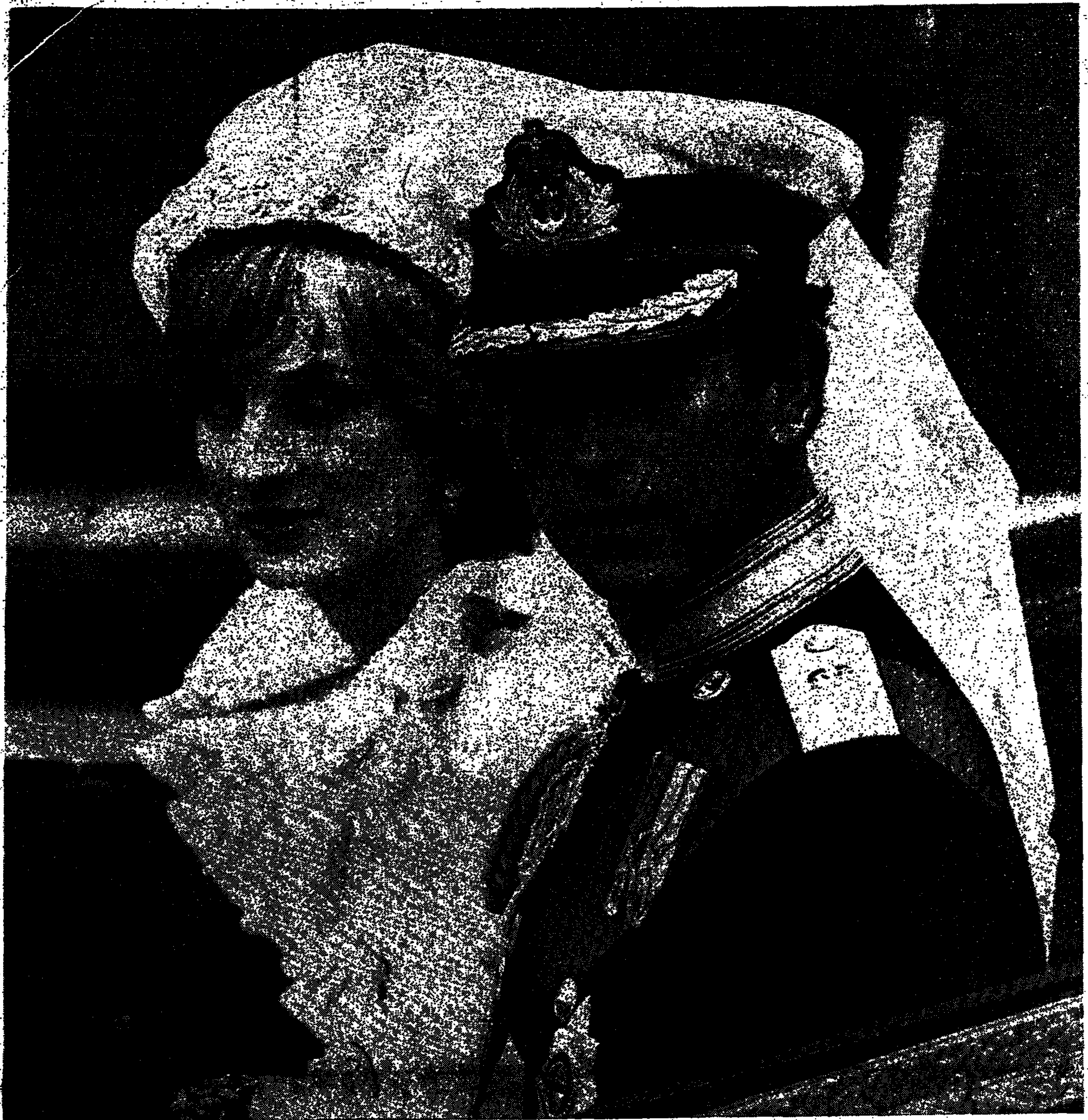


Victorian-style bridesmaid's dress—worn with circlet.

The wedding umbrella, together with the pochette.



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DIFFERENCE AN HOUR MAKES. Sixty-minutes ago she arrived at St Paul's as Lady Diana Spencer. Now she leaves as Princess of Wales with her husband, the Prince, in the 1902 state landau on a journey that starts with the drive back to Buckingham Palace.

The awesome promises made at last

Continued from page 1

aunt of the bride, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, in her other role as Mistress of the Robes to the Queen Mother.

The bridegroom processed in, surrounded on all sides by his supporters, brothers, private secretaries, and gentleman ushers, so that there was no hope of escape. He wore the full dress uniform of a naval commander, and looked relaxed for a man in his position, nodding cheerfully to right and left.

But the loudest cheer of the day and a fanfare greeted the bride, prepared by the Emanuels as a bride adorned for her husband in ivory silk taffeta and old lace. According to the heavy folders of heavily embargoed information, her veil was hand-embroidered with 10,000 tiny mother-of-pearl sequins, as they say in *Come Dancing*. Lo where she comes along with portly pace, on her father's arm, in her strong toil of grace, and with her train stretching 25ft down to the bridesmaids and pages.

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones stepped demurely up to take her bouquet and arrange her train. Then let the roaring organ, on which Handel and Mendelssohn played, loudly play "Christ is made the sure Foundation".

The Archbishop of Canterbury married them, using the tremendous old words, and reminding us that the Prince of Wales is also called Philip Arthur George. Lady Diana, understandably flustered, took him as Philip Charles instead of Charles Philip, which some might consider an improvement. The Prince then left out "worldly", when undertaking to share all his worldly goods with her. Slips or not, they were man and wife, and Lady Diana had become Princess of Wales, third lady in the land, and had refreshed the Royal Family with Stuart blood from five illegitimate lines of descent from Charles II and James II.

George Thomas read the great nuptial lesson from Corinthians with Welsh lilt and melodrama. The Archbishop of Canterbury told them that here was the stuff of which fairytales were made.

In the ecumenical prayers afterwards, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster had the most spiritual delivery, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the most robust, and the Rev Harry Williams, the Prince's Dean at Trinity, the most intellectual. He also was the first to pray publicly for "Diana Princess of Wales", who has entered the liturgy.

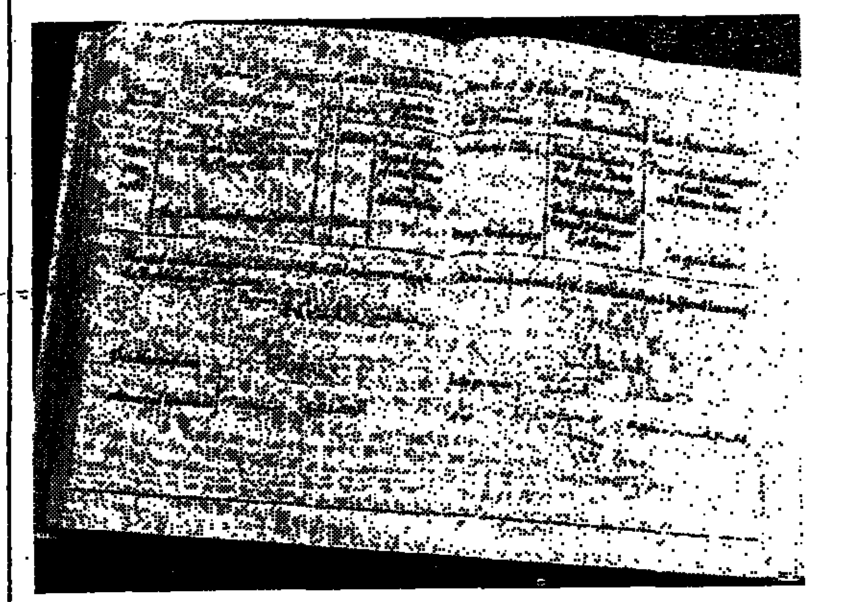
We all sang "I vow to thee, my country" to Holst's improbably best of hymn tunes, chosen by the Princess of Wales. The new setting of the National Anthem was rollicking, and the second verse sung without reference to the programm

Mrs Shand Kydd, who looked strikingly elegant in hyacinth blue, took her former husband's arm with affection to lead him to the signing of the registers. From the north transept that bright seraph, Kiri te Kanawa, filled the great dome with celestial concerts in harmony with the orchestra and massed choirs. The Queen managed a fleeting smile when her new daughter-in-law curtseyed to her. In a democratic innovation the Royal Family processed back side by side with the Spencers; at previous royal weddings the royalties have always led, followed by their new in-laws.

Yeomen of the Guard tapped their feet to *Pomp and Circumstance*, and you could see the eager young boy buried under each perspiring old face. Now all is done, bring home the bride again, bring home the triumph of our victory. Tell me, ye merchant daughters, did ye see so fair a creature in your town before?

And as they drove away to a future, which they symbolize for all of us, and which yesterday for once looked golden, the air broke into a mist of bells.

When she said "I will" we could hear the crowd outside, listening to a relay of the service, roar like a giant in approbation.



HISTORIC ENTRY: The official entry in the St Paul's marriage register bearing some of the most distinguished signatures in the land. Royal witnesses are the Queen, Prince Philip, the Queen Mother, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, Princess Anne and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. The Princess of Wales's parents, Earl Spencer and Mrs Shand Kydd are also among the signatories, and so is her grandmother, Ruth, Lady Fermoy.

Archbishop's address

'A fairy tale beginning'

Following is the text of the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, at St Paul's Cathedral:

Here is the stuff of which fairly tales are made: the Prince and Princess on their wedding day. But fairy tales usually end at this point with the simple phrase: "They lived happily ever after". This may be because fairy stories regard marriage as an anti-climax after the romance of courtship.

This is not the Christian view. Our faith sees the wedding day not as the place of arrival but the place where the adventure really begins.

There is an ancient Christian tradition that every bride and groom on their wedding day are regarded as a royal couple. To this day in the marriage ceremonies of the Eastern Orthodox Church crowns are held over the man and woman to express the conviction that as husband and wife they are Kings and Queens of Creation.

As it says of human-kind in the Bible: "Thou crownedst him with glory and honour, and didst set him over the work of thy hands."

On a wedding day it is made clear that God does not intend us to be puppets but chooses to work through us, and especially through our marriages, to create the future of His world.

Marriage is first of all a new creation for the partners themselves. As husband and wife live out their vows, loving and cherishing one another, sharing life's splendours and miseries, achievements and setbacks, they will be transformed in the process. A good marriage is a life, as the poet Edwin Muir says:

"Where each asks from each
What each most wants to give
And each awakes in each
What else would never be."

But any marriage which is turned in upon itself, in which the bride and groom simply gaze obsessively at one another goes sour after a time.

A marriage which really works is one which works for others. Marriage has both a private face and a public importance. If we solved all our economic problems and failed to build loving families, it would profit us nothing, because the family is the place where the future is created good and full of love—or deformed.

Those who are married live happily ever after the wedding day if they persevere in the real adventure which is the royal task of creating each other and creating a more loving world.

That is true of every man and woman undertaking marriage. It must be specially true of this marriage in which are placed so many hopes.

Much of the world is in the grip of hopelessness. Many people seem to have surrendered to fatalism about the so-called inevitability of life: cruelty, injustice, poverty, bigotry and war. Some have accepted a cynical view of marriage itself.

But all couples on their wedding day are "Royal Couples" and stand for the truth that we help to shape this world, and are not just its victims. All of us are given the power to make the future more in God's image and to be "kings and queens" of love.

This is our prayer for Charles and Diana. May the burdens we lay on them be matched by the love with which we support them in the years to come. And however long they live may they always know that when they pledged themselves to each other before the altar of God they were surrounded and supported not by mere spectators but by the sincere affection and the active prayer of millions of friends.

Thanks be to God.



FAMILY CONFERENCE The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh exchange a word or two before the wedding. From the second row of chairs at the foot of the choir steps Captain Mark Phillip and Princess Anne listen.



WHO GIVETH THIS WOMAN? The Archbishop takes the hand of Lady Diana from her father. The bridegroom is supported by his brothers, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. Behind Lord Spencer stand his former wife and the bride's mother, Mrs Shand Kydd, her brother, Viscount Althorp and Ruth, Lady Fermoy.

How London and the rest of Britain celebrated; security along the route; Our Man on the pavement; a familiar scene in Ireland

A million cheers for the red, white and blue

By Robin Young, Hugh Noyes, David Nicholson-Lord, John Witherow, Frances Gibb and Ian Bradley

Riotous behaviour gripped the heart of London yesterday. More than a million jubilant demonstrators took to the streets, confronting nearly 4,000 police, reinforced by thousands of servicemen, and keeping hundreds of ambulancemen at full stretch. All along the procession route the royal wedding proved a riot of colour, good humour and fun.

Many had been waiting more than 48 hours for the processions to pass. By 8 am crowds in Trafalgar Square and the Mall were so thick it was almost impossible to move. The crowds were ready to cheer anything that went along the procession route — police, camera crews, dustcarts, and brush and shovel street sweepers, some wearing immaculate white jackets and red carnations.

The national colours of red, white and blue were everywhere, in every shape and form, from knickers to ice cream. Some of the younger patriots had the Union Flag painted across their face and hair. In Trafalgar Square a man clad entirely in union colours had a vantage point from 7ft stilts. Assorted pairs of red, white and blue underpants were to be seen in the fountains while near Buckingham Palace people used the moat around Queen Victoria's statue to chill champagne.

Every article providing an extra inch of height, from milk crates to park benches and step ladders, was commandeered for a better view. People balanced precariously on window ledges. The price of cardboard periscopes, in candy colours, doubled in an hour.

In the carnival atmosphere, the crowds sang "Rule Britannia" and medleys of cockney songs, played tennis, staged a mock wedding ceremony and engaged in sessions of country dancing. As the bands of the Welsh and Irish Guards played "Congratulations" thousands of plastic Union Jacks beat the air in time to the music.

The roar which greeted the arrival of the processions was rapturous. The crowd sang "God Save the Queen" exuberantly as the Queen left Buckingham Palace, but the loudest cheers were reserved for Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, in the second coach with Prince Edward.

As Lady Diana's coach passed through the Strand 1,000 pigeons were released from the upper windows of the Strand Palace. They got a better view than many campers who had waited all night and for whom there was little more than a glimpse of the coaches as they passed, but cheers echoed tumultuously all along the route, lined with a sea of flags, balloons and Union Jack hats.

All who saw her agreed that Lady Diana looked spectacular in her romantic wedding gown of silk taffeta, frothing with frills and flounces. She looked ecstatic, smiling constantly, as she responded to the huge cheers of the crowds. But only those around the steps of St Paul's saw the full detail of the magnificent gown, as the bridesmaids spread the 25ft train for Lady Diana to climb the steps.

The policemen lining the rout were supposed to be watchfully facing the crowds, but few could resist backward glances over their shoulders as the carriages passed. Many of the crowd listened to radios or followed the progress of the procession and service on portable television sets. All along the route, the watchers joined in the hymns from the cathedral which were relayed on loudspeakers.

Champagne corks popped and cheers rang out as the couple made their vows. At Buckingham Palace a youthful section of the crowd instantly changed their chant from "Lady Di, Lady Di" to "Princess Di, Princess Di".

On the return route the cheering and waving was even more frantic. As the Prince and Princess of Wales passed Aldwych at a brisk rate they were surprised to be showered with rice, while in the Strand well-wishers in high windows strewed rose petals in their path.

For the crowds outside the Palace the culmination was the appearance of the newlyweds on the balcony.

A rapturous cheer swept from the Palace gates down the length of the Mall. The couple seemed taken aback by the thousands of Union Jacks waving below, but then Price Charles took his wife's hand and gave it a brief kiss. That simple gesture was greeted with a cheer more resounding than any that had gone before.

Police had allowed tens of thousands of people up the Mall shortly before the balcony appearances. Many rane to the gates of the Palace; others clambered waist deep through the moat surrounding the Queen Victoria memorial to get a better view. One youth, dressed in tails and carrying a Harrods bag, climbed high on a statue before being ordered down by police. Americans in the crowd assured their neighbours that their country had never seen anything like this.

Back in Fleet Street, leading the revellers, were two sisters from Thirsk in Yorkshire, who had been there since 2.30 on Monday afternoon. Miss Doreen Clark said: "I'm hoarse with singing, dancing, laughing and eating". Her sister Margaret said: "If I had known it would be as good as this, I would sit on a pavement every time I went on holiday."

Meanwhile in Buckingham Palace, 120 guests sat down to a wedding breakfast of brill in lobster sauce, chicken breasts stuffed with lamb mousse, and strawberries with Cornish cream.

Many thousands were still waiting outside the Palace at about 4.20 pm when the couple left for Waterloo Station, accompanied by a troop of the Household Cavalry.

Princes Andrew and Edward had attached about a dozen large silver and blue balloons decorated with the Prince of Wales's feathers to the couple's open coach, and tied on the back a large cardboard "Just Married" sign on which two hearts pierced with arrows had been drawn, apparently in lipstick.

The joke, more traditional among commoners than princes, aptly captured the jollity of the day.

A whole nation of TV viewers

By Ronald Kershaw, Arthur Osman, John Young, and Martin Huckerby

As the capital went noisily wild around the wedding processions yesterday, the rest of Britain appeared to go into purdah, with the streets deserted as the population sat encamped in front of television sets.

Once the wedding ceremony was completed, however, the scene changed. Hundreds of thousands of people celebrated at street parties in cities, towns, and villages. No comprehensive figures were available for the number of street parties, but in Wales alone about 1,500 were planned and in the West Midlands about 1,000 parties were filling the streets.

In many places private celebrations were preferred, but at Tynemouth, Tyne and Wear, a harbour spectacular, complete with commandos storming the cliffs, was mounted yesterday evening. At Caernarvon Castle, in Wales, the scene of the Prince of Wales's investiture in 1969, visitors were offered a bumper view of the wedding with what was described as the largest portable colour television screen in the world, 48 square metres of it, incorporating 26,000 cathode ray tubes.

Another example of civic festivity was provided by Harrogate, where the Great Yorkshire showground was used to stage medieval jousting, motor cycle stunts, and a firework display.

Particular efforts were made by the communities near the royal couple's future home at Highgrove House, Gloucestershire. After starting the day with a marathon bell-ringing session at St Mary's Church, near Highgrove, local people celebrated with children's parties, barbecues, sports, and a rock concert.

There were a few functions with aims clearly contrary to royal celebrations, but the numbers involved appeared to be relatively small. A march in Leeds to support the hunger-strikers in Northern Ireland drew about 250 people, but about 1,000 had been expected.

From Newcastle-upon-Tyne a coachload of people set out for Weardale, Tynedale and Teesdale in search of places where the royal wedding did not reach, while the organizer of a coach trip round the Lake District, on which every passenger received an "I have Prince Charles" T-shirt, said the demand was such that he thought he could have filled two more coaches.

In Upper Parliament Street, Toxteth, Liverpool, there was little to celebrate as gangs of workmen did their best to remove the debris of another night's rioting. Steel and concrete lamp standards lay across the pavements and police watched impassively as the burnt-out wrecks of cars and vans were loaded on to trailers.

Yet only a short distance away people were singing and dancing at street parties amid arrays of flags and bunting. At one party, in Arundel Street, residents said they were determined to show that Liverpool was not as bad a place as reports suggested and that it was celebrating the wedding like everywhere else.

In Birmingham, the police summed up the peaceable nature of the day when they said: "Things are so cheerful and well behaved that we have not had one item to note all day".

Apart from those providing basic services, few people were working. One was Mr Harry Crapper, a union shop steward who was the only man at work in Sheffield Town Hall. "I don't agree with all this junketing", he said.

Some organizations stayed in action for purely economic reasons: at South Crofty, Cornwall, tin miners worked as usual because the mine was losing money and could not afford to lose a day's output; the miners received commemorative medals for their efforts.

In the Outer Hebrides, the fishermen brought in the first herring from the Minch since the EEC decision to lift the British ban that has been in existence since 1977; four boats landed 260 tons of herring.

Generally, though, Britons devoted themselves to the pleasures of a day of celebration, complete with those eccentric touches which no royal event can be without: at Ilkley, West Yorkshire, people ate sausages dyed red, white and blue, and at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, a housewife named two newly born kittens Prince Charles and Lady Di.

LURIE THE TIMES, LONDON

'At last, Diana, some privacy'

Armed police on carriages

By Stewart Tendler and Peter Evans

Thousands of London policemen were on duty yesterday for the royal wedding in what is thought to have been the largest security operation ever in London. Estimates of the numbers of policemen on duty at any one time ranged between 6,000 and 11,000 for the exercise which ran from Tuesday morning to last night.

Armed officers were in the cordon of 4,000 policemen positioned along the two-mile wedding route through central London, marksmen were stationed on vantage points above, a large Special Branch contingent guarded the procession of the foreign heads of state and policemen disguised as footmen guarded the Royal Family.

From 7 am, the route was continuously surveyed by a police helicopter which sent back television pictures to Scotland Yard. Twelve cameras linked to nine television screens in Scotland Yard's special operations room gave complete coverage of the route and the ability to focus on individuals' faces and record them on video. On the ground, teams of detectives, four and five strong, took up position behind the growing crowd, and were linked to the police radio network by earphones.

Scotland Yard confirmed that two officers disguised as footmen rode with the royal coaches. Both the officers, trained in diplomatic protection, had guns and radios under their ceremonial dress. One was with the Queen's coach and the other with Prince Charles's.

There were few visible security alarms. A man who tried to stand on a kitchen stool brought from his home was told politely but forcefully to leave it against the wall. In Aldwych, an explosives expert was called to check a motorbike left in a parking area which had been converted for spectators and the press. Nothing was found and the motorcycle was left where it was.

Several hundred feet above, police observers, one with a rifle over his shoulder, watched the route and other high points with binoculars. Detectives on the ground watched as the observers covered the area and signalled back reports.

As the procession to St Paul's begin, a line of observers could be seen on top of buildings along the route.

Protective measures for foreign heads of state were clearly overt. Apart from motorcycle outriders, all were escorted by cars of Special Branch men. Special contingents escorted the Turkish and American cars.

Mrs Nancy Reagan, the American President's wife, travelled in a huge American limousine. She was preceded by a normal police car full of detectives and bodyguards.

The signs of any weapons were few, but one uniformed member of the cordon at Aldwych could be seen carrying a holstered revolver beneath his tunic jacket, and others on duty along the route were visibly armed.

In the event the day's processions in London turned out to be remarkably free from serious incident. At 6 am after the previous night's fireworks, more than 100 children had been listed as lost, but by 3.30 pm all had been reunited with their families. The 10 people reported missing included a woman aged 70 who was later found. Of the 109 people taken to hospital on Tuesday night and yesterday with minor injuries, 10 were still in hospital by late afternoon.

Scotland Yard reported at 4.30 pm only 24 crimes during Tuesday night's fireworks display and on the route yesterday —23 of thefts and one of indecent assault. There were 15 arrests, 14 of them on Tuesday and one yesterday for pickpocketing.



MORNING ALL. A policeman makes use of his privileged position to take one for his own family album.

Brixton Rastas dance for peace

By Lucy Hodges and Louis Heren

Alienated black youth took to the streets of Brixton in London yesterday to celebrate the royal wedding with a "peace dance open-air style" which owed more to the Ethiopian Royal Family than to our own Windsor version.

It was a thoroughly Rastafarian occasion. The Ethiopian colours of green, yellow, and red far outnumbered red, white, and blue, and Dexter Road playground, on Railton Road, throbbed to the sound of "heavy reggae".

Introducing the live bands, a dread-locked Rastafarian record producer told the crowd that now "the king and queen" were married the people should enjoy themselves. There was to be no fighting or looting "because just imagine what they will have to think about that on the television".

The inspiration for the wedding party came from Mr Lloyd Coxsone, one of the most celebrated Rastafarians in Brixton, who owns a record shop and whose arrest earlier this month led to a night of rioting. He told *The Times* that black people respected the Prince of Wales because he cared about them and had opened the Moonshot Club in Lewisham this year.

"People like him being married to Lady Diana", he said. "That is why we are holding a peace dance so that we can get the community back together and generate some spirit."

☐ Elsewhere in the capital, too, people celebrated the royal wedding yesterday in their customary fashion with street parties, knees-ups, and many a glass of what they fancied.

The prevailing mood was a mixture of good humour and affection for the Prince and Princess, described by one old lady as the happy couple. "It makes you feel good just to see them together", she added. "God bless them." The benediction was repeated with many loyal toasts, and in Millman Street, Holborn, wine glasses as well as beer mugs were raised.

Millman Street looked handsome as well as jolly, with its restored Georgian houses and strings of bunting. Mrs Ronnie Persey, who helped to organize the party, had invited 150 children, a few of them from the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street near by.

One young man, who had forgotten to shave, sipped a large gin and lemonade and said that Prince Charles was a real Prince Charming and Di was a beaut. "It makes you proud to be British. A real pick-me-up for a depression."

In Watts Street, Wapping, where there was a number of black and brown children, a photographer asked a docker if there had been any racial trouble. "No, mate, it's Wapping, ain't it. We all stick together down here."

Children watched a Punch and Judy show on a small patch of grass until they were called to the long table which stretched from the Three Swedish Crowns and Old Star public houses. It was covered with immense plates of cold roast beef, turkey, ham, and sausage rolls. A large wedding cake, with the inscription "Good luck to Charles and Diana", was proudly placed in the middle.

Long, hard night by St Paul's

By Ronald Faux

"Why am I here?" The royal wedding watcher on the next slab of pavement outside St Paul's cathedral considered my question. That unyielding stone might have been fine for fakirs but was no easy resting place for the 10,000 or more royalists sprawled on the numbing ground, enduring the long wait before the Royal Family rolled up in their well sprung coaches to the wedding.

"Why am I here? I have a perfectly comfortable bed at home and a colour television in good order. I could watch it all with a helpful commentary instead of coming here and probably waving my flag at the back of somebody's head. It must be the atmosphere. You can really sense the excitement," my neighbour said.

By 10 pm on Tuesday the crowd was in noisy carnival mood, singing and cheering everything that moved with any helpful purpose, from the council dustcart to the silver airship that pottered over the cathedral.

At 11 o'clock warmth still lingered in the ground from a heavy afternoon as darkness fell and the tall columns at the west end of St Paul's glowed beneath floodlights. I began to covet the fold-up bed with its outrageous floral pattern and the sleeping bag a man near by had produced. He was enjoying a comfortable night's sleep.

Next to him, as midnight struck, a woman was busily frying bacon and eggs. The mellow chime of St Paul's mingled with the urgent jangle of a burglar alarm in a shop. For me it was too noisy to sleep in that tightly-packed front line.

The wine and liquor flowed, people started to sing. "I'm getting married in the morning" was popular and, more patriotically, "Jerusalem." Three performances of that were going on simultaneously at one point.

My neighbour woke me at 2 am. A heel of my shoe was sticking in his kidneys and we were both as stiff as the ground we were sleeping on. It was chilly and I watched him wrap himself in a copy of *The Times*, which he said was a fine insulator.

By 3 o'clock everyone was familiar with the faces on the front line and the appearance of a stranger slyly trying to infiltrate our exclusive ranks triggered a barrage of catcalls that usually sent the interloper packing. Particularly indignant were those who had been guarding a patch of pavement for three days. The thought of anyone slipping in without first suffering a bruising couch for a night or two prompted a cheerful but firm removal if the warnings were not heeded.

Four in the morning, twelfth hour of the vigil, was a depressing time, marked by the appearance of a dog with its own ideas about what should be done on pavements and by a thin film of grit over my hair and clothes. My neighbour was singing "Jerusalem" half a tone flatter than the rest of the revellers, and workers had begun laying a handsome stretch of red carpet down the cathedral steps.

Another mocking version of "Viva España" indicated our pavement commune's clear objection to King Juan Carlos's refusal to attend the wedding.

At first light everyone climbed achingly to their feet and pushed towards the barrier, where we grouped like sardines in a tight-fitting tin.

Periscopes in patriotic colours bristled from the crowd and traders selling Union Jacks did brisk business: "Have a flag. If you don't want to wave it, stick it in your Christmas pudding", the salesman instructed as he collected £1 from a puzzled customer.

The time flew by in the early morning. We watched television men appear in morning dress to uncover the cameras near Queen Anne's monument and council workers lay a bed of sand outside the cathedral for the horse-drawn coaches. Columns of police poured into the area, all in cheerful mood. The forecast of early showers proved wrong, sunlight flooded the west side of the cathedral as the first guests arrived, and the magnificent appearance of the Royal Family and the bride in her glass coach made the wait seem worth while.

Unfortunately, a man in front of me chose that moment to place his son on his shoulders, presenting a view of a dusty trouser seat. Thank goodness for the television replay.

Great divide in Ulster

By Richard Ford and Tim Jones

A soldier jumped from a Land-Rover, rifle at the ready and dashed across a street to crouch under a poster which grimly reminded everyone that six men have died on hunger strike in the Maze prison near Belfast. A couple of miles away in the "loyalist" heartlands of Belfast, pictures of the happy couple festooned the windows of countless terraced homes.

In Protestant Belfast, the Union Jack defiantly flew, proclaiming loyalty to Queen and country. In republican Belfast, it was the tricolour of Ireland or the black flag commemorating the deaths of the hunger strikers that proclaimed their loyalty to an equally strong tradition. The two images summed up the division that has torn apart Ulster and is perhaps the most unhappy part of the Prince of Wales's future inheritance.

Throughout the morning streets in Ulster were deserted of both people and traffic as thousands, including many Roman Catholics, watched the wedding.

The narrow streets around the Shankill Road were decorated with red, white and blue bunting and Union Jacks. Many of them had been left up since the Orange Day parade of July 13. In the afternoon, street parties were held with pageants and fancy dress parades for the children.

☐ Dexterity and diplomacy were two useful assets in Dublin as those with no strong views on the royal wedding attempted to watch the spectacle while side-stepping H-block protesters, republicans and Welsh nationalists.

Unlike its London namesake there was no bunting in Dublin's Fleet Street but the bars did a brisk trade. It was very much a "take it or leave it day" and city-centre traffic seemed as busy as ever.

Some of the most vitriolic and foul-mouthed reaction came from a small group of Welsh nationalists who stormed into the Fleet Bar demanding that the television be switched off. They were soon dispersed.

A good day out for the anti-royalists too

Defiant left wingers escape the tyranny of the Windsors

From Frank Johnson, Boulogne

As an act of open defiance against the tyranny of the House of Windsor, over 100 British left-wingers went on a day trip to Boulogne yesterday.

Sympathetic officials of the town's socialist mayor set up a reception centre to receive the refugees. Those Britons who succeeded in getting across the Channel—which is policed by the notorious "Royal Navy", itself a tool of the Windsors—were given beefsteak frites and plonk on the mayor's budget.

Safely on republican soil, the British left-wingers drank a toast to the success of France's new socialist ruler, M Mitterrand. Unfortunately, he could not be present in person. He was at the royal wedding. This seemed to be what the Marxists call "an inherent contradiction" but no matter. Everybody enjoyed themselves hugely.

The outing was led by Mr Richard Balfe, Labour member of the European Parliament for a constituency with the fine old cockney name of Inner London South.

But, this being the Labour Party, not all factions were were acknowledging his leadership of the working class or indeed of the day trip. There was one group largely consisting of the staff at Labour Party HQ and of personal assistants and secretaries to shadow ministers. On the boat coming over, I made the error of asking them to point out Mr Balfe, the leader. "You can't miss him". I was advised. "He looks like an opportunist, a careerist and a creep."

Who needs a Labour split when you have a Labour day trip to Boulogne? I assured them that I had heard that Mr Balfe spoke well of them too. None the less, the Anti-Balfe Tendency were very amiable. One of the more refreshing things about Labour activists who believe in the brotherhood of the human race is that they seldom speak well of any particular member of it. The wretched Balfe having been dispatched, the name of a Labour MP called Huckfield came up and got a terrible thrashing which saw us a good few knots across the Channel. He was MP for Nuneaton, it seemed, but because of impending boundary changes had managed to get the safer seat of Wigan—a careerist deed, apparently. Would he be on the trip today? "Only if M le Maire can offer him a seat", someone replied amid broad jollity.

I talked to Mr Alan Haworth, a party employee. He was a member of Newham North-east Labour Party, he explained, and was therefore one of the left-wing incomers to that constituency—"the bedsit brigade", Sir Harold Wilson called them —who had ousted Mr Reg Prentice. An heroic figure, then; the equivalent to a Battle of Britain pilot in bourgeois society.

Was he not worried about the apparent working class interest in this royal wedding? How could you have socialism with the workers going in for this sort of thing? He was very honest about it. He agreed that it was a problem, but hoped that under socialism the monarchy would "somehow wither away".

A bearded man called Stewart said the workers were enjoying the royal wedding because it was the only thing which could relieve their plight —unemployment and so on. He, too, was disappointingly reasonable, however, and did not seem entirely convinced of this line himself. A man from *Labour Weekly* said his paper had thought of doing a special wedding issue about a working class couple getting married this week and all the problems they would face, such as unemployment and bad housing. I suggested something jollier, more satirical, might be in order. "hat was our idea of fun", he explained. He too was unconvinced.

The hated Balfe turned out to be genial enough. On arrival he gave an interview to French television explaining that not everyone in Britain was excited by the royal wedding. But he was anxious to emphasize that he was not necessarily a republican. "There are gradations between ennui and opposition", he said.

Everybody's principal purpose, it turned out, was to wander round the town eating and drinking in moderation. So in the end they were not much different from day trippers who were Windsor's loyal subjects.

Working day for GLC chief

By Christopher Warman

Mr Ken Livingstone, left wing leader of the Greater London Council, wearing a blue striped shirt and blue jeans, spent yesterday working on council business and attending the council-sponsored rock concert at Crystal Palace. Pinned up on the wall in his office at County Hall was the invitation to the wedding and several examples of the sometimes imaginative and always highly critical letters he received after announcing that he would not attend the ceremony.

He explained at the time that the GLC had more important things to do. "No one elected us to go to weddings. We were elected to run the buses", he said. The buses were indeed running yesterday as was the Underground which Mr Livingstone used to travel to County Hall shortly before midday. He had intended to take the day off and go for a walk in the country, but a pile of correspondence and reports awaited his attention before he goes on holiday tomorrow.

The leader allowed himself the luxury of a lie-in until about 10 o'clock and then breakfasted as usual with a bowl of All Bran which gave him later the opportunity to make a political point. He argued that a socialist food policy should propose high taxes for bad food and subsidies for roughage and vegetable protein.

"This would save money for the country because fewer people would be ill." When he arrived at County Hall it was empty save for security staff, people fasting in support of the Irish hunger strikers, and Mr Dave Wetzel, transport chairman, who is a republican and left his home, where his children were watching the wedding on television.

Immediately the telephone began to ring and Mr Livingstone explained amiably to colleagues that he would have been able to get on with his work except for the intrusion of journalists wanting to find out how he was spending the day.

He then patiently turned his attention to those journalists and said that he personally favoured the ceremonial presidency instead of the monarchy.

"There is no evidence that the Royal Family is trying to get involved in politics but there is always the possibility of the right-wing military element using royalty to justify a coup. The potential for the involvement of the monarchy in such a way remains a worry."

Having delivered this homily, Mr Livingstone got down to his work and later went to Crystal Palace with his wife, Christine, to listen to the concert before returning to County Hall to pick up more papers to take home. Keeping well in the background at the concert he refused to make a speech.

Thatcher lunch at the Bank

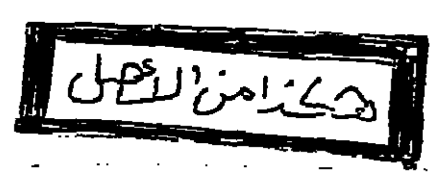
By Peter Waymark

The Prime Minister was the host at a lunch yesterday for visiting heads of state and leading political figures. It was held at the Bank of England, because wedding traffic and road closures would have made it difficult for the guests to have reached Downing Street.

The arrivals included the King and Queen of Tonga, Mrs Nancy Reagan, President Mitterrand, most members of the Cabinet, and Lord Home of the Hirsel, Mr Edward Heath, and Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Ministers.

They had a meal of salmon, lamb in minted aspic, supreme of chicken, breast of duck, new potatoes and salad, followed by fruit salad, profiteroles and coffee. There were no speeches.

Miles Kington, page 16



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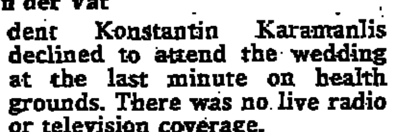
THE BRIDE RETURNS. Her beautiful dress shows to full effect as the Princess of Wales returns to Buckingham Palace with her husband.



GOING AWAY. The other outfit every woman was curious to see. The Princess at Waterloo Station in a soft and pretty summery dress and jacket in canteloupe silk. There is, of course, the characteristic frill of white organza at the neckline. The outfit was made by Belville Sassoon of Belgravia, who designed that of the bride's mother, Mrs Shand-Kydd.

Foreign reaction

How the world switched on to celebrate as well



By Dan van der Vat

The response abroad to the royal wedding, brought within viewing range by satellites to a good half of the population of the planet, was predictably mixed yesterday.

In the Commonwealth, Australia was offered saturation television coverage, more than enough to appease the royalists and to provoke the republicans. The country's best-known novelist, Patrick White, described the wedding as "a kind of rosy women's weekly romance to lull the more soft-centred among us and distract us from reality". Dame Edna Everage, alias Barry Humphries, the actor, wrote some commemorative doggerel which included the line: "Charles' Di is cast, his crown is jewelled with love."

The inhabitants of the small New South Wales town of Goodooga, recently voted the most boring in the country, took part in a wedding song contest where all entries had to be sung to the tune of "Waltzing Matilda".

The streets of Gibraltar were virtually deserted as most of the 30,000 inhabitants watched television and conserved their energies to see off the royal couple at the weekend. Their Mediterranean honeymoon cruise is due to start from there on the royal yacht *Britannia*, a fact which led King Juan Carlos of Spain to decline his wedding invitation.

In New Zealand the television transmissions came overnight at local time and offered a generally welcome distraction from the controversy over the South African rugby tour. The Wellington Parliament rose early to enable members to watch.

The British Army of the Rhine was given the day off at its bases in northern West Germany, so that soldiers and their families could watch the wedding on television. Many spontaneous street parties were organized

In Switzerland, television stations were assailed by angry telephone callers after a Geneva pirate radio transmitter blotted out the television sound and caused the pictures of the wedding to deteriorate.

In addition to political comments on the Maze hunger strikers, riots in Liverpool and hunger in the Third World, there was a fake description of a violent incident outside St Paul's.

In the EEC, France experienced a flood of newspapers with curious headlines in English. The daily *Parisien Libéré* carried the banner headline, Love story, and the evening *France-Soir* had the main headline, Good Luck Charles Lady Di. The iconoclastic left-wing paper *Liberation*, however, offered the headline The latest film of Buckingham incorporated over a photographic montage of a topless Lady Diana being fondled by Prince Charles.

In Greece newspapers continued to attack Britain for inviting former King Constantine of Greece deposed in 1974. President Konstantin Karamanlis declined to attend the wedding at the last minute on health grounds. There was no live radio or television coverage.

The press in West Germany continued to give enormous space to the wedding, in many cases contrasting it with Britain's problems in the inner cities, Northern Ireland and with unemployment.

Millions of West German citizens watched the four-hour television relay of the wedding. Frau Eva Rath, leader of the tiny West German women's party, injected a dissenting note by dismissing the wedding as Roman-style bread and circuses "to keep people's minds off other things".

Elsewhere in the world, while the Chinese all but ignored the event, a newspaper in neighbouring Indonesia called the wedding "the greatest show on earth"

The state radio in Iran reported that the royal couple married "at the expense of the poor English people" against a background of street violence and economic collapse.

Television broadcasts lasting four hours drove most things off the screens in Japan, where millions stayed up to watch transmissions from London. A bank official watching through a shop window said: "They tell us the British economy is declining. Well, if it is, the British certainly know how to go down in style".

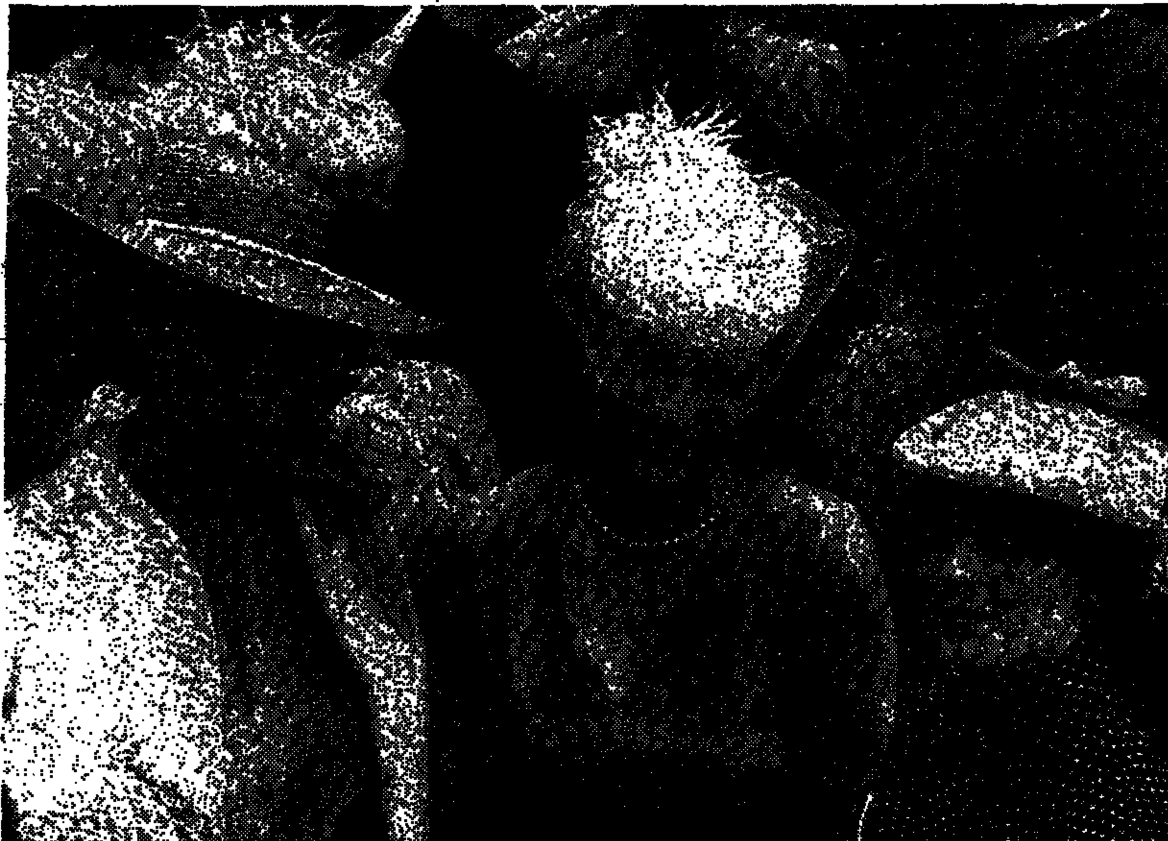
In Spain official sourness over Gibraltar's role in the honeymoon cruise was offset by wide press coverage, while the state-run television network carried long relays of the ceremony and processions. Thousands of British holidaymakers celebrated the day ostentatiously without any sign of ill-will on the part of Spanish citizens.

In Thailand, a well-known fortune-teller was quoted as predicting that Prince Charles was unlikely to take a mistress, though women would continue to chase him.

In the United States, saturation coverage began at dawn American time, with all three national television networks giving hours to the proceedings and events in London. The British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Nicholas Henderson, was host at a wedding breakfast for prominent Americans and diplomats. Outside, protesters paraded a placard which said: "Irish starve while you feast".

In the Soviet Union, the media showed more interest in renewed rioting in Liverpool. Soviet television gave about one minute to the wedding preparations.

From the Vatican City, the Pope sent a message of congratulation from his hospital room. "I pray that almighty God will bestow upon both of you His richest blessings of peace and joy in many happy years of Christian married life and in the high service to which you have been called."



FLATMATES. Girls who shared with Diana . . . Virginia Pitman, Caroline Pride, Anne Bolton.



Immaculate Prime Minister

Mrs Margaret Thatcher lives up to her reputation for looking cool, calm and collected on any and every occasion. Here, with not a hair out of place, she talks to an officer in ceremonial dress.



FLAGS GALORE: No mistaking the enthusiasm and affection of the crowds outside St Paul's

TV coverage

What BBC saw as ritual ITV treated as news

In one of the most desperate patches of the over-long warm-up to its royal wedding coverage, the BBC treated us to a picturesque but pedestrian tour of the royal estate at Balmoral.

Independent television, at about the same time, was interviewing the chief of the cardiac arrest unit at St Paul's. He was speculating on the possibility that the bride's father might need help during the ceremony.

It was a nice illustration of the difference in style between the two networks yesterday. The BBC treated the wedding as a ritual, independent television as a real news event.

The BBC used to be accused of handling royal occasions in the way proper English women are traditionally supposed to approach their wedding night. They are duly overawed by the immensity of the event but do not want to be caught relishing it ostentatiously.

That was not altogether true about the wedding. Angela Rippon, sitting behind her control desk in a studio hinting at the decor of Buckingham Palace, was obviously loving every moment. But she and her colleagues seldom allowed a hint of possible complications to creep in.

Tom Fleming, the main BBC commentator, opened with a set piece beginning: "Once upon a time". He tried to maintain the fairy-tale theme throughout.

For independent television, Alastair Burnet was sharper and more acerbic, knowing and realistic. While acknowledging the magnificence, he was aware of the pitfalls.

The tone had been set early on. Independent Television News's first news broadcast at 7.30 am reported that hundreds had been injured in the crush at Tuesday night's fireworks display. A man was interviewed who had been helping to set off the fireworks and who had been burnt.

Both channels speculated excitedly about the wedding dress, but only independent television pointed to a potential disaster. "Half an inch too long and Lady Diana would almost certainly trip on the cathedral steps."

Independent television was bolder, too, on the romantic angles. As the BBC gave a highly tangential report on female firefighters at Gordonstoun, the competition was running a cheeky "where are they now?" portrait of the Prince's former girlfriends.

"Charles has sown some rather mild wild oats", was the comment of Anthony Carthew, the reporter.

Later, Alastair Burnet sailed close to lese-majesty when he suggested that the Queen did not always seem to enjoy weddings. But, to his credit, he is the one commentator on royal occasions who consciously avoids the obvious clichés. Independent television had brought in Ronald Allison, the former press officer at Buckingham Palace, to provide glimpses of the obvious for him.

"The wait has been well worth while, no doubt about that", trilled Allison at the first glimpse of the bride. When he started to go on about the pageantry and splendour that only Britain can do properly Burnet impatiently cut him off.

Yet Allison was not easily deterred. "He must now be getting very, very excited indeed", he told us as the Prince drove to the cathedral. "He'll be feeling the emotion of the occasion as much as the splendour."

For the BBC, Tom Fleming could find clichés of his own. He gave us "the time-honoured ritual of a British royal occasion", the Princess as "a wonderful fairy-tale sight", and, in front of the Palace balcony, "a veritable sea" of people.

A view from 1,000ft up

He used "wonderful" and "magnificent" and "marvellous" rather too often. Everyone was trying hard not to say "radiant" and I caught it only once, from Judith Chalmers for independent television near the end.

Independent television's camera mounted on an airship added to the spirit of the occasion rather than to the quality of the coverage. "Wonderful clarity from a thousand feet up", Andrew Gardner, the studio host, boasted, but the fact remained that clarity was even greater from the cameras at ground level.

The BBC had the best camera positions at critical moments. They gave us the better view of Lady Diana in her carriage and of the placing of the ring. When the bride said: "I will", the Archbishop's mitre was between her and the independent television camera.

Neither channel made much fuss about the slight errors the bride and groom both made in their responses. For just under two minutes in the middle of the ceremony, independent television lost its picture from inside the Cathedral, but the BBC sportingly lent its own pictures.

Independent television said: "There's an agreement with the BBC. If they had a breakdown, they would have taken our pictures. The power failure was at a linking station at Millbank".

When it was all finally finished, there were brief studio discussions, but by then everyone was drained of imagination. When one of Angela Rippon's guests made the point that St Paul's Cathedral was very, very large, it was apparent that everything there was to say had been said, and much more.

Toxteth flares again

Inquiry seeks police driver involved in riot fatality

From John Young, Liverpool

Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, has ordered an immediate inquiry into the incident during Tuesday night's riots in Toxteth which led to the death of a young man in hospital early yesterday. An assistant chief constable from Northumbria, who has not been named, was understood to be on his way to Liverpool to head the investigation.

Mr David Moore, aged 22, the first fatal casualty of the present spate of urban rioting in Britain, was run down by a police vehicle. That was acknowledged by Mr Oxford, who said the purpose of the inquiry would be to identify the driver.

Asked if the incident could be termed a "hit-and-run", he replied: "Yes you could put that interpretation on it".

After the worst night's rioting in Toxteth since the first outbreak nearly four weeks ago, Mr Moore's death seemed to have destroyed any faint hope of a truce. The Liverpool 8 defence committee denounced it as murder, and the Merseyside Community Relations Council said it was appalled at the dangers of the aggressive use of police vehicles.

Witnesses said Mr Moore, who was crippled from a childhood accident, was struck by a police Land-Rover. But yesterday afternoon a black youth, who refused to be named, insisted that it was neither a Land-Rover nor a van but an "armoured vehicle" which came over a hill at high speed and ran straight into a group of people.

The repeated use of vehicles to charge rioters was seen in the small hours of yesterday. On a signal they would roar off in convoy down the street, to be met by shouts, screams and a barrage of petrol bombs, bricks and other missiles.

During the rioting, cars were overturned and left as burning barricades, and lamp standards were felled with pickaxes. Tyres from a looted factory were flung across the streets and set alight with petrol bombs.

Miss Pauline Dunlop, a city councillor who is also a nurse, did not see the incident involving Mr Moore but was called to give him first aid. "It looked as if his neck was broken", she said.

She added that the confrontation began when police ran down Upper Parliament Street, banging on their riot shields and shouting racialist slogans.

Mrs Agnes Moore, the dead man's mother, said yesterday that her son was a very good-natured person and she just could not believe that he was involved in the troubles. He was on his way home after visiting his sister, who lived in Toxteth and for whose safety he was concerned.

Mr Oxford yesterday defended the use of vehicles to disperse crowds, saying he preferred such tactics to using CS gas. Brushing aside demands for his resignation, he said it was "up to the public at large to show that this sort of behaviour on our streets cannot be condoned".

Since the riots began, some 700 police have been injured. Tuesday night's toll was 34, of whom four were detained in hospital, one with a suspected fractured skull.

There had been more petrol bombs than on any previous night, he said, but the police had made only 22 arrests, mostly for possession of offensive weapons.

He also referred to an outbreak of vandalism at Maghull, some ten miles from Toxteth, in which shop windows were smashed and looted. "So there is a copycat element creeping in, and it may escalate", he said.

Despite Mr Oxford's appeal for a return to order, both his own position and the behaviour of the police in general are under increasing attack. Law and order on Merseyside is becoming a political issue, with Conservatives defending the police and Labour and the trade unions showing sympathy with the rioters.

Mr Sydney Moss, former Conservative chairman of the county council's police committee, yesterday called on Lady Simey, the Labour chairman, to withdraw the remarks she made on Tuesday about police methods. "It is her duty to support the chief constable and his men, and it is wrong for her to undermine his authority and morale in this way", he said.

But Mr James Stuart-Cole, Labour leader of the council, said he believed the police committee should have the power to dismiss the chief constable. "If we had that power we would give serious consideration to his position", he added. "It is a matter of regret to me that we do not."

Mr Colin Barnett, regional secretary of the Trades Union Council said at a press conference in Toxteth yesterday that his council had been asked to support a "people's march against racism" in Liverpool on August 15. He would be seeking the council's endorsement next Thursday.

Dr Hillary Bodge, a member of the police committee, said that Mr Oxford had treated the committee with complete contempt. There was much wrong with police relations with the public on Merseyside, and it was time Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary came there to sort it out.

The Liverpool 8 defence committee said that the events of the past two nights demonstrated conclusively that Mr Oxford was a police chief on the rampage, and that his officers felt free to engage in any form of brutality.

The Merseyside Community Relations Council said Mr Oxford had tended to increase tension in the city



Mr David Moore getting first aid as he lies fatally injured after being hit by a police vehicle in Toxteth.

Lawyer says officers were brutal

Allegations of police brutality were made at Liverpool City Magistrates' Court yesterday when 20 people appeared after riots in Toxteth.

Mr Robert Broudie, a solicitor, said that he had heard horrific details of police brutality, misbehaviour unbridled racialism and gross discourtesy during the recent riots.

He asked for reporting restrictions to be lifted for his clients, Donna McCoy, aged 18, a solicitors' junior clerk, of Ponsonby Street, Toxteth. Applying for bail, he said the police had declared war on Toxteth

The police had deliberately driven vehicles at crowds, Mr Broudie said, and on Tuesday evening Miss McCoy saw such a vehicle driven at a crowd. Most of them managed to get out of the way but one white youth was hit by the vehicle and died later.

On her way home about three hours later, Miss McCoy met a number of police officers running towards her and was knocked to the ground and hit with truncheons, he claimed. She continued on her way home but met more policemen who arrested her. She strongly denied police allegations that she urged people to attack the police.

Chief Inspector Geoffrey Greenwood, for the prosecution, said that Miss McCoy was seen in Upper Parliament Street at the front of a crowd apparently urging them to attack

Miss McCoy was granted bail with a curfew from 10 pm to 8 am until August 10.

Also before the court were Mrs Ann Harris, aged 39, of Carlingford Place, Toxteth, who was accused of throwing a petrol bomb with intent to burn police Constable Kenneth Brophy. She was remanded

Calf exports code gets angry response

By Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has quietly overruled objections from the animal welfare lobby and the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture to the export of live calves and lambs. Animal welfare campaigners responded angrily yesterday to the issue by ministers late on Tuesday of a voluntary code of practice for the owners of yards where animals are penned before they are sent abroad.

The publication of the code, which will take effect on September 28, shows that the Government has rejected the almost unanimous complaint from the animal welfare lobby that the export trade in live animals is cruel and should be banned.

Although the trade is outside the terms of the welfare investigation by the select committee, it said in a report last week: "It will be obvious from what we have said that we deplore this particular trade".

Mr Robin Corbett, chairman of the Farm Animal Welfare Executive, an umbrella group of more than 10 of the largest welfare societies in Britain, said he would protest to ministers because his organization had not been consulted about the code although it had been asked for comments about the order that accompanied it.

"The very publication of this code seems to amount to an admission that the existing regulations are not being followed", he said. "One is left with the feeling that that thing is next door to useless. We want an end to the export trade in live farm animals. We have no faith in any bits of paper because all the evidence is that they are disregarded in practice."

Farmers want the export trade to continue because of its importance to the economic health of the livestock industry. Each year more than ten times as many calves are exported live from Britain as are eaten as veal in this country.

The code, which is voluntary, says that calves on a liquid diet should be offered glucose and water after long journeys to ports and airports.

Ms Maureen Tomison, political affairs controller of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said: "We are very disappointed. We will continue to press the Government very strongly to end this trade."

New money power for MPs sought

By Peter Hennessy

MPs will be urged to take an important initiative in the continuing battle to tilt the balance of power between Westminster and Whitehall more strongly in favour of the Commons in a report to be published in September by the Select Committee on Procedure (Supply).

The key to the committee's reform plan is that a selection of the 190 individual votes the Commons uses to grant funds, or supply, to use the technical term, to government departments should be discussed on the floor of the House.

After their own careful investigations, the new departmentally related select committees would give advice on which particular votes should be examined by the whole House.

The Commons would have the power to amend individual estimates by reordering their elements or reducing them, but they would not have the power to increase an estimate.

The indications are that the procedure committee wants eight days a session set aside for the purpose. Such a proposal might cause difficulties with the Government, although it is general sympathetic to the idea. Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, in evidence before the committee in May, suggested allocation of two or three days.

The committee, which has been meeting since January under the chairmanship of Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing and a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has proposed another idea that might not find favour with ministers, judging from their negative response, in a White Paper published on Tuesday, to reforms proposed by the Commons Public Accounts Committee.

The reforms would have extended substantially Parliament's powers of scrutiny over public funds.

For Mr Higgins and his colleagues, who were drawn from all parties, suggest that the procedure committee be reconvened in the next session to consider how the Commons might gain a greater say in the disbursement of all £104,000m of public spending, not just the half of it covered by votes that grant supply to Whitehall departments.



The picture bought by the National Gallery as a fine example of Italianate Dutch work.

National Gallery 'mistaken'

Weenix work by artist's son, experts say

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Only one man in England has apparently noticed that the National Gallery is labouring under a misapprehension over what artist painted one of its recent acquisitions. The gallery calls it: "A courtyard with two figures as Antony and Cleopatra", by Jan Baptist Weenix.

Mr Stephen Reiss, managing director of the Royal Academy of Arts Business Art Galleries, has written to *The Times* that it is not by Jan Baptist Weenix but by his son Jan, who was his pupil and follower. His view is confirmed by Dr Albert Blankert, of Utrecht University, author of an important study of the period, *Dutch Seventeenth Century Italianate Landscape Painters*.

Dr Blankert points out that a photograph of the painting has already been filed at the Rijksbureau as a work by Jan Weenix, the son.

"The subject is probably not Antony and Cleopatra", he says. "It is the type of subject usually described as 'Merry Company'."

He categorizes it as an exceptionally beautiful painting —"but it is easy to see that it is by the son".

The Naional Gallery announced the purchase of the painting in May. It had been included in a Sotheby sale in July, 1980 (again wrongly attributed to Jan Baptist Weenix), where it was estimated to fetch £20,000-£30,000 but failed to find a buyer.

Sotheby's subsequently negotiated a private treaty sale to the National Gallery on behalf of the owner.

Weenix Senior visited Italy in 1842-46 and was deeply influenced by his Italian contemporaries. He specialized in painting Italianate landscapes. with ruins of ancient buildings and figures in modern dress, as well as turning his hand to still lives and portraits.

The National Gallery painting is characteristic of this Italianate mode, which was adopted by several Dutch artists of the period.

Mr Christopher Brown, who has charge of the Gallery's Dutch paintings, comments that the picture was bought as a fine example of Italianate Dutch painting. The gallery is well supplied with the better known Dutch realist school of the period, but has little of the Italianate school.

"We believe it to be by the father", he commented, "but if it were by the son it would not affect the reason for our purchase. We believe it to be a very fine example of a type of Dutch painting we are short of.

Mr Brown points out that it is very difficult to tell the father from the son. This is confirmed by my researches. Inquiries made of two leading dealers in Dutch painting elicited the responses: "Did he have a son, then?" and "I do not know how you tell the difference. I will look it up."

Mr Reiss points out that after Jan Baptist returned from Italy he always Italianized his signature, making it "Gio Batta", short for *Giovanni Battista*.

The signature on this painting was read by Sotheby's as "J. Weenix" and by the National Gallery as "J. B. Weenix"; to the naked eye it is almost unreadable.

If the signature truly reads "J B" it is probably a later (fraudulent) addition; if "J" it was probably placed there by the son.

Another cause for suspicion is a partially illegible date "166 . .". The exact date of Jan Baptist's death is not known, but it is believed to have been about 1660.

According to Mr Reiss, "no other work by Jan Baptist later than 1659 has ever been recorded".

Blankert further points out that the brushwork and treatment of the figures are characteristic of the son.

It is, however, a subject on which little knowledge is available. There were nearly as many artists in seventeenth-century Holland as there were tulips. Despite the boom in the art history industry, little work has been done on them.

Science report

Unexplored dangers of asbestiform fibres

By the staff of "Nature"

Asbestos-like fibres may abound in products from cosmetics and medicines to lubricating oils, an American mineralogist has alleged—and they may be just as dangerous as the true asbestos which has caused mesothelioma and debilitating lung disease among asbestos workers.

On the other hand, the fibres may be harmless, Professor Tibor Zoltai, of the University of Minnesota, says. But they look so like asbestos fibres under the microscope that it is time medical scientists paid proper attention to them.

Zoltai has been interested in "asbestiform" fibres for some time, and has been conducting something of a campaign to have them recognized as a potential hazard. Some of them have not been in use in commercial products long enough to be sure whether they are carcinogenic or not; and others may never have been considered as potential causes of disease. So Zoltai's latest step is to detail, in a forthcoming paper in the journal *Science*, how widespread asbestiform fibres are.

They occur in medicines, cosmetics, paints, vegetable oils, herbicides and pet litter products, he says, where they are used as thickeners and absorbents. The "undoubtedly asbestiform" mineral attapulgite, for example, occurs in antidiarrhoeal products, ointments and medicines.

Zoltai's warning will not be taken seriously by many scientists, who feel that the fact that a mineral forms fibres is not sufficient to class it as asbestiform, and therefore, by implication, dangerous.

Zoltai, on the other hand, points out that "asbestos"—a commercial term—already includes a number of distinct minerals selected not on scientific grounds but largely because they are relatively common and easy to work. Why should those mineral fibres be dangerous and others not? After all the biological action of asbestos is still not understood.

Commercial asbestos is very unusual in certain ways. It comes in two broad crystalline forms, represented by chrysotile asbestos (long and silky and good for weaving) and blue asbestos (crocidolite). Chrysotile fibres are like flat sheets of paper which have been rolled into a scroll; crocidolite (the most dangerous form) consists of long silicate chains loosely bonded together.

Scroll-form minerals other than chrysotile may be quite uncommon, though hallosite, a porcelain-like mineral related to kaolin, appears to take this shape, says Zoltai. Chain silicates such as attapulgite, and sepiolite, which is used for tobacco pipes and cigarette holders, are more common.

Commercial asbestos fibres are also very strong and tough, so they resist degradation in the body. Some fibrous minerals such as fibrous talc are probably too soft to survive; but others may be as hard and resistant as asbestos. Zoltai is now working on ways of testing if that is the case.

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BOYD DOUBT ON LABOUR LEADERSHIP

By Our Labour Correspondent

A senior union leader cast doubt today on whether the Labour Party, "with its pedestrian leadership and internal skin cancers" can lead the revolutionary moral renaissance which he says Britain needs.

Sir John Boyd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and a former Labour Party chairman, attacks government neglect of inner cities and the view that free market forces should operate uncontrolled, irrespective of how much they hurt innocent people.

But Sir John, in a long and reflective editorial for his union's journal, prompted by the recent urban riots, also calls for the police to be strengthened in their difficult, dangerous job, and for the quality of our educational system to be restored.

He says "parents must instil into their children the sanctity of family life and their responsibility to society," adding: "Nothing can replace a mother's love and affection

Sir John suggests that bad housing, inner city decay, the absence of cultural activities, police oppression, criminal vandalism, government neglect, copycat violence, fears of a nuclear holocaust, uncontrolled immigration, lack of integration, the undue influence of the news media . . . manufactured unrest by professional agitators, may all have contributed to the causes of the present unrest.

He too had suffered unemployment, he says, had lived with his parents and two brothers in a Scottish "single-end" house, known malnutrition and existed with no social workers to visit homes, and a Saturday matinee film the only entertainment.

"All these experiences did not cause us to be ignorant and undisciplined, nor lead to violence, looting and the mugging of oljd people and women,"

Pay vote signals end to Civil Service dispute

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions meet tonight prepared formally to call an end to their 21-week pay fight, which has been the longest running national industrial dispute since the miners' strike of 1926.

Eight of the unions' members have returned votes in favour of accepting the Government's final offer, giving them £30 a year on top of the original 7 per cent, and the promise of qualifed arbitration in next year's negotiations.

The Inland Revenue Staff Federation is the only union whose members have voted to reject the offer. Instead, they have called for a national strike, but its leaders have said they will abide by the majority wish of the other eight.

Tonight the meeting of the 63-member Council of Civil Service UInions will instruct those members on strike to return on Monday and cooperate with managers in government departments in clearing the huge backlogs of work.

Union leaders expect some shortlived resistance to the return to work call, especially from those members in militant areas where there have been votes for ann all-out strike. The great majority of civil servants, however ,are expected to be in their offices next week.

The largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, which represents low-grade clerical staff, returned a substantial majority in favour of calling off the dispute. Majorities to end the action have been bigger in certain unions, notably the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the First Division Association and the Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers.

Voting was much closer in the Society of Civil and Public Servants and the Civil Service Union, whose executives recommended their members to reject the offer.

Meanwhile, 160,000 industrial civil servants may accept a 5¾ per cent pay offer to run for nine months, which would give them a common settlement date with the 530,000 white-collar civil servants. They have also been made an alternative offer of 7½ per cent to run for a year from the beginning of this month.

Editors no longer exempt from strike call

By Our Labour Correspondent

Newspaper editors who are members of the National Union of Journalists face being asked to join strikes as a result of a narrow vote in a union ballot.

In a poll in which only 6,141 of the union's 32,000 members took part, members voted by a majority of 406 to end the six-year-old policy whereby editors with "special class" membership were exempted from instructions to take industrial action.

The poll may have wide implications on provincial weekly and evening newspapers and raises the possibility that some editors will leave the union.

The ballot vote requested by this year's NUJ conference, effectively empowers the union's executive to involve editors with "hire and fire" powers in instructions to take industrial action if it so decides.

The vote follows controversy after a union decision in 1975 to include editors in its policy for a closed shop in the newspaper industry. A ballot vote after that decision exempted special class editor members from nationally instructed industrial action.

□ The Glasgow *Evening Times* failed to appear yesterday after 70 journalists stayed at home in a dispute over premium payments for working on the day of the royal wedding.

Journalists on two sister papers, the *Glasgow Herald* and the *Sunday Standard*, did not go into work either.

TUC backs cervical smear campaign

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A joint TUC-Government campaign to encourage women to be screened for cancer of the cervix, which kills 2,000 a year, has been suggested by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary.

Mr Murray has written to Sir George Young, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security, after Sir George's letter to *The Times* last week in which he said the Government was considering launching a national campaign to encourage women to come forward.

Mr Murray refers in his letter to the TUC's recent advice to union officers to press employers for cancer screening at the workplace.

He says in his letter: "One disincentive to the take-up of cervical cancer screening by women in the priority groups, particularly working women among whom the incidence of cervical cancer is especially high, is the accessibility of cytology clinics.

"Taking screening services to the workplace may be a means of increasing take-up markedly.

"In your letter to *The Times*, you mention that the Government is considering a campaign to encourage cytology take-up. Could I suggest that the Government might wish to commend the TUC initiative as part of its campaign, and encourage employers to agree to workplace screening facilities?"

The Government is at present studying two aspects of its cervical cancer screening practices: the age at which screening should begin, and who should issue the regular reminders about the need to be screened.

The Committee on Gynaecological Cytology has submitted a report to the Government *suggesting that doctors should* screen women earlier, because of earlier sexual activity, which increases the cancer risk. At present family doctors are paid only for women over 35.

Meanwhile, the Government is also considering comments from interested bodies on its consultative document about the recall arrangements for reminding women to have cervical smears every five years.

It is closing down the national recall centre at Southport in December, but has not yet decided what other reminder system to adopt. One option that is being considered is that family practitioner committees, who pay and organize family doctor services, should take on the responsibility.

But Mr Ronald Purser, secretary of the Society of Administrators of Family Practitioner Services, has said that these committees would be able to run only a reminder system once they are computerized.

Suitable computer systems will be available for them from next year, but no money is being set aside to buy them. Consequently, three or four such committees might become computerized in 1982, but the vast majority not for another five or ten years.

Mr Purser thought providing a recall service was important enough for the Government to direct health authorities to provide funds for computerization.

The Government rather favours making it the responsibility of general practitioners. It is considering reorganizing doctors' pay so that those GPs who remind their patients are paid more, and doctors who fail to take on the responsibility receive less.

One difficulty in launching a campaign to encourage women to have cervical smears is to ensure that the laboratory facilities are available to cope with the increased demand.

At present about 2.5 million smears are carried out a year, of which just over a million are on women aged over 35 and 1.4 million on women of under 35. But some middle class young women, among whom the incidence is less than among working class women, are probably being screened more frequently than necessary, so the campaign would need to ensure that they were discouraged from presenting themselves.

UNION TO REPRESENT DIVERS

One of the largest diving companies operating in the North Sea has agreed to recognize the National Union of Seamen. It is seen as a breakthrough for trade union organization in the offshore oil fields.

The agreement is for divers employed by Comex Houlder onboard the Uncle John, an emergency support vessel.

Comex Houlder, which is based in Aberdeen, is the first diving company operating in the United Kingdom sector to agree to union recognition which will cover about 30 divers. The company and the union have also agreed to approach Acas, the conciliation service, to hold a ballot

Leading republicans visit Maze hunger strikers

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Three leading republicans visited the Maze prison, near Belfast, yesterday to see the eight hunger strikers in what was being interpreted as a significant move in the crisis.

The group included a member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Fein and Mr Owen Carron who was election agent for Robert Sands, the hunger striker who became an MP

They went to the prison after having talks recently with relatives of the hunger strikers, interested clergy and members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Republican sources did not raise hopes that a settlement was imminent.

Meanwhile, the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, who today entered the seventieth, and sixty-ninth days of their hunger strike respectively, continues to deteriorate.

□ Mr Kenneth Maginnis, the Official Unionist candidate in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election, is no longer a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment as stated in *The Times* yesterday.

□ Miss Mairead Corrigan, the Nobel peace prize winner, is to marry her brother-in-law, the father of the three children whose deaths led her to form the women's peace movement

LEVELS OF FALLOUT DROP AGAIN

The amount of radioactive fallout in the United Kingdom atmosphere continued to decrease last year and was less than 1 per cent of the peak reached in 1963 to 1964, according to figures released today by the Atomic Energy Authority.

Its report also shows that the average concentrations of long-lived fission products such as Caesium-137 and Strontium-90 in air and rain in Britain in 1980 were about two-thirds of those in 1979.

Short-lived fission products, Barium-140 and Iodine-131, from the Chinese test explosion of October 16, 1980, were first detected in the United Kingdom atmosphere later that month, and about 50 per cent of the total long-lived amount of Caesium-137 detected in December was also attributable to the test.

The programme of continuous sampling of airborne dust and rainwater, and their analysis for various fission products and other radioactive nuclides, has been carried out by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Oxfordshire, for more than 25 years.

The results are published every year.

Radioactive Fallout in Air and Rain: Results to the end of 1980. AERE Harwell. Stationery Office. £3.

HALIFAX SCHOOL PLAN REJECTED

Proposals to close four grammar schools and six secondary modern schools in Halifax, and set up four comprehensives and a sixth-form college in their place have been rejected by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Three of the comprehensive schools would have taken pupils only to the age of 16, while the fourth would have taken them up to age 18.

Mr Carlisle said he was not convinced that the proposed sixth-form college would be able to attract enough pupils.



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Iran earthquake death toll may be in thousands

By Our Foreign Staff

An earthquake destroyed several villages in south-east Iran for the second time in six weeks, leaving more than 700 people dead and 440 injured according to first reports, the Iranian news agency Pars said. The Governor of Kerman province, which is about 500 miles south-east of Tehran, told Pars the final death toll may rise to between 3,000 and 4,000. In some villages as many as 90 per cent of the houses were demolished, while about half the affected area was lying under rubble, Mr Abdolhossein Sayeh, the Governor, was quoted as saying.

The earthquake, which struck at 5.24 pm (GMT) on Tuesday, blocked mountain roads. Rescue teams were being flown in by helicopters.

Pars said rescue squads immediately started digging bodies and survivors out of the ruins and evacuating the injured to emergency hospitals set up at Kerman, the provincial capital.

The Tehran Seismological Institute said the earthquake measured between 6.7 and 7 on the Richter scale. Its epicentre was close to the villages of Andoohherd and Shahdad, both about 30 miles from Kerman.

In this area an earthquake left more than 1,000 people dead and 1,500 injured, on June 11.

Rescuers were being hampered by the mountainous and semi-desert terrain. Helicopters taking supplies between Kerman and Shahdad crossed peaks of more than 12,000 ft.

Food and milk were among early supplies sought by Red Crescent (Red Cross) teams. Helicopters were taking the injured to hospitals in Kerman until field-hospitals could be set up. Telephone links were cut between Kerman and Tehran.

A military aircraft carrying a medical team flew from Teheran to Kerman. Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, sent an ayatollah to co-ordinate rescue efforts, and decreed three days of mourning in Kerman province.

The initial earthquake was followed by a second tremor an hour later. Many people spent the night in the streets after the destruction of their homes. Kerman province, which lives essentially off the carpet industry and agricultural crops, including nuts, cereals and fruit, had many traditional earth houses with rounded roofs.

First indications were that the earthquake had hit a much wider area than the June 11 tremor, which practically destroyed the town of Golbaf. Reconstruction there had already started.

According to an initial report, the latest earthquake affected a much larger region, of more than 1,000 square miles and reached into the desert of south-east Iran.

In Kerman at least 40 people were killed when old houses collapsed. Panic-stricken residents fled into the streets when the earthquake struck.

More than 50 doctors and the director of the Iranian Red Crescent arrived in Kerman by air today and army helicopters were carrying help to isolated mountain areas where many roads were said to have been blocked.

(The United States geological survey in Colorado said the earthquake registered at least 7.3 degrees on the Richter scale, which would make it a major quake.)

The Richter scale measures ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. A reading of seven is a major earthquake capable of causing very widespread damage

Pertini pledges to resist terrorism

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 29

The octogenarian President Pertini looked away from the wedding which he was watching on television and said sadly: "Our King opened the road to Fascism."

He followed the whole morning's transmissions. Like King Juan Carlos of Spain, President Pertini was one of the great absentees from St Paul's. His absence, however, was in no way meant as a protest. When his invitation came he had thought that he would be on holiday by this time and so immediately sent his regrets and asked Senator Amintore Fanfani, the president of the senate, to represent him.

For a time he followed the broadcast with personal comments. The British monarchy was deeply embedded in the life of the nation because it had kept out of political life, he said. "It is better that we are a republic here. The last kings betrayed the people too badly.

"One of the biggest crimes of the King was to agree to make the declaration of war against Britain and France in 1940. He could have refused to do this. I was then in prison and I wept with rage at the news."

So now there was no nostalgia in Italy for the monarchy. Young people in particular felt nothing for the former royal family.

He had been asked on behalf of the former King Umberto who lives in Portugal if the bodies of his father and mother could be buried in Italy. The President was happy to grant the request as a human gesture but he had placed a condition: the former King should write to him with a formal request addressed to him as President of the Republic.

President Pertini: "I believe in my people."

The King refused to do this. His cousin, King Juan Carlos of Spain, for whom President Pertini has a great esteem, was critical of the refusal.

The appearance on the screen of the Duke of Edinburgh brought some enthusiastic memories: "What laughs we have had together when they were here. The Queen told him off about it, you know".

The serious business of talking about Italy's troubles had to await lunch because the wedding was too absorbing. "I will telephone the kitchen and see if they can manage something for two". He did, and they could. It was served on one of the smaller terraces overlooking the palace gardens.

The President still held to his view that terrorism in Italy had its centre outside the country. He had been told in Algeria that there were training camps for terrorists in North Africa.

He knew the motive of terrorism in Italy. It was a bridge between Europe, Africa and the Middle East. If it were destroyed, our whole world would feel the effects. But he could not say with certainty where the centre was.

Mehemet Ali Agca, the Turk who had tried to kill the Pope, the President's great friend, was brought out of prison in Istanbul, given money and told to kill the Pope or risk to be killed himself. Now the terrorist was expecting to be freed from the Italian prison in which he is held, but that, the President said, would not happen. Here he was under the closest supervision.

The overwhelming majority of the Italian people, the President went on, were still determined to resist terrorism. He had disapproved of the Socialist Party's decision to print documents issued by the "Red Brigades" terrorist group in the party's newspaper. Despite this lapse, the front of a firm stand against the terrorists was still largely intact.

He was satisfied with the performance of Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the new Prime Minister, and hoped his Government would last.

In spite of Italy's difficulties, President Pertini has not lost his faith in his country.

"I believe in my people", he said. "I have seen this country terribly reduced more than once. The Nazis and the Fascists did dreadful things here. But the people manage to overcome the most appalling difficulties.

"I am one of them. I share their qualities and defects. They respect my sincerity, especially the young people. The overwhelming majority are not drug-addicts or terrorists.

"Groups of young people, from children on, come see me here. So far I have talked to 37,000 of them and I have yet to hear a stupid question."

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

Centre challenge in Britain and Italy

The endless changing kaleidoscope of political life under democratic conditions produces, from time to time, patterns which sharply contradict the usual polarization of forces around two main parties. And support by plebiscite for one charismatic leader at a time of deep national crisis (as in the case of General de Gaulle in 1958) is not the only way in which the prevailing two-party system can be upset.

At the present time, there are two European countries, Britain and Italy, where an unusual challenge from the centre is taking shape. This is a very upsetting development for the two dominating parties: Conservatives and Labour in Britain, Christian Democrats and Communists in Italy.

There are obvious differences between the British and Italian cases, but the similarities are also striking.

So far, the rise of the Social Democrat Party in Britain seems to spring from a highly unusual event—the simultaneous radicalization and polarization of both great parties. In general, when one of the two parties elects an "extremist" leader, the other happily rushes to the centre and scores sweeping gains in the succeeding election.

This happened twice in the past 20 years in the United States: When Senator Barry Goldwater led the Republicans to shameful defeat in 1964, and when Senator George McGovern led the Democrats to a similar débâcle in 1972.

I cannot recall another occasion when both parties simultaneously ran away from the centre in opposite directions. This is the historic chance now offered to the SDP in Britain: A wholly different thing from the rise of Labour in the early years of the century, which was related to the widening of the electorate as well as to the huge social changes in the country.

Either of the two main parties, or both, may of course still recover their senses before a general election takes place, and Britain's peculiar electoral system may still produce in the end the most surprising results: But the space offered to a new party of the centre by the "double polarization" which has occurred is obviously a huge one.

No such radicalization of the Christian Democrats (DC) and Communists (PCI) has taken place in Italy. Still, the two main parties are both losing ground in favour of the four centre parties.

In 1976, Christian Democrats and Communists together got 73.2 per cent of the vote (38.8 to the DC, 34.4 to the PCI), while the four parties in the middle got only 17.5. A series of elections in 1979-1981 has now reduced the big two's share of the vote by five or six points, and brought the share of the four in the middle up to around 25 per cent.

The fact that Italy now has, for the first time since December, 1945, a Prime Minister chosen from one of the centre parties (the Republican leader, Signor Giovanni Spadolini) is another powerful indication of the rise of a new challenge from the centre.

Italy's electoral law, which is rigorously proportional, will of course never permit those huge shifts in the voting pattern which Britain's "first past the post takes all" system makes possible. But if the four middle parties consolidate their gains in a future parliamentary election the face of Italian democracy will radically change.

The Italian electorate, with its deep desire for change without danger, seems to have realized that the political bipolarization of the middle 1970s could never bring about such change. Out of an excess of caution and ambiguity, Signor Berlinguer's Eurocommunists have apparently lost the chance they then had to become a reliable alternative to the Christian Democrats.

Now the four middle parties have their chance. Under Signor Spadolini's determined leadership they are offering the country a "new social compact" which is strongly reminiscent of the policies of consensus followed by the forces now coalescing at the centre of Britain's political stage, at the time of the Lib-Lab alliance.

But one wonders which parties, in Britain and Italy, would suffer more from the rise of a new powerful centre force. In Britain, the crisis of the Labour Party and the resulting search for a "new left" could have the surprising result of producing a new right-wing party, in lieu of the Conservatives. Could something similar happen in Italy? It is not impossible.

While the biggest of the four parties in the middle, Signor Craxi's Socialists, wants to follow President Mitterrand's strategy in France in order to take the Communists' place as the new main party of the left, it still could, in the end, lead the centre to success mostly at the expense of the Christian Democrats. The kaleidoscope of Italian democracy, which remained unchanged for so long, could produce, now it has started moving, quite unexpected shapes.

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Israel shoots down Syrian jet in Lebanon dogfight

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 29

The precarious five-day ceasefire suffered its most severe setback this morning when Israeli fighters shot down a Syrian jet which tried to intercept a reconnaissance patrol flying over Lebanon. The Israelis claimed the aircraft they destroyed was a MiG 25.

The dogfight highlighted one of the most sensitive sections of the truce negotiated last week by Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy. The Syrians were not directly involved in the truce negotiations.

In diplomatic circles there were fears that a renewal of tension between Israel and Syria could undermine the ceasefire. It could also reactivate the unresolved question of the Syrian missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley.

Damascus radio yesterday gave warning in an official commentary that Syria was prepared to intercept any Israeli aircraft flying in Lebanese air space. The threat contrasted sharply with the low profile which Syria maintained during the two-week war of attrition between Israel and the Palestinians.

The Israeli military command said today in a communiqué, that the interception had come less than 24 hours after the Syrian announcement. It also denied claims that any Israeli jets had been shot down in the encounter.

Mr Menachim Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, confirmed that, despite Syrian opposition, Israeli overflights of Lebanon would continue because they were vital to Israel's defence.

He claimed that they enabled the Israeli forces to pinpoint terrorist targets inside Lebanon and thereby minimize civilian casualties.

□ Beirut: A Lebanese source who met Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, in Damascus quoted him as saying that Syria did not have enough missiles to guard Beirut against future Israeli air strikes (Twefik Mishlawi writes).

He added that Syria would agree to allow forces from other Arab countries to enter Lebanon via Syrian territory.

Lebanese count cost of air war

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, July 29

Five days after an American-sponsored ceasefire went into effect on the Lebanon-Israeli border, Lebanon is embroiled in a host of social and economic problems created by two weeks of virtual war between the Palestinian guerrillas in the country and Israel.

The difficulties—some of the most serious since the civil war six years ago—are largely the outcome of Israeli air strikes on Lebanon's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, power stations and oil refinery installations. At least 15 bridges and roads, including the main coastal highway, have been either destroyed or damaged, disrupting communication between south Lebanon and the capital Beirut.

Lebanon's second largest oil refinery, Medreco, at Zahrani near Sidon, also received direct hits, which brought the plant to a halt, causing an acute petrol and fuel shortage. The refineries, fed with Saudi Arabian crude oil through the American-owner trans-Arabia pipeline used to meet about 40 per cent of Lebanon's petrol needs.

Medreco officials said the refinery could resume production of fuel oil and petrol in about 10 days after essential repairs had been made; but the plant would not be fully operational before September.

The petrol shortage has also affected the supply of electricity, which is produced by diesel-powered generators. A series of Israeli attacks on a big power station at Jiyeh, south of Beirut, had already disrupted power supply in south and east Lebanon.

The Lebanese electricity authority yesterday applied nationwide power rationing.

Other Lebanese expect more shortages, especially in the water supply, almost a regular annual menace since before the civil war. Water is also pumped to factories and high-rise flats by diesel-powered engines.

CALIFORNIA STRANGLER SURPRISE

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, July 29

California's Attorney-General has agreed to take over the case of the man accused of being the Hollywood hillside strangler after the Los Angeles District Attorney had unsuccessfully sought to drop charges against the suspect because of lack of evidence.

A spokesman for Mr George Deukmejian, the Attorney-General, said: "We are going to take the case and review the evidence".

However, it may take weeks or even months before the new prosecutors actually decide whether or not to put Angelo Buono, aged 46, on trial for strangling 10 young women.

Last week the District Attorney asked Judge Ronald George to dismiss charges against Mr Buono because of insufficient evidence. The chief prosecution witness was no longer reliable, he said.

But in a surprising ruling the judge refused, and asked the State Attorney-General to take the case over

NZ police charge on protesters

By Our Foreign Staff

More than 30 people were injured in Wellington yesterday when police baton charged a demonstration against the South African Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand.

About 2,000 protesters were marching on the South African Consulate when they were confronted by two lines of police. The police warned them and then moved in on the crowd with batons, hitting the protesters on their heads, shoulders and arms. At least 30 suffered head injuries and two were taken to hospital by ambulance.

Observers described the ugly scenes as the worst violence known in New Zealand since the depression in the 1930s.

Earlier yesterday, 20 protesters stormed the headquarters of the Wellington Rugby Union and scattered tickets for the second All-Blacks-Springboks test from a first floor window to demonstrators marching towards Parliament House. About 30 police forced their way in and arrested the protesters.

In Auckland more than 100 policemen charged into a protest march as demonstrators broke into the local offices of Air New Zealand. About 30 people were arrested. The airline has been declared a target by anti-tour groups because it is transporting the Springbok players.

There were protests in at least five other cities around the country, including New Plymouth, where the Springboks played yesterday without any disruption by demonstrators.

There was an atmosphere of fear in the town before the match. There were only about 100 demonstrators but bus loads of tour supporters wearing light blue armbands had arrived from Hamilton, where the Springboks match was cancelled on Saturday.

It was rumoured that they had formed a reprisal squad to beat up both the demonstrators and journalists who they now blame for encouraging the protestors. The demonstrators knew they had no hope of passing the police line 200 yards from the entrance to the ground.

Then as they passed a parked bus a group of about 20 men wearing armbands jumped out and surrounded them. For a moment it appeared the two sides would clash but police quickly moved between them and ordered the men to leave.

When a police squad was moved up to the gates of the ground to push back demonstrators the men in armbands followed.

Leading article, page 13

CIA director confident of keeping his job

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 29

Mr William Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, gave evidence under oath before the Senate intelligence committee today about his past business activities and his running of the agency since he took over at the beginning of this year.

The committee's investigation, which started yesterday with an examination of documents presented by Mr Casey, is being held in secret, but it is becoming increasingly clear that the committee is unlikely to call for Mr Casey's resignation.

The investigation was brought about by the quick resignation two weeks ago of Mr Max Hugel, his chief of covert operations, after disclosure of alleged financial improprieties by Mr Hugel.

Mr Casey denied any misconduct, but at the end of last week had seemed to be on the verge of a forced departure when Senator Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said he thought the poor judgment Mr Casey had shown in appointing Mr Hugel was cause for him to resign.

Several senators have since spoken in Mr Casey's favour and members of the committee have said that nothing has been found to incriminate him.

Mr Casey appeared confident before giving evidence. Surrounded by half a dozen bodyguards Mr Casey said: "I've been through half a dozen of these before. It's going to be a cake walk." Smilingly he added: "My life is an open book."

Storm grows over eviction of Cape Town homeless

From Eric Marsden, Cape Town, July 29

Growing opposition to the eviction and prosecution of homeless blacks in the Cape Town area is being expressed by political, religious and welfare workers of all races.

In St George's Cathedral here tomorrow a "meeting of reconciliation" with the victims of the police raids will be held, at which the speakers will include evicted women who have been released from prison.

The meeting is advertised as non-religious and non-political under the slogan "all Capetonians together". Addresses will also be given by Adam Small, the coloured poet, and Bishop S. Naidoo of the Roman Catholic church.

Mrs Helen Suzman, who yesterday led eight Progressive Federal Party MPs on a tour of makeshift camps being used by people evicted from the hostels at Lange, said they were appalled at what they found. Scores of women and children were huddled together under plastic sheets supported on sticks of wood.

She said that it was beyond belief that a civilized country could allow such conditions to develop and even more incomprehensible that the authorities could deprive homeless people of their shelter in pouring rain and freezing cold.

Many of the arrests arose from a confrontation between homeless families and the police on July 16 when tear gas was used to disperse about 800 people who had gathered outside the Lange commissioners' court.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, who was at the court on that day, has disputed the police claim that action had to be taken because the crowd was pushing against the court door and breaking things while the court was in session.

He claims that the crowd was tense but peaceful and that the use of force could have been avoided.

This view is rejected by Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, the divisional commissioner of police, who said the police were absolutely restrained and used the least force possible under the circumstances. "They did a superb job of work in dispersing, without any injuries to anyone, a crowd which had gathered, in contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act".

Mr Charles Simkins, a university expert on conditions in the black homelands, has given evidence in one of the courts hearing charges against people accused of illegal residence in the Cape that if men were forced to return to the Ciskei homeland their families could face complete starvation.

He said about three million people were living in urban-style areas in the homelands with no employment centres of their own. They had to rely on earnings from nearby white areas or remittances from migrant workers far away from home.

Job prospects in the homelands were poor. A survey had shown that 85 per cent of economically active males were employed in South Africa's metropolitan areas. The chances of finding work for a man forced to return home from Cape Town were less than one in 10.

Mr Simkins told the court that 117 out of every 1,000 black children died before the age of five, and the figure was higher in the rural areas.

Mrs Fransina Mamfanya, aged 55, a welfare worker who was wrongfully arrested while visiting evicted squatters near the crossroads camp, has protested to administration officials at her treatment during four days in prison.

Mrs Mamfanya, who is chairman of the United Women's Organization, said that though she had her pass with her she was "chucked in a van" with more than 30 others . . . "I was very angry and told them they treated us like human rubbish", she said.

Zambian unions meet on arrests

From Stephen Taylor
Lusaka, July 29

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has summoned emergency meetings starting tomorrow to consider the detention by President Kenneth Kaunda of the country's top trade union leader and three of his colleagues on Monday.

The meetings, announced by the most senior official of ZCTU still at liberty, is the first response by the union movement to the arrest of Mr Frederick Chiluba, the chairman of the organization, Mr Newstead Zimba, the general secretary, two other officials and a businessman.

The detentions were ordered at what appeared to be the end of more than a week of industrial unrest in the vital Copperbelt region. In the midst of the crisis last week President Kaunda decided not to attend today's royal wedding in London.

In a brief press statement last night which was approved by the Government, Mr Herbert Bweupe, the deputy chairman of the ZCTU, emphasized the gravity of the situation and urged union leaders and members to ensure peace and calm. This was seen as an attempt to forestall any violence of the kind that flared briefly last week.

Mr Bweupe said that meetings of the ZCTU executive committee and general council which had already been scheduled for Friday and Saturday — to review relations with the ruling party and the government — would be held earlier

Party pact sought in Argentina

From Andrew McLeod
Buenos Aires, July 29

A multi-party grouping has called on all sectors of the country, including the armed forces, to draw up a national project which would lead to national reconciliation and an orderly solution to Argentia's political and economic crisis.

The group, which includes the Radical, Peronist, Intransigent, Christian Democratic and Movement for Industrial Development parties, called in a statement for a return to the rule of law, the drafting of a political plan and an emergency economic programme.

The statement, issued last night, said that Argentina's "current hardships arise from the lack of any participation of the people in utterly important decisions concerning the destiny of the fatherland".

The statement was sharply criticized by a conservative politician, Señor Horacio Arnut, secretary of the Democratic party, who said it resembled "old pacts which failed and which proved a fraud and led to the frustration of those who believed in it".

Señor Arnut was referring to a political pact between the Radicals and the Peronists in 1972 which led to the return of former President Juan Domingo Perón to power, widespread terrorism of the left and right, and a severe economic decline which resulted in a military coup which deposed Perón's widow, Maria Estela, from office.

Angry Poles step up food protests

Warsaw, July 29.—Poland was hit by wildcat strikes and a fresh surge of food protests today with angry workers organizing rallies and demanding meetings with the authorities. About 2,000 textile workers at a Warsaw mill struck for three hours and bus drivers at one depot refused to take their buses out.

Regional leaders of the Solidarity union said the situation could get out of control and worked furiously to stem the tide of anger at food shortages, reduced meat rations and proposed price rises.

Solidarity said its Warsaw leaders were holding a crisis session to decide how to respond to demands from factories for a decision on protest action in the capital.

Warning strikes were called for next week in Czestochowa, Piotrkow Trybunalski and Grudziadz. Protest meetings and hunger marches were announced in other cities.

A four-day protest campaign in Poland's second city, Lodz, entered its third day. Tomorrow thousands of women are expected to march through Lodz in what is likely to be the biggest hunger protest to date.

The Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk said protest messages were flooding in from all parts of the country. "We can no longer count the individual plants. There are too many of them," a spokesman said.

Workers in many factories had decided against accepting the meat coupons for August in which allowances were reduced by some 20 per cent.

The government, confronted with a collapsing economy and dwindling supplies, said Poland did not have enough meat to ensure the ration allowance for the next two months. It negotiated a compromise agreement with Solidarity earlier in the week suspending the cuts for September and looking for ways to make up the August deficit. But this appears to have done nothing to halt protests.

The ministers were asked to take energetic steps to cope with the deteriorating economic situation.

In another sign of Poland's worsening plight, Mr Czeslaw Piotrkowski, the Mining Minister, said the country would face power cuts in the autumn and winter because of a shortage of coal. Production this year would be no more than 168 million tonnes, he said.

Anger over the food situation was running high in Silesia, a Solidarity spokesman said. In the eastern city of Chelm, close to the Soviet frontier, Solidarity is taking the initiative in organizing protests to prevent wildcat strikes and uncontrolled actions.

The siren of the main railway repair depot in the western city of Poznan was sounded for five minutes every hour today as a sign of protest

More than 50 lorries took part in a motorcade protest in Lodz today, watched by thousands of people. The vehicles were festooned with the red and white national flag and posters demanding food and regular supplies.—Reuter.

600 copies of Picassos hijacked

New York, July 29.—A lorry carrying 600 lithographic reproductions of paintings by Picasso was hijacked by gunmen yesterday when the driver stopped at traffic lights.

Besides the lithographs, which were valued at $480,000 (about £252,000) and each signed by Miss Marina Picasso, Picasso's granddaughter, the lorry was carrying $50,000 worth of cashmere jerseys and several cartons of women's shoes.

Mr Bernard Gerstel, the driver, was unhurt.

Mr Herman Finesod, the president of Jackie Fine Arts, which owns the reproductions, said there were 40 copies each of 15 paintings. The lithographs were to have been sold for $800 each.

Mr Finesod, the police and the owner of the lorry said they had no idea whether the hijackers knew what it contained. Mr Finesod said they would have difficulty in disposing of the art works.

All the stolen lithographs were reproductions of well-known paintings.

Police said the hijacking took place moments after Mr Gerstel had turned off the Long Island expressway on to a service road. Two men with guns jumped on to the running boards of the vehicle, climbed inside and ordered Mr Gerstel to put his head down.

One of the gunmen drove the lorry for a while, then Mr Gerstel was transferred to a car and released later in Brooklyn.

The lithographs had been made in the United States from paintings in the collection of Miss Picasso. Mr Finesod said he had flown with them to France for Miss Picasso to sign them. When they were stolen they were being taken to a warehouse, to be inspected by customs officials.—New York Times News Service.

IN BRIEF

Madrid protest at ABS cuts

Madrid, July 29.—More than 400 Spanish radio and television journalists have signed a letter protesting at the decision to close the BBC's Spanish-language service for Spain. The letter was delivered to the British Embassy by a delegation of journalists. It said the closure of the service "would deal an irreparable blow to the free flow of information between the two countries."

Minister convicted

Salisbury. — Mr Edward Pswarayi, Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Transport and Power, has been convicted of charging two lodgers in a house he owns too much rent. He was cautioned and discharged by a Salisbury magistrate.

Robert Moses dies

West Islip, New York.—Robert Moses, the power broker who built more public works than anyone else in American history and imposed his will on governors, mayors and presidents, has died aged 92.

S Africa links

Lusaka.—Zambia imported goods worth 75m kwacha (about £40m) from South Africa in the first seven months of 1980—an increase of some 150 per cent over the same period in 1979.

New paper planned

Washington.—The *Washington Post* is considering publishing an afternoon newspaper if the *Washington Star* closes on August 7 a source at the newspaper said.

Wine flows over

Montpellier.—Thousands of gallons of wine flowed in streets near here today after French wine growers stopped and emptied tanker lorries transporting cheap Italian wine.

Reagan pressure on tax Bill waverers

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 29

There was a blitz of last-minute telephone calls to wavering congressmen from President Reagan and senior members of his Administration as well as fro the public in an attempt to influence the crucial vote in the House of Representatives in favour of the President's tax cut Bill.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the House Speaker, said the massive lobbying campaign had had a "devastating effect" on Democratic chances. Although he still felt the Democrats' rival plan had a chance of being accepted, he was no longer prepared to sustain the confident prediction he made last night that the Democrats would win by a margin of 10 to 20 votes.

Hours before the House was due to choose between the two Bills, Mr O'Neill said congressmen had never experienced a telephone blitz like the one that followed President Reagan's televised appeal on Monday.

Mr O'Neill said many of the callers were executives of large companies which stood to benefit from the cuts and other proposed incentives.

Members of Congress on all sides reported their offices flooded with calls, [illegible] as high as 6 to 1 in the President's favour. Western Union reported that telegrams to Washington were running at [illegible] usual volume [illegible] noon.

President Reagan [illegible] ing tax cut [illegible] cent spread over [illegible] The Democrats [illegible] cent cut [illegible] However, [illegible] of the [illegible] almost [illegible] House.

هكذا من الأصل

Bani-Sadr flies to political asylum in France

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 29

Former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran, arrived in France at 4.30 am in a Boeing 707 aircraft of the Iranian armed forces.

He landed at the military air base at Evreux, west of Paris, the landing strip used by former Emperor Bokassa of the Central African empire in September, 1979, after his overthrow.

Mr Bani-Sadr applied for political asylum. That was granted by the Foreign Ministry "on the express condition that he does not indulge in any political activity on French soil", in the words of an official statement issued by the Quai d'Orsay.

As soon as Mr Bani-Sadr's arrival in France was discovered, his extradition was demanded by the Iranian Government. But Mr Hassan Zamani, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, who was summoned to the Quai d'Orsay, was informed that the former President had applied for political asylum, and that the demand for his extradition would not be met.

Under strong police escort, Mr Bani-Sadr, who is 48, was driven from Evreux Air Base to Cachan, a suburb south of Paris, where he lived in exile from 1963 to 1979, and where he has a flat. His two daughters aged 16 and 18, who are at school, and their aunt, one of his sisters, are living there.

The flat, which is in a modest looking building, has been guarded by the police since June 20, when Mr Bani-Sadr disappeared in Tehran. On his arrival at Cachan the former head of state was welcomed by a large number of supporters, as well as a horde of photographers and reporters.

In an impromptu press conference at the foot of the stairs of the block of flats, he declared that he intended to remain in France "until the day when the Iranian people open the way to democracy and will enjoy a political life worthy of the name".

He added that "recent developments and the popular resistance show that the Iranian people are determined to proceed on the path of revolution, and to oppose the terrorism of Khomeini".

He emphasized that he had chosen France as his place of exile because he had two daughters living here, and had spent many years in this country before the revolution in Iran.

Mr Bani-Sadr, who looked tired but relaxed, and had shaved off his bushy moustache, explained that since his overthrow, he had continued to live clandestinely in Tehran, under the protection of the people, and had been able to pursue his activities and move about freely.

The former head of state had at his side Mr Massoud Rajari, one of the leaders of the left-wing organization of the People's Mujahiden, who had ensured his protection in Tehran and hidden him, and Colonel Behzad Moezi, of the Iranian Air Force, who organized his escape from M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, declared at midday today, as he left the Prime Minister's Office, that "if Mr Bani-Sadr makes a political statement in France, he will place himself in contravention of the undertaking he has taken and even signed here this morning. If he does not make any political statements, Mr Bani-Sadr is free in France."

The minister recalled that the former President had applied for asylum, and that was granted on condition that he abstained from all political activity in France and on French soil. "It is the general rule. There is no Basque, Central African or Cambodian rule. There are political refugees other than Mr Bani-Sadr."

He had not yet been informed of an extradition demand, but stated firmly: "There will be no extradition for political crimes and, *a fortiori*, for political offences. We shall only proceed to extradite people for common law crimes."

Colonel Behzad Moezi explained that yesterday he had submitted a flight plan for a Boeing 707 aircraft with a crew of five for a routine training mission in Iranian air space.

The aircraft had taken off at 22.30 from Tehran military airport and headed for Greece. About 23.15 the Iranian press agency reported the hijacking of an aircraft in Iran, and said that Iranian fighter aircraft had tried in vain to intercept it.

As the Boeing 707 carrying Mr Bani-Sadr, who was accompanied by five other people was flying over Greece, the crew notified the local air traffic control that it had been hijacked.

At Evreux, the crew told the French authorities that they had been compelled under threat to make for France. They demanded to be repatriated as soon as possible. The Quai d'Orsay announced that the aircraft would be returned to Iran.

By order of M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, who as soon as he was informed early today contacted the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, strict security precautions were taken at Evreux before the aircraft landed. No one was allowed to approach it. The base is earmarked to receive aircraft outside normal traffic such as hijacked aircraft.

Mr Bani-Sadr will not be received with open arms by other Iranian refugees living in France. A member of the staff of Mr Shahpour Bakhtiar, the former Iranian Prime Minister, also living in exile outside Paris, declared this morning that Mr Bani-Sadr "had no place alongside Iranian nationalists. He was the President of the Islamic Republic, the head of the armed forces of the present regime, and cooperated closely with the Mullahs", he emphasized.

He had appointed Ayatollah Khalkali as head of the Islamic tribunals. "Iranian nationalists cannot regard such a man as being part of the opposition to the regime of the Mullahs"; but it was normal that France, a land of welcome, should grant asylum to all those who applied for it.

The French Government's decision to do so in the case of Mr Bani-Sadr will certainly bring about a further deterioration in the already strained relations between Paris and Tehran. It could endanger the security of the 15 or so French diplomats, and the 100 French nationals still living in Iran.

The departure of the former Shah for the United States and the refusal of the American authorities to extradite him led immediately to the taking hostage of American diplomats at the embassy in Tehran in September, 1979.

There is a difference, however, because Ayatollah Khomeini enjoyed political asylum in this country from autumn 1978 to February, 1979 and stirred up revolution in Iran fro mhis home in Nauphle-le-Château, west of Paris. Several members of the late Shah's family and several political opponents of the Khomeini regime live in exile here.



Mr Bani-Sadr, former President of Iran, speaking freely in Paris yesterday.

The ex-President's own story

Khomeini's heavy responsibility for the tragedy of Iran

By Hazhir Teimourian, who interviewed Mr Bani-Sadr by telephone soon after the former Iranian leader arrived in Paris.

Q. Mr Bani-Sadr, we were led to believe that you were determined to stay inside the country. What made you change your mind?

A. I very much hope that my stay abroad will be temporary this time. One of my aims was to stop the cycle of explosions and acts of destruction on the one hand and Government reprisals and executions on the other. I contacted Mr Khomeini many times, directly and indirectly, but my requests were not accepted by him.

I subsequently thought it useful to visit abroad after the elections, because the people of Iran demonstrated how unpopular those who have usurped power are. According to our findings only about three million people voted in the Presidential elections. The regime fabricated the other 11 million.

I still believe myself to be duty-bound to the nation to struggle for the realization of our original aims at the start of the revolution. Mr Khomeini promised me personally many times before the revolution in Paris to respect the right of the people of Iran to democratic liberties.

I was myself actively involved then in formulating our aims. But unfortunately, when we succeeded in attaining government, the lust after power stopped our progress towards achieving our goals. In fact, quite the reverse has been achieved.

Q. How much is the ayatollah at the mercy of those who surround him? Do they mislead and misinform him, in your view, or do you hold him personally responsible for the tragedy?

A. It is irrelevant whether he knows what he is doing or not. I have accepted full responsibility for all my actions, even though some of them can now be seen not have been the best course. I think that Mr Khomeini bears heavy responsibility for the appalling disaster that has befallen the country. To a large extent, he has imposed this course upon our people.

Q. There has been press speculation here that your best option might be to join the Kurds in the western region of the country where they exercise full control. It is thought that given the present reign of chaos in the ayatollahs' Iran, you could overthow the Tehran government from the safety of that region which you could proclaim a liberated zone. What is your view on this subject?

A. I have never seriously contemplated that path. In fact, I remained in Tehran throughout the period of my hiding. No, we must think of a faster solution to the problem for the whole of the country. We must try to find a quicker way of overthrowing the absolutists who lust after power only, and we must stop the Americans from installing a government in Iran. It is urgent.

Q. How temporary do you expect this your second exile in Paris to be?

A. Very temporary.

Q. While you were in hiding, did you contact other opposition leaders who are also in hiding? For example, Mr Hedayat Matin-Daftari, leader of the National Democratic Front and a former friend of yours?

A. No, there were no such contacts made.

Q. Finally, could I ask you how you arranged for your flight abroad?

A. We simply arranged it with the people in charge and went to the military airfield, where the plane was waiting for us. Of course it was dangerous, but life is full of such dangers.

Spain and Nato

A change in strategic emphasis

Spain has completed preliminary soundings with all 15 member-nations about joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In this article, and another tomorrow, Richard Wigg examines what Spain offers Nato; how membership will affect Spain's armed forces; and what a new partner on the Iberian peninsula will mean for Portugal, a founder member.

A country's geography is immutable, but political events elsewhere and the techniques of warfare can profoundly alter its geostrategic significance. The decision of the Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to ask Parliament this autumn to approve Spain's entry into Nato comes when events of the past few years have greatly increased the importance of Spain for Western defence.

With its Canary islands situated just above the tropic of Cancer, Spain lies along the most significant shipping lane for the West today, the Atlantic route used by 400 ships a day. These include the tankers too large for Suez, bringing 65 per cent of the oil consumed by non-communist Europe. But with the hinterland of the Straits of Gibraltar (more important than the rock today) and its Balearic islands, Spain also commands much of the western Mediterranean and the North African coast.

The successive oil crises since 1973, the fall of the Shah of Iran, the invasion of Afghanistan and other signs of increased Soviet aggressiveness in the region have all heightened Spain's importance for Nato strategists. So has the peninsula's long-standing value as a vast logistical base for the central front in West Germany.

American-made P3 Orion maritime surveillance aircraft piloted by Spanish Air Force crews regularly watch Soviet submarine movements in Atlantic waters, a contribution to Western defence preparedness carried out bilaterally with the Americans under the Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship. The Reagan Administration is negotiating the renewal of this treaty, which runs out in September, aiming to get wider staging facilities for its rapid deployment force in the event of a big Middle East flare-up. This would end subterfuges like fuelling American aircraft in mid-air from tanker-planes which have gone up from the United States bases in Spain.

The recent visit to Washington by the Spanish Foreign Minister showed that the Madrid Government and the military leaders are anxious to exploit heightened American interest in order to re-equip Spain's armed forces with modern United States weapons. A modernization programme for the decade of the 80s is underway and defence spending has tripled in monetary terms since the advent of democracy. But it has been estimated that the programme would cost over three times as much if Spain goes it alone than with help from the main Nato countries.



Señor Calvo Sotelo: Request to Parliament.

Except for ultra right-wing elements, identified with the attempted coup in February, Spain's senior officers accept the Government's decision to enter Nato above all because it means the prospect of better equipment and promotions (helped by a new law to rejuvenate command structures more in accordance with Nato age limits and the demands of round-tht-clock modern warfare).

"Only the Navy is ready to join Nato," a leading Spanish politician with a good knowledge of defence affairs told me. He was speaking in terms of equipment, defence preparedness and training, for the Navy has best appreciated how to take advantage of American aid under the bilateral treaty; and within Nato it has obvious roles both in the North Atlantic and the western Mediterranean. Yet of all the services, the Navy has evolved least towards democracy, with nostalgia persisting for the peace and order of Franco times.

Nevertheless the main problem lies with the Army, which has never defended Spain's frontiers in modern times and was organized by Franco against a threat from within: the elite Brunete Armoured Division and the Parachute Brigade are both stationed around Madrid.

Both the Defence Ministry and the joint general staffs committee have been studying the formation of a special Nato force to be sent to West Germany. The ministry is hoping that the greater the integration into Nato of Spain's armed forces and the less risk there will be of the generals perpetuating the nineteenth century tradition of *pronunciamientos*. For their part, the general staffs expect that the force might accelerate the delivery and financing, of modern, standardized Nato equipment.

Spain's geostrategic potential led to the setting up under the bilateral treaty, of the American bases—the aeronaval base at Rota, near Cadiz, and the Air Force bases at Torrejon near Madrid and at Saragossa, together with a string of other facilities including links in the American strategic communications network, oil pipelines and storage depots. It has already brought about a *de facto* degree of integration in Western defence, which only the unrealistic can ignore.

But faced by the declared opposition of the Socialist Party of Señor Felipe Gonzalez to Nato membership, backed by a strong section of public opinion, the ruling Centre Democratic Union party (UCD) is loath to give open battle.

A Socialist defence expert admitted to me that his party finds it difficult to maintain that the national interest is best served by staying out of Nato "when even the liberal constitutional-minded service see their professional group interests best served by entering".

The Socialists also have the awkward case to argue that the bilateral relationship with the United States and the continuance of American bases serves Spain's interests and defence capabilities better than becoming fully integrated in Nato as its sixteenth member.

But against this, the Socialists can count on the disbelief of the majority of ordinary Spaniards' that joining Nato will by itself prevent future coup attempts by right-wing Army officers.

If realism dictates that Spain's place must be inside Nato, realism equally dictates doubts on the effects of membership on domestic military ambitions. Even with a Nato brigade in Germany far too few officers will be exposed to international contacts over the next five years, the vital period for Spain's new democracy.

A senior officer from a Nato country, who recently visited Spain, privately pronounced afterwards that it would be a long time before many Spanish Army officers fully understood democracy.

Tomorrow: A partner for Portugal

French MPs in clash on power for the regions

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 29

The France of Colbert, the Jacobins and Napoleon is being dismantled at the gallop. The National Assembly has begun discussion of a Government Bill, which will reverse 300 years, if not more, of centralization.

It will place local administration in the hands of elected assemblies, abolish the prefects as the all powerful representatives of the central Government in the departments and regions, and turn them into commissioners of the Republic.

This reform will produce a more fundamental change in French society than any others the Government has announced. Even by handling it at breakneck speed, the Assembly is hardly likely to get through the first two chapters of the Bill, as the Government would wish, before it breaks up for the summer at the end of this week.

M Gaston Defferre, the Minister of the Interior, regards this reform, which will require a number of other Bills and two years altogether to see it through Parliament, as his great life work. He refused to become president of the National Assembly to see it through.

In his opening speech, he maintained that the reform was based on two principles: freedom and responsibility; freedom for local authorities to administer themselves freely; responsibility to do so wisely.

"Decentralization is neither facility, nor neglect, nor disorder. It implies great rigour and if necessary exemplary sanctions.

The debate revealed a strange cleavage. The right, albeit with reservations, defended the authority of the central government; the left, traditionally Jacobin, was upholding the rights of the regions and departments.

It was natural that M Michel Debré, the former Guallist Prime Minister, and an arch-defender of the state against all regionalisms and particularisms, should take M Defferre sharply to task

"You are charged with decentralization, not outside the context of the state, but as the constitution requires it, within it. To act otherwise is to act against the constitution," he said.

The Gaullists had decided to use every procedural device in the book to block or delay the discussion of the Bill. But the overwhelming majority steamrolled all their objections, and revealed the powerlessness of the Opposition to deter the Government from its determined course.

The motion of M Debré that the Bill could not be tabled because it was unconstitutional being inspired by a federal, not a unitary, conception of France, was swept aside.

But other less uncompromising upholders of the "republic one and indivisible" among the Gaullists and even more among the Centrists, while acknowledging the need to loosen the deadening hand of the central administration on French society, deplored the precipitation and imprecision of the Bill.

"We hope for decentralization, but we deplore the political orientation of the Bill," one of them said.

The discussion degenerated into a battle of amendments, 250 of which have been tabled on the 44 articles of the first two chapters of the Bill.

Jail breaks shock Belgians

From Ian Murray
Brussels, July 29

The number of escapes from Belgian prisons has called into question the design of the country's most modern jail at Lantin, near Liège, which was opened about two years ago.

It was conceived as a high-security prison without bars, built as a tower block. There were bullet-proof windows instead of grills.

Last Friday three prisoners smashed one of the windows with a fire extinguisher and escaped, after holding warders hostage at knife-point. They were recaptured, but the ease of their escape is calling into question the prison regime and the architecture of the Lantin jail.

In an interview today with the *La Libre Belgique* newspaper, Mr Julient de Ridder, Director General of the prison service, said the tower-block idea, widespread in Europe recently, was now recognized as a mistake. From their windows the prisoners could see over the walls, see visitors coming and going and make signs to people. In consequence, the idea had been abandoned for a new prison being built at Bruges.

Mr de Ridder criticized the warders. He said they had not always adhered to regulations and thus facilitated escapes. He blamed this on the fact that training for recruits had been too rapid after a strike by warders in 1979.

The authorities also feel that support committees for prisoners had contributed to some escapes by increasing prisoners' discontent.

Spanish Communist leader set to repel his critics

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 29

Victory seemed assured here today for Señor Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), after a fiery speech in which he threatened to expel those who are trying to oust him from the party leadership.

The crucial vote, due tomorrow, will decide whether Señor Carrillo, the originator of Eurocommunism, can hold out against "renovators" and "Afghans" who want to depose him, but for different reasons.

The "renovators" argue that the internal organization of the party is undemocratic and conflicts with its Eurocommunist line. The "Afghans", so called because of their refusal to condemn the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan, feel he is too soft.

The "renovators", who also want to rejuvenate the party leadership, are estimated to control about one quarter to one third of the votes of the more than 1,200 delegates to the party's tenth congress, which opened here yesterday.

They are also concerned about the disaffection of the intellectuals and what they consider excessive emphasis on the mobilization of workers.

Señor Carrillo, who led Spain's Communists through much of the Franco era and remained at the head of the party in the post-Franco era, defended himself by counter-attacking those who would unseat him.

He took time off from the heated debates at the congress to accept an invitation from Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, this afternoon for an exchange of views about domestic affairs. The Prime Minister scheduled similar separate meetings with the heads of all main parties, primarily for the purpose of discussing home rule policies.

The ruling Centre Democratic Union also dealt with a split within its ranks at a meeting yesterday of the party's executive committee, at which it was decided to draft a document chiding 39 of its parliamentary deputies and 22 senators for signing a conservative manifesto which accused the party of ignoring its election promises.

Russia accuses Pakistan

Moscow, July 29.—The Soviet Union said today that a new United Nations initiative on the Afghanistan crisis had little chance of success, if Pakistan did not change its entire attitude to Afghanistan.

Tass said that a planned visit to Islamabad next week by a United Nations special envoy had a genuine chance of success if Pakistan and other states in the region stopped "trying to cancel the gains of the Afghan revolution."

Señor Javier Perez Cuellar, the special envoy, is expected to go to Kabul from Pakistan where he will try to find a basis for negotiations aimed ultimately at securing a withdrawal of Soviet troops

Tass also reiterated Soviet opposition to an initiative by the EEC over Afghanistan.—Reuter.

In a limited edition of 1,000 only in solid sterling silver and gold

The Royal Marriage Spoons

THEY came back together yesterday from St. Paul's in three separate coaches: the Prince of Wales with his new bride, the Queen with Earl Spencer, the bride's father, and Prince Philip with the bride's mother — the first public signal of the new family link created by the fact of the marriage itself. That link is of such significance to the future of the British monarchy that it deserves now its own special commemoration.

The International Historical Collection has devised therefore a set of six solid sterling silver spoons—one for each of the six principal members of the two families joined together yesterday by the ceremony of a Royal Wedding.

It is an edition as unique as the occasion itself.

The centrepiece of the collection is, inevitably, the two spoons of the Prince and Princess of Wales. His bears the Arms which identify him as Heir Apparent and Prince of Wales. Hers bears a distinctive 'lozenge' design taken from her family Arms, and with a bridal surround of a 'true loves bow'.

Then, on either side, are the spoons of the Queen and Prince Philip, presented as classic portrait-medallions inside a surround of the Garter, and surmounted by the appropriate Crowns. Flanking these are the spoons of Earl Spencer and of the Princess of Wales's mother, as daughter of the 4th Baron Fermoy.

The sets, in solid sterling silver with crests finished in 24 carat gold, are restricted to only 1,000 examples at an inclusive price of £285 each. Every spoon is individually hallmarked, and the sets are delivered in hand-made presentation cases.

In addition to the full sets, subscribers may separately acquire the two Prince and Princess of Wales spoons as a pair only — in hallmarked solid sterling silver with crests finished in 24 carat gold, at an inclusive price of £95 per pair. But in no circumstances will the limit of 1,000 full sets be exceeded.

With manufacture permitted only until September 30, early application is particularly requested. The spoons are an exceptional commemoration, and one which will be prized as a family heirloom for generations to come.

Orders may be placed either by completing the order coupon below, or *for subscribers who wish to keep this souvenir newspaper intact*—by ordinary letter. To order in writing, simply follow the form of words used in the coupon

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☐ My cheque for £______ is enclosed in full and final settlement.
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The pathos and the power of chastity

Edith Sitwell
A Unicorn Among Lions
By Victoria Glendinning
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95)

Edith Sitwell was born in Scarborough Cricket Week and came of age during Doncaster Races: on both occasions considerably inconveniencing her parents at a high point of the social and sporting Yorkshire year. She continued to inconvenience them by her intractable character and extraordinary appearance. Even as a child she looked like an ageless, pointy little creature from the faery paintings of Fuseli and Richard Dadd. But humorous, and dangerous, about the eyes, already that: "I was always a little outside life", she liked to say. There was pride in it, but sadness too.

Since she became, among other things, a mistress of personal publicity, her literary reputation never took a slow and natural course; it arrived with an explosion, soared, plunged, rose again to new heights, slipped gently downhill. She may yet turn out to be what she believed herself to be, our finest woman poet; on the stock market of fame, (we have no gilt-edged issue like Emily Dickinson) Brownings continue more bullish than when Edith was alive, and Rossettis hold steady, but Sitwells show every sign of recovery after years of respectful neglect.

She always enjoyed greatest acclaim during periods of public hysteria or distress: the Twenties of *Façade* and *Gold Coast Customs*, the Second World War of *Street Songs* with the much-anthologized "Still falls the rain". She wrote for a living: there is marvellous stuff in the prose potboilers like *Fanfare for Elizabeth* and *Victoria of England*, but also a fair amount of what her music hall heroine Nellie Wallace (for whom, to her joy, she was once mistaken outside Finsbury Park Empire) would have called Vamping Till Ready. What she lacked in scholarship and evident meaning she made up for in panache and instinctive sound, and it may be that we are ready for her particular incantations once again.

Should that prove true, Victoria Glendinning's book will have been a turning point. Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell — "God's own Peter-Paniest family", Wyndham Lewis called them — have so often been examined as an indivisible phenomenon that Miss Glendinning appears to have written the first full-scale life and study of Edith alone. The result is a book unusually rich in pity and wisdom, sympathy and wit. She draws copiously on unpublished material and published memoirs, particularly the latest and most irresistible of the Sitwellian triptychs, John Pearson's *Façades* (1978), which she acknowledges, but what is quite new in Sitwell biography is the deep empathy with which the public and private life of this famous and difficult subject is approached.

We get close enough to be touched, delighted and alarmed by Edith, without ever seeming to peer impertinently, which she would not have liked. Impertinence was high on the Sitwell list of proscribed vices, though not as high as disloyalty and ingratitude, whether in the wretched Pavel Tchelitchew, ill-chosen love of her life, or any of the young substitutes whose work she mothered in his absence, in (as she saw it) T. S. Eliot to John Hayward, or from his fellow-citizens to the dying Beau Nash in her potboiler, *Bath* (1934). Her own loyalty to dependants like Helen Rootham and her sister was often tried by their suffering, but it never let up. Many of her letters are very funny indeed. Servants loved her.

"So Edith remained chaste" writes Miss Glendinning in the finest chapter of all, "from a mixture of circumstance, infantile regression, death wish, pride, and, as in the nursery rhyme, 'Nobody asked me, sir she said'". She goes on:

An English gentlewoman of her time had less difficulty in keeping the world of sex away, whether from her own consciousness or in social life. The eye and ear were not then subjected to a continuous barrage of sexual reference. She projected, too, the dignity, the pathos and the power of chastity.

Her appearance was, of course, stupendous, and contemporaries never tired of trying to do it justice. Virginia Woolf compared her to the Emperor Heliogabalus, an ivory elephant, Pope in a nightcap, and the bone of a hare, picked white and studded with emeralds (she practised her writing scales on descriptions of Edith). Others compared her to a Flemish madonna, a hieratic figure in Limoges enamel, a sculpture from the West Front at Chartres, Queen Elizabeth I and Father Zossima in *The Brothers Karamazov*. In New York, Gotham City, where she enjoyed a series of outrageous triumphs from 1948 on, she was considered gothic enough to hang bells in. She was not to be left out of the game herself: "Beaked like a harpy", she wrote of her maternal grandmother "she had queer-roofed Byzantine eyes, and these characteristics I have inherited from her". She loved having herself painted and photographed, and the celebrated results — a generous selection is printed in the book — are often memorable and never dull.

She did not have nervous breakdowns, but went on nervous gallops like a horse. It was then that she most needed protection. She hated hatred above all things, but could never quite escape it, either of,



Portrait of Edith in the early 1920s by C. R. W. Nevinson

or in, herself. It was partly to mitigate her near-hatred of Osbert's lifelong lover and companion, as Osbert's illness became worse, that she became a Catholic in the Fifties. Unfortunately it didn't work. On the other hand, she loved a good scrap in public, and in her lifelong battling and feuding there is something of the wooden horse violence of *Alice in Wonderland*, with more than a flash, from time to time, of the Red Queen: "I shall be in fearful trouble with all the Americans", she wrote to John Lehmann as she prepared her anthology of American verse, *for not putting them all in. I shall therefore say in my Preface that this is the First Volume only, and that of course they will all come in the Second. And then there will be no Second!*

Bang! A nursery triumph! Throughout her life, as Miss Glendinning remarks, she was always an old woman and always a child. There was nothing in between. Her transcendence of these two conditions, so movingly recorded here, is both dazzling and absurd.

Michael Ratcliffe

The Timerman story

Prisoner without a name, Cell without a number
By Jacobo Timerman
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Former President Jimmy Carter in a letter earlier this month to his erstwhile Cabinet members and aides, declared it "almost unbelievable" that members of the present administration could question the credibility of this important, timely and intensely moving book. Such is the impact it has had on the current foreign policy debate (if such you can call it) in the United States.

Jacobo Timerman's misfortune, it seems, is to have been imprisoned and tortured without charge for two years by a right-wing government both friendly and useful to Reagan's America — that in Argentina, one of those defined by Jeane *Kirkpatrick, American Ambassador* to the United Nations, as an "authoritarian" rather than a "totalitarian" regime.

The fact that 20,000 other Argentinians, many of them Jewish, have disappeared without trace over the past decade has been coolly passed over by conservative columnists anxious to prevent Timerman undermining the Kirkpatrick code of ethics. The fact that Timerman himself is Jewish, in common with many of his leading critics, has prompted parallels with mid-1930s Germany.

The William F. Buckleys and Irving Kristols of this world (*are* they, I *sometimes* wonder, of this world?) have sought to discredit Timerman, the former editor of *La Opinion*, Argentina's leading liberal newspaper, by questioning the morals of the newspaper's co-proprietor and suggesting that Timerman impeded the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal's quest for Joseph Mengele. Wiesenthal himself has recently said that Buckley is misrepresenting his past statements.

The facts are chillingly simple. In Timerman's own words: "At dawn one morning in April 1977, some twenty armed men in civilian clothes invade our apartment in midtown Buenos Aires. . . . They blindfold me, throw me to the floor in the back of the car, cover me with the blanket, stick their feet on top of me, and jam what feels like the but of a gun against me. No one speaks."

His family did not hear of him for six weeks, when he telephoned them from the national police headquarters to say he could be visited for three minutes. For the next two years, by his own vivid account, he was subjected to an ordeal of solitary confinement and electric shock torture which many others did not survive. His captors seemed to be enjoying themselves most when shouting "Jew! . . . Jew! . . .Jew!" as they wired electrodes to his genitals.

No charge was ever brought against him. Twice, following interventions by President Carter's Assistant Secretary of State for human rights, Pat Derian, the Argentine Supreme Court ruled that he must be released. He was not.

Finally, in September 1979, under continuing pressure from the Carter administration, the authorities summarily annulled Timerman's citizenship, confiscated his newspaper and all his other property, refused him any access to an appeal court, and put him on a plane to Israel.

"Need one add," asks Timerman, "that Argentine newspapers, jurists, political friends of the Government, Jewish community leaders — all those who will one day claim they knew nothing, like the Germans who claimed total unawareness of the existence of the concentration camps — congratulated the government for obeying a court ruling and faithfully respecting the majesty of justice?"

He is not, unsurprisingly, a forgiving man. He names names, and does not spare the reader the details of the mental and physical anguish he endured. Another Argentine newspaper editor who has also been imprisoned, aptly remarks in his review for an American paper that this book is something of a manual for those who may one day have to attempt to survive such an ordeal.

But it is more, much more. Timerman's testimony should prove a lasting work of prison literature, whole worlds being conjured up in a rare "conversation" between two imprisoned eyes through peepholes. It also deserves a lasting place in the now neglected ethics department of US foreign policy making.

Already Timerman's silent presence in the Senate confirmation chamber has disposed of Ernest Lefever, President Reagan's unsuccessful nominee to succeed Miss Derian. As his book proceeds to a wider audience throughout the West, it should also serve to bring pressure on President Reagan not to abandon the one consistent and rich seam of his predecessor's conduct of external relations.

Anthony Holden

A public private life

Bertrand Russell and his World
By Ronald Clark
(Thames & Hudson, £5.95)

Bertrand Russell is, I think, the first philosopher to be celebrated in this Thames and Hudson series of small-scale coffee-table books (but I may have missed another, since volumes come and go; Darwin, Henry James, Scott and Synge have slipped off the list in the last couple of years). Philosophers are not easy to illustrate. Their appearance is seldom pleasantly memorable and their visual surroundings are not very interesting in themselves and have negligible relevance to what makes the philosophers worth studying.

As it turns out, Ronald Clark's Russell is presented as a philosopher only in a furtive, or at any rate secondary way; the centre of attention being his public career as social critic and his distinctly public private life. This is really not a bad thing since it is clear from his finely detailed large biography, out of which this book is distilled, that Ronald Clark is not comfortable with philosophy. Even the presentation of Russell's philosophy of mathematics in a nutshell, quickly slipped in between accounts of a visit to America in 1896 and falling in love with Mrs Whitehead in 1901, is perceptibly insecure.

But, as might be expected, *Bertrand Russell and his World*, provides a readable and reliable survey of the more concrete and straightforward aspects of its subject's career. What is more Ronald Clark handles the inflammable topics — Russell's later political megalomania, his priapic adventures, his aristocratic habit of command — with charity and good sense.

There are good pictures of some of Russell's women. One of Alys, taken three years after he married her, shows that that was not such an ill-judged enterprise as more familiar pictures, emphasizing a massive jaw, have suggested. Nevertheless she could not compare with her elder sister Mary, Berenson's wife, possessor of an excellent nose. Ottoline Morrell comes off better from the camera than from the caricaturing brush of Augustus John. A picture of Lucy Donnelly is calculated to encourage acceptance of the accompanying caption's reference to the platonic nature of her friendship with Russell.

Here and there things seem to have gone adrift in the labelling. A darkly handsome late-Victorian Cambridge undergraduate is identified as "Charles Trevelyan, later Master of Trinity". Whoever he is, he could not have developed the rat-trap mouth of the G. M. Trevelyan, who did become Master, without major surgery. (Charles was twice Labour President of the Board of Education.) A square-headed craggy young man with a moustache is represented as Aldous Huxley in a group at Garsington.

It would be a wonderful thing if some researcher were to find a cache of pictures of Wittgenstein other than that weary old faithful in which he is jauntily revealed in his zip jacket, nostrils flaring with aggression, as if about to address some Cubs who have left the tent in a mess. In this book a fine page of mockery from *Private Eye* supplies acceptable compensation.

Anthony Quinton

Towards a freer, richer China

Coming Alive
China after Mao
By Roger Garside
(André Deutsch, £8.95)

For the past fifteen years, the truth about what has been going on in China is stranger than fiction. Only some of the novelists have come close to capturing the sheer bizarreness of the Cultural Revolution and after.

Roger Garside — diplomat and China scholar has had some really first-rate material to work with in compiling this most accurate, readable book full of insights. Speaking and reading Chinese, being in Peking at a crucial period, knowing the background, and licensed by his Embassy to enquire into all matters of legitimate interest, he reaped a rich harvest of fact. Nor has he tried to conceal that much of his documentation on the details of the political infighting came from two or three Hongkong-based publications, especially the daily *Ming Bao* and the monthly (now daily) *Zheng Ming*, renowned for their reporting on Chinese affairs.

Mr Garside has a nice, easy style, good metaphors and the odd personal touch. He has produced what will undoubtedly be read as a textbook on the period for years to come, without any textbook dryness. I especially liked the opening to his chapter nine:

As the autumn of 1978 turned to early winter and the persimmons ripened in the Valley of the Ming Tombs, spheres of brilliant orange on bare grey branches, the pragmatists brought the political situation to maturity also.

The author's image of Chinese politics is hilarious: it is an elaborate acrobatic show, in which the foreign spectators sit peering out from a smoked-glass box, and hold cocktail parties whenever they get bored with the action.

The book is essentially a chronicle of the, years which saw the death of Mao, the comeback of Deng Xiaoping, and the cancellation of the Chinese left-radical experiment. The latest denunciations of Mao's last two decades in power amply justify Mr Garside's critique of that period and its ghastly consequences for hundreds of millions of people.

Like many other lovers of China, Mr Garside is delighted to see the country's transition to a freer, richer life (hence the title), though the world's most ancient surviving civilization is still not very free nor very rich.

A unique feature of the book is the wealth of primary material in the form of poems, wall posters and tracts which he has collected and translated into plain, clear English. Mawkish though much of it is, the documentation offers a glimpse into Chinese souls at one of the most crucial turning points in their modern history.

It would be illuminating to know how exactly the news of the fall of the Gang of Four first reached the ears of the foreign press in Peking. Professional discretion seems to have taken the upper hand here.

One would have also wished to see more pen-portraits of the Chinese activists whom Mr Garside knew, but it is understandable that he has avoided hinting at their identity — except in the case of the intelligent but quixotic Wei Jingsheng, who recalls nobody more closely than Vladimir Bukovsky, one of the real heroes of the Soviet protest movement.

A memorable statement by one dissenter is quoted. The person in question had been trying to beg a mimeograph machine from foreigners in China — dynamite if it were discovered by the authorities. Mr Garside, like the others, refused to help him on the grounds that it would be interference in China's internal affairs. He asked what the dissenter's readers would think if they knew he had obtained foreign assistance in distributing his opinions. He quotes:

They would be delighted that foreign money was at last going to a worthy cause, to help them struggle for something worthwhile. They have seen our leaders go around the world seeking billions of dollars of foreign loans and imports for large-scale projects and they would be glad to see one mimeograph put to work for democracy.

It is not amiss to congratulate the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on its broad-mindedness in letting a serving officer publish such a topical book. It should be done more often, for it can only enhance the prestige of Britain's diplomats.

David Bonavia

Fiction

Wild Harbour
By Ian Macpherson
(Paul Harris, £6.95)

Of Age and Innocence
By George Lamming
(Allison & Busby, £7.95)

Bread Upon the Waters
By Irwin Shaw
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95)

Dames
By Elizabeth North
(Cape, £6.95)

Survival seems to be the matter of the moment and of memory. Not only the survival of ourselves in the cities, but also the survival of our good books. Most publishers declare that they cannot afford to keep books in print that sell slowly, but surely. Their survival involves remaindering while ours involves remembering. Without the good books that instruct us, we do not have the tools which our minds need use.

Wild Harbour is a forgotten book on survival that has been resurrected by reprinting. Written by Ian Macpherson shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, it tells the story of a Scots couple who flee the certain war to come and live like two Crusoes in a mountain cave. Their existence is no idyll. "The callous earth, unchanged in war and pestilence", Macpherson wrote, "occupied time as if there were no men, and we lived there, in that strict country." This disciplined living becomes a tragedy of Hobbesian society as war reduces human beings to savagery. The refugee couple's one act of pity and their decision to rejoin humankind result in their deaths. Between the harshness and loneliness of primitive withdrawal and the breakout of social anarchy, *Wild Harbour* sets down a survival and moral manual which suggests the stubborn and noble qualities that may make some of us endure another holocaust. It is a tract for past times that applies even more to these times. All praise to the publisher who has reminded us of it.

George Lamming's **Of Age and Innocence** is another good book well revived from oblivion. First published in 1958, it is set in the West Indian island of San Cristobal. It describes the events leading up to the first general election on the colonial island, where the blacks and the Indians and the Chinese immigrants are being united under the charismatic leadership of the mystic Shephard. They are learning to forget their ethnic divisions in common need to end white rule.

Lamming has an extraordinary gift for grasping the smell and feel of place and situation, also a grace of description which can approach Conrad. He has, too, a talent for plotting, so that the insignificant object becomes of terrible significance. In this book, a lighter passed round a secret society of three boys becomes the instrument for burning down a madhouse, a paradigm for the way the island is being run. With the recent praiseworthy republication of another two of his novels, we are reminded of what we already knew, that Lamming rivals V. S. Naipaul as the major novelist of the West Indies.

In the volumes of his writing, it is difficult to remember that Irwin Shaw is a good writer. The quantity of his prose deluges the quality. We cannot judge the sentences for the series of long books. **Bread Upon the Waters** has an important plot. It tells the story of an idealist's family in New York, which rescues a devil's advocate from mugging in Central Park. The victim turns out to be a Faustian figure, who involves the good family in the evil and corruption of his choices and standards. There is a hard and illuminating tale in Shaw's novel, but it is embedded in the surfeit of the American disease — that obesity of detail and motive which makes the pages plump. Shaw does not cast his bread upon the waters. He casts his cake — and lets us eat it.

Elizabeth North's **Dames** deals, in its way, with memory and survival, but from the potted biographies collected in a girls' school magazine. Five girls form a group at the school, calling themselves the Ambers. They set themselves against the Worthies, those who strive or become prefects. Their aims are negative — not to be hearty, public-spirited, or liked by the staff. Their least member is called Mousey.

Dames intercuts between the entries in the school magazine and the Ambers' past and present lives. At the age of forty-one, Mousey flies to Ethiopia and reads on the aeroplane what is happening to the Ambers and other Old Damians. With this shrewd device, Elizabeth North can contrast the hopes of adolescence with the quiet desperation of later existences. Her prose is laconic and evocative. This is a book which should be read by any mother who has been to a private girls' school. But the writer fails where George Lamming and Ian Macpherson succeeded. She does not find the universals in her particulars. She talks of some people, not to all of us.

Andrew Sinclair



Love Until it Hurts by Daphne Rae (Hodder & Stoughton, £2.95). A tribute to Mother Teresa and the work of the men and women of the Missionaries of Charity, who set up homes for the destitute and dying, and for unwanted children.

Premier cru

Words and Music
A selection from his writings
By Philip Hope-Wallace
(Collins, £9.95)

"Are you a wine bibber?" was the first question ever put to me by Philip Hope-Wallace. We were both on our way by train to the opening night of the Stratford season and the tone of voice suggested that a negative answer would bring instant excommunication. So we drank Chateau Palmer '56. Just how long ago that was can be gauged not only by the vintage but by the fact that Stratford still had a station and the dining car was victualled by someone with the wit to know that even in an off year some properties managed to make very respectable wine.

Wine delighted Philip, red, white, pink or, best of all, with bubbles. Yet he rarely wrote about it. There is scarcely a mention in *Words and Music*, a collection of his writing, and the closest approach is the frontispiece showing him seated in his favourite chair in El Vino's. Wine was something to be shared with his friends and not his public. It fuelled his wit and in El Vino the jokes were tried out and given the same professional polish before appearing in print that a Neil Simon comedy might undergo on tour prior to its Broadway opening.

In the beginning the prose was rather solemn: those first reports from Germany for this paper on Goethe and Hindemith — heavyweight material indeed — and the theatre reviews for *Time and Tide* immediately after the war. Then the quite uncharacteristic formality was shrugged off and replaced by the true tone of the conversationalist — and Philip Hope-Wallace *was* the supreme raconteur — with the occasional cannon-shot line which hit you between the eyes, from right off the printed page. His phrase.

The prize pieces in this assembly made by his sister, Jacqueline, are not the reviews of plays or operas or concerts but the reminiscences and essays which form the opening and closing sections. Here the characters from the personal mythology occur time and again, including the provincial tenor who so impressed the young Hope-Wallace in Rouen Cathedral on Christmas Eve with his rendering of "Minuit, Chrétiens, c'est l'heure solennelle". He becomes almost as important a citizen of Normandy as Emma Bovary. And here is the true Hope-Wallace voice, francophile, enthusiastic, delighting in song and managing to convey it all in a personal timbre which should have been captured on record or cassette rather than between hard covers.

The final essays are flecked with melancholy, the writer deliberately turning himself into a kind of *pagliaccio* at odds with a changing world. The once assiduous traveller now prefers to sit at home and stare or simply eavesdrop on a Jewish woman in St John's Wood saying, "Ven I am direkt hungrig, so I become a slice of bread and drippings."

The collection too is flecked with *mis-spellings of names*, perpetuated by the publishers via, I assume, the sub-editors of *Philip's main employer, The Guardian*. A pity. Or, perhaps not. He revelled in misprints, particularly in his own copy, such as the description of a Tosca as a "tigress robbed of her whelps" emerging as a "tiger robbed of his whelks". And nothing gave him more pleasure than the fact the brass plate prepared for that favourite El Vino chair in celebration of his sixtieth birthday managed to get his name wrong.

John Higgins

Arthur in Bronze armour

The Real Camelot
Paganism and Arthurian Romances
By John Darrah
(Thames & Hudson, £4.95)

There are many roads to Camelot. The high road of medieval romance leads from that colourful liar Geoffrey of Monmouth to Tennyson and the modern musical. The low road of history points to a Romanized war-lord who led the British mailed cavalry against the Saxons in a series of battles culminating in Badon in AD 518, or perhaps 490. But a much older road leads farther back to a stranger Arthur. This interesting book identifies Arthur and his entourage as misty folk memories of pagan religion twenty centuries before the presumed historic Arthur.

This is not the first time it has been done. In 1901 Rhys demontrated how Malory had built a rambling medieval castle around the rude and ruinous remains of the ancient Celtic pantheon. What is new about Mr Darrah's book is that it systematically explores French medieval Camelot, and finds there interlopers from the British Bronze Age recorded by priestly oral tradition over a vast gulf of time. Those knights who regularly die defending groves against challengers are identified as annual kings, the priests who slew the slayers and shall themselves be slain. Superficially we may seem to have Christian chivalrous and courtly romance. But just beneath the surface, and protruding like granite through moorland, lurk the cults of sacred waters and the severed head, and the ritual relevance of copulation, castration and cannibalism.

The heroes and heroines of the Matter of Britain are shown to represent ritual offices, and gods and goddesses in the religion brought to Britain by the first Indo-European invaders. Launcelot and Galahad, and their connexion with the grail full of blood, stick out like severed heads as prime cult figures. Even the sacred materials of paganism are preserved in the association of cult figures with ritual wheeled chariots, boat burial, swords in stones, and the erection of stone monuments. That Dolorous Stroke between the thighs is, of course, a vestige of rituals of barrenness and fertility. When Merlin moves the Round Table to Camelot, could it be a folk memory of the movement of the great circle of bluestones from the Prescelly Mountains to Salisbury Plain?

Stonehenge and Camelot are notorious castles in the air for enthusiasts, pseudoscholars, and lunatics. But John Darrah argues learnedly for the survival of a residue of a Bronze-Age oral tradition from the culture that built our greatest prehistoric monument. It survives in the tales that cluster around pagan Camelot and its ruler, the once-and-future king, gray king whose name, a ghost, streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain leak, and cleaves to cairn and cromlech still. There are many Camelots. The case for a Bronze-Age model is entertaining and persuasive.

The enduring popularity of what the French poets called the *Matière de Bretagne* is shown again by the film *Excalibur* on general release, quite a jolly adaptation of *Morte D'Arthur*, and by the regular stream of Arthurian books. It is explained partly by the fact that Malory arrived very late on the scene, and did a brilliant scissors-and-paste job on the material, which can still be read in the original with delight. This is not the day to be surprised by the British taste for royal romance. But the cult of Arthur also shows a deep longing for a Golden Age, when England was successful and content and well-governed. It may have been longer ago than we suppose.

Philip Howard

Crime

The Amateur
By Robert Littell
(Cape, £6.50)

Here is the best espionage novel I have met this year (What month is it? Oh, July. Thank you) and I rather doubt unless Deighton and Le Carré are in the offing that I shall see a better one before December. It is the story of a nice cryptographer employed by the CIA at Langley whose girl friend is, by an appalling coincidence, shot as a hostage is an embassy siege in Germany. He discovers that, though the CIA know that the killers are under Czech protection, they intend to take no punitive action. So, amateur though he is, he insists on taking action himself.

A basis for a spy novel that is not startlingly new, and one that in ordinary hands would make an ordinary, while-away tale. But Littell's are no ordinary hands. By the time you have come to the end of the first paragraph you know this. It is only a description of a consular official dealing with passport applications, but the writing is accurate, vivid, swift, compassionate, funny and illuminating. Yes, all that in eleven and a quarter lines.

Here is a writer absolutely on top of his material, able to be very funny about a very serious subject (Our old friend: abuse of power by a secret organisation. Old, but ever with us) and able to convert what he wants to say into purely fictional, and therefore effective, terms. There is even an excellent plot full of twists and surprises, each unexpected yet altogether likely. In some of Littell's earlier books he succumbed to a liking for a sort of vigorous whimsy that sometimes strained credibility. Here he is almost entirely free of that. The book is preceded by a foreword implying that most of its account is true. Such a claim is unnecessary. There is in the fiction everywhere the stamp of a deeper truth than merely actuality. Read it.

Tondo for Short, by Peter Inchbald (Collins, £6.50). Theft of a Michelangelo sends Cockney-Florentine Art Squad 'tec to Soho, Hampstead, Italy. Little inclined to wander off story, but an attractive debut.

Mind over Murder, by William Kienzle (Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95). Heavy-handed, yukky-on-sex but fearfully readable story of murder with Catholicism in Detroit. It's an eye-opener.

No One Knows My Name, by Joyce Harrington (Macmillan, £5.95.). Disappearing-corpse murder at Michigan summer-stock theatre (plenty of detail) with some delightfully crisp dialogue, alas mostly from delicious sex-pot victim.

For Reasons of State, by Antony Beevor (Cape, £6.50). Planned assassination of Latin American brute-dictator in London. Notable for characters with consciences, if a touch naive in presentation.

The Last of the Boatriders, by Donald MacKenzie (Macmillan, £5.50). Aged con-man comes out of honest retirement and pulls off the big one aboard cruise liner in West Indies against all odds. Plenty of nice humorous writing combined with clever plotting.

The Rumanian Circle, by Lionel Black (Collins, £5.75). Reporter Kate Theobald investigates, against New Forest settings, credit-card loss that leads to multi-million swindle. Golf and guns: it's not a bad combination.

H.R.F. Keating

The Security of the Persian Gulf, edited by Hossein Amirsadeghi *(Croom Helm £12.95)*. President Eisenhower described the Gulf region in 1951 as "the most strategically important area in the world", though the West — and particularly America — has taken thirty years to realize it. The fall of the Shah, the invasion of Afghanistan, and the Iran-Iraq war have pointed to the dangers of instability in an area which contains a major portion of oil supplies to the West. This collection looks at the development of Western policy in the Gulf, and points to the pitfalls of current American thinking. There are useful essays on the fallacious notion af Saudi Arabia and Iran as "twin pillars" Of Western interests; on arms supplies; on the Khomeini Revolution; and on Iraq as an "emergent Gulf power"; the best contribution is Shahram Chubin's lucid and concise article on Soviet intentions in the Gulf.

هكذا من الأصل

Television

Over the top

A Man of the Black Mountains

BBC 2

If anyone could upstage the Black Mountains, it was Janice who ran the *pony-trekking side* of the business and looked like a kind of secularized Doris Day. So powerful was the resemblance to *Calamity Jane*, that many must have watched Don Haworth's film about a sheep-farmer near Llantony expecting Janice to burst into song and the Deadwood Stage to come whipcrackaway over the hill from Hay at any time. She did sing, in the end, taking tired drovers and haymakers through "On Top of Old Smokey" in the pub, shouting the lines ahead one at a time, just as Doris would have done. Just as Marie Lloyd would have done, too: 50 years ago, she would have been on the halls, not on a horse.

One could hardly have too much of Janice, nor indeed of Trevor Powell, the subject of the film, whom neither divorce, diabetes nor a cautious old Dad had prevented gambling his way with sheep, dogs, horses from the age of eight. In a deliciously funny scene we watched him mischievously beat down the price on a dog that, though healthy and dashing about having a lovely time, took not a blind bit of notice of any command that was yelled at it across the field. The vendor asked £120, but settled for £85, and Trevor expected to sell it again at the end of the season for up to three times the price. No, Janice and Trevor were great.

The trouble with *A Man from the Black Mountains* was that Mr Haworth was bewitched by the dignity of labour and gave us just a little too much of it at each stage: too much trekking, too much rounding up, too much shearing, too much (unsuccessful) buying and selling, too many slow-pan shots up the mountainside as far as what looked like the same bit of sky, and, above all, far too much cowboy music applied equally to the equestrian dream-world of townee trekkers which it fitted perfectly, and the professional business of rounding up sheep, which it did not.

The gaunt, raised spine of the Black Mountains, packed between the Usk and the Wye, offers some of the most magnificent landscape in Britain, and Mr Haworth had glorious weather in which to film. It is Kilvert country: that it looks superb on a small screen we knew both from Betjeman's film about the diarist and from the dramatized series of short films from the diary itself; it looked superb again here, but too much scenery without disciplined action or a strong point of view, palls, and only Deryck Guyler, by turns offering and mocking the timeless Documentary Voice, gave the film a little of the edge it had earlier promised but never quite gave.

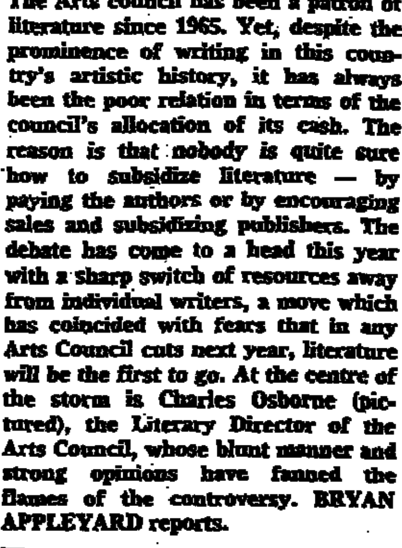
Michael Ratcliffe

■ *Amadeus*, Peter Shaffer's international smash play and winner of five Tony Awards, is to become a film next year, with locations in Prague, Budapest, Salzburg and Vienna.

Milos Forman will direct from Peter Shaffer's screenplay of *Amadeus*, which opened in London in 1979 as a National Theatre Production and in New York in 1980. The play is now running in London, New York, Vienna, Warsaw, Berlin, Munich, The Hague, Brussels and Oslo.

■ The third Dance Umbrella Festival is planned for October and November, at four London venues, including the Riverside Studios, the ICA and The Place. Associated festivals will be held in Bristol, Brighton, Cardiff, Warwick, Manchester, Liverpool, Norwich and Glasgow.

The bitter battle of the subsidized books



The Arts council has been a patron of literature since 1965. Yet, despite the prominence of writing in this country's artistic history, it has always been the poor relation in terms of the council's allocation of its cash. The reason is that nobody is quite sure how to subsidize literature — by paying the authors or by encouraging sales and subsidizing publishers. The debate has come to a head this year with a sharp switch of resources away from individual writers, a move which has coincided with fears that in any Arts Council cuts next year, literature will be the first to go. At the centre of the storm is Charles Osborne (pictured), the Literary Director of the Arts Council, whose blunt manner and strong opinions have fanned the flames of the controversy. BRYAN APPLEYARD reports.



Photograph: BRIAN HARRIS

Neither Charles Osborne himself nor his best friend would claim that his gifts include a flair for public relations. In the small world of literature he has shown a remarkable capacity for polarizing opinion to the point where the middle ground has been abandoned and the only question to be answered is whether you are pro or anti Osborne.

For a Literary Director of the Arts Council this is an odd situation at any time. But this year when the whole question of literary subsidies has come to a head it has proved explosive.

Today the full Arts Council will hear and probably accept the recommendation of Mr Osborne and the Literary Panel that the £35,000 grant to the New Fiction Society should be cut. Rumours that this was to happen leaked out well in advance and the customary confusion arose with accusations that Mr Osborne was acting dictatorially. In fact, the panel had voted eight to four in favour of the cut.

Meanwhile the Writers' Guild has called for Mr Osborne's resignation, the Society of Authors has issued a swingeing attack on the council's literary policies and attitudes, Margaret Forster has resigned from the panel in dismay at its declining powers and informal and secretive meetings of various literary groups are being organized to coordinate further attacks.

But the truth is that much of the personal animosity which has arisen has tended to obscure the issues which ultimately raise questions about the stature and organization of the Arts Council as a whole. Margaret Forster's resignation, for example, was emphatically not a comment on Mr Osborne, but on the way she felt the panel had been emasculated by its constitutional position.

For Mr. Osborne, this merely demonstrates a misunderstanding of what the panel was supposed to do: "The function of the panel is to advise on policy. Unfortunately Margaret was more concerned about whether George, Betty or Bert got grants".

At stake is the £852,000 available to literature from the total grant of £80.25m for the council this year. The key debate has been on how this cash should be allocated, but lately minds have been concentrated still further by the possibility that literary grants should be ended altogether. This arose from contingency planning by the council in case its total grant is either not increased next year or reduced.

Mr Osborne stresses that the fears were generated by nothing more than thinking out loud by the council and the abolition of the literary grant was just one idea among many that had been floated. "Anyway" he added, "I'm not looking for a new job."

Yet there is a cruel logic in chopping the whole literary department. It is the newest of the council's offspring, having been born only in 1965, 20 years after the others. It began as a system of parcelling out about £5,000 annually directly to writers. But 16 years later it remains the least publicly visible of the council's operations. Its writers' subsidies, publishers' guarantees, society grants, support for little presses and magazines and its poetry library are small-scale and little-known. Compared to the effects of cutting the Royal Opera House and the National Theatre, the protests would be muted and obscure.

That this fear should arise in precisely the year in which Mr Osborne has instituted the most sweeping policy changes yet is ironic and, to the Arts Council's literary agitators, justification for some furious lobbying.

The key change at the heart of all the rethinking is the switch from helping writers towards helping readers, as Mr Osborne puts it. As a result this year, grants to writers will more than halve to around £40,000 while grants to publishers, notably the Carcanet and Anvil presses, will be more than doubled to over £100,000.

The 40 or so individual writers who received grants last year will be cut to five "writers of outstanding literary quality who have a record of proven achievement." On the face of it, that would include Graham Greene, who presumably does not need the money. But, Mr Osborne says, Greene is not among the 54 applicants for bursaries and anyway, would not get one if he were.

So immediately an ambiguity arises as to how deserving receivers of bursaries are selected. There is clearly an informal means test at work. This happened with the previous system; Miss Forster remembers agonising over mediocre authors on the breadline and whether £100 would make any difference.

But both this ambiguity and the decision itself have infuriated concerned bodies. For one thing, the change in emphasis was partially justified by Mr Osborne with the aid of the McGuigan Report, a study by Mr Jim McGuigan into the success of literary grants.

Published in 1979, it was suppressed by the Arts Council until May this year when it was finally published. Its central conclusion was that grants to individual writers were not working but could be made to and it specifically stated that none of its research should be taken as an argument against those grants.

However, Mr Osborne and the panel took the body of the report as a condemnation of the system, regarding the conclusion as unjustified by the evidence. Miss Forster described the conclusion as "rather naughty".

The naughtiness arose from the suggestion that the grants were awarded on excessively narrow criteria and on the basis of the taste of a few London literateurs with a rigid idea of "serious writing".

With writers' and publishers' groups both in favour of grants to individuals, the cavalier rejection of the report without consultation was a spectaclar way of fanning the flames.

That affair has combined with other sudden and unexplained moves, like the abandonment of the council's literary prizes after just two years, to unify and organize the opposition. Writers and publishers organizations, two sectors of the population not traditionally on the same side, are attempting to make inroads into the council's operations.

The Society of Authors, the Writers' Guild, the Poetry Society and various Arts council clients meet next week to continue work on a document attacking the vagaries and uncertainties of council literary policies. From the publishers' side the Book Marketing Council has organized a meeting with three panel members — Fay Weldon, David Harsent and Liz Colder. The inspiration behind this move is the belief that books are inadequately marketed and the best way the council can improve the economics of serious writing is to improve its marketing, a sensitive area as the council cannot be seen to be subsidizing the profits of commercial organizations. Mr Desmond Clarke, director of the BMC, says: "They haven't a clue about marketing and it's really the only way ahead."

The overall and continuing controversies emerging from the literary section, however, are beginning to have an impact on the council as a whole. Members have given conflicting interpretations of the troubles. One has said it specifically arises from this department's problems, another that it indicates the need for a complete rethink of the panel system. For one thing, the curious lack of any external consultative group or constituency presents an impossible constitutional puzzle: who is doing what for whom and why?

The problem for the campaigners is that the Arts Council has been so consistently battered that successive assaults suffer from diminishing returns. "But," said Mr Mark Le Fanu of the Society of Authors, "bashing the Arts Council may be a repetitive occupation, yet it continues to be necessary."

Yet their opponent is a powerful one. The first secret meeting of the opposition reached him via the literary grapevine and, as a member of the Poetry Book Society, he instantly demanded representation. A colleague went along but decided further representation was not appropriate.

Theatre

Ibsen ideas overcome a clumsy emphasis

Rosmersholm

Watermill, Newbury

The Watermill Theatre is more than just a pretty place, more than just a summer theatre straddling a mill-race with local trout in the restaurant and picnics on the lawn. Sometimes the postage-stamp dimensions of the stage are stretched to accommodate real dramatic intensity, as happens in the final act of *Rosmersholm*.

Ibsen's great play is curiously matched with the Watermill Theatre. The deadly mill-race of the story, constantly a reminder of the suicide of Pastor Rosmer's wife, should be a haunting symbol of natural forces which extend beyond the politics of the drama. Perhaps because of the actual presence of a mill-race, it does not take on the function of a symbol, sacrificing the spiritual dimension until it meshes with action in the last scene, when it becomes terrifying in its suddenly accentuated reality.

A certain stiffness throughout Michael Elwyn's production at first heightens the artificiality of the dialogue in Michael Meyer's translation. Entrances and embraces of friendship are halting and clumsily restrained events, so that the human exchanges are no more substantial than Beata's ghostly presence. Then, too, the resonant actorish phrasing of the speakers is over-emphatic for the intimacy of the room so that expostion is archly stated: Rosmer and Dr Kroll are *friends*; Kroll is conservative and *intolerant*; Rosmer has been swayed by Rebecca West and Norwegian *radicalism*; nothing is more unacceptable than "an *apostate* and an *emancipated woman*".

If the humanity is damaged by such extreme underlining, the issues are clarified and become the subject of debate in the intervals, a testimony to the continued importance of Ibsen's presentation of ideas. The effect of the performance as a living event slowly intensifies, although the formal grouping of speakers seldom alters into naturalism. Standing and seated, the actors present their heads in profile, in the manner of silhouettes or cameos, but the story extends finally into the human drama as the failures of idealism become apparent.

Several layers of Ibsen's atmospheric relationships are missing in the performances of Catherine Schell as Rebecca and Christopher Neame as Rosmer, in apparent keeping with Mr Elwyn's scheme. They are restricted to a steady line of development, with Miss Schell maintaining a knowledgeable, deadly smile except in the single moment of joy before she spurns Rosmer's offer of marriage; the key to her performance seems to be Kroll's bitter accusation of her bewitching nature. Mr. Neame moves from sombre joy to handsome desolation, but the rigidity of the two characters intensifies the shock of the climax. When Hazel Douglas as the housekeeper watches the couple in horror from the window, that horror casts a chill across the theatre.

Ned Chaillet

The Gorgeous and The Damned

Old Half Moon

The damned? Not exactly Visconti's, but the time and place are right. And if Berlin in the thirties seems an unlikely milieu for a gay agit-prop show to find its style, remember that the stage where Sally Bowles sang might 10 years earlier have supported the mordant wit of Bert Brecht and friends in cabaret.

The five friends in cabaret who make up New Heart, London's only surviving gay theatre group since Gay Sweatshop's eclipse, find in the Brecht songbook plenty of illustration for their revue-like scenes of repression and suppression, whether of gays, Jews, women or (a shade incongruously) H block.

As that suggests, the thinking is vague and the performance often embarrassingly amateurish: some prose scenes get very wordy and mawkish, and the sight of boys in fur coats and diamonds is apt to pall. But Stephanie Pugsley, the cast's only girl, gives the songs subtlety as well as power.

And individual vignettes are sharply realized: a gay diplomat interrogated, a club raided (unexpected fate for the Bilbao Moon), a French resistance worker tortured, a drag singer who dons full stormtrooper dress before going home. They are drawn together by a network of cross-references and ironic repetition that can work well, as when the homicidal fantasy of Brecht's persecuted skivvy is first applied to the doomed Jews but finally expresses a victim's vision of triumph.

Gordon McDonald has the most haunting monologue as a nine-to-five Whitehall dignitary living only for his daily half-minute talk with the boy who sells him a lunchtime sandwich. And the cast's final escape to freedom, up a ladder in the flies, is a tribute to the last scene of Orton's last play that falls perfectly into place.

Anthony Masters

Ballet

A little more bite, please

Dance Theatre of Harlem

Covent Garden

The Harlem company's second programme at Covent Garden again reached its climax in one of Balanchine's ballets, this time *Agon*, a work nearly a quarter of a century old now but still looking so fresh that it might have been made yesterday. The tough, muscular strength of it, and its flip sophistication, both owe a lot to the quality of life in *New York*, which is one reason why the Harlem dancers respond so well to the choreography.

Virginia Johnson's dancing in the second *pas de tois* is, as in previous seasons, a marvel of style and phrasing; Donald Wiliams and Keith Saunders give her suavely sure support and dance their own display number admirably. Stephanie Baxter, excellently partnered by Mel Tomlinson, shows a sensitive flair in the *pas de deux*. Karen Brown and Cassandra Phifer dance their gaillard prettily and with good timing.

The programme began with another work by Balanchine, *Concerto barocco*. In this, Bach's music (the double violin concerto in D minor) evokes choreography of quite a different kind from the wry, sinewy style Balanchine found for the Stravinsky. The Bach ballet is more formal and open, with a calm but passionate elegance.

It could have done, I thought, with a little more bite in its performance; the dancing seemed slightly too careful, as if they were all conscious of having to be on their best behaviour. All the same, Elena Carter and Judy Tyrus led a perfectly respectable account of a work that can always give pleasure.

Geoffrey Holder's *Dougla* (music and choreography are both his) does not pretend to be in the class of Balanchine, but as a piece of slightly exotic light entertainment in dance it has both flair and punch.

What can be said, in defence of giving a nonsense like Royston Maldoom's *Adagietto No 5* between two Balanchine masterworks? Admirers of Mahler are hardly likely to forgive grabbing the slow movement from his Fifth Symphony and dumping such trite, pretentious movement on it.

The music all evening was above Covent Garden's usual ballet-night standard.

John Percival

Concerts

Arditti Quartet

Dartington

A Dartington audience, containing so many keen chamber musicians, is not likely to be satisfied by second-rate quartet playing, even in twentieth-century music. So much the more meaningful, therefore, were the ovations that greeted the Arditti Quartet on Tuesday night after every item in a crazily taxing, but marvel-filled programme that included not only two new works, but also, as classics, Bartok's third quartet, Ligeti's second, and Webern's bagatelles.

The Bartok was particularly remarkable for the combination of extreme exertion with clarity of detail, the white-hot importance of every moment to a desperate musical expression, though it is possible that some part of the thrill was due to one's fear that at any second the work might turn into the rather more-banal crude and effortful coursings of Xenakis's *Ikhoor*, which had preceded the Bartok quartet on the programme.

Scored for string trio, though often sounding like the seething product of several more instruments, *Ikhoor* shows the blood of the gods being furiously driven by a pulse rather faster than would be safe below Olympus. This violent vibration, more savage than divine, is the motive force for music which flows with awesome strength through vessels of various shapes.

It must be said, too, that a work of blissful innocence has a particular value in a programme already well-filled with intricacies, not least in the new quartet by Ronald Caltabiano. This young American, a student on the composition course at Dartington two years ago, was invited to return with something for performance this time: an instance of the Summer School encouraging its own.

The quartet itself was possibly an image of Caltabiano's career at the moment, filled with promising openings. Beyond doubt it was written with confidence and respect for the medium, but some of the gambits appeared too neat. However, when the work began to develop in a more-continuous fashion it began at once also to feel both more genuine and more strange.

Paul Griffiths

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Surrounded by the kaleidoscopic artistry in sound, shape, and colour in the sky opposite the Albert Hall on Tuesday, it was all too easy to pluck eulogistic metaphors out of the air for the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra's rigorously regenerating performance under David Atherton of Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony with which they ended their Prom.

The second movement, curiously enough a wedding march taken from Tchaikovsky's opera *Undine* revealed a standard and character of wind playing, fresh-voiced, here almost like a recorder consort, there a hovering suspended movement in stillness that showed both true affection and understanding for the emotional and structural sinking behind Tchaikovsky's orchestration.

No less remarkable for its revelation of the particular energy that pulses through this symphony was David Atherton's control of its pacing.

The contrast in chemistry of that same toughening and interfertilizing of eighteenth and nineteenth-ceantury sensibilities revealed in Tchaikovsky's *Variations on a Rococo Theme*, composed only four years later, was the more acutely felt last night on a performance which made the Albert Hall seem to shrink to a tenth of its size, so intimate and vitally engaging was the rapport between soloist, orchestra and audience.

Moray Welsh's incisively pointed, strongly-bowed patterning of every figuration, his refined chamber music — making with the woodwind, the variety of voice within each cantabile line, are only random examples of an exquisitely imagined and executed performance.

Before the interval Sibelius's *Karelia Suite*, beautifully paced and tellingly phrased, prepared the way for a remarkably committed and intense performance by both orchestra and Moray Welsh of Hugh Wood's single-movement Cello Concerto, commissioned by the BBC

Hilary Finch

Rock

Going higher, then too high

Pretenders

Hammersmith Palais

For their second encore on Tuesday night the Pretenders delivered a rousing version of "Higher and Higher", Jackie Wilson's soul classic, with the aid of the voices, trombone, saxophones and guitars of the Bureau, who had played the opening set. It was perhaps the least self-conscious thing they have ever done on stage, and as such it made an instructive contrast with the main body of their set.

There is still a degree of tension in the Pretenders' performance, and it is by no means entirely of the creatively fruitful kind. Perhaps it is a legacy of their extremely rapid rise to prominence a couple of years ago; more likely the roots go deeper, into the posturing of the three men in the band, who seem badly to want to be seen as the epitome of haughty machismo.

Playing, as they do, behind Chrissie Hynde, this is a hopeless aspiration. Their collective pose is undercut firstly by her dominance of the group's direction (as singer, chief writer and sole distinctive personality), and secondly by the real warmth and charm which she cannot help but show beneath her hard-bitten facade. Pete Farndon, Martin Chambers and, to a lesser extent, James Honeyman-Scott should realize that they cannot convincingly pretend to be heavy-metal thumpers on songs with the sensitive emotional shading of "Kid" and "English Roses".

Miss Hynde's own confidence has increased noticeably since last year's tour, although she still strains to reach the highest notes in the more-exposed songs. She presented us with a brave ration of unfamiliar songs from the group's forthcoming second album, of which the most enticing were the lyrical "English Roses" and two viciously sexy rockers, "Bad Boys" and "Louie Louie Had His Day". Her best vocal of the night, full of beautifully judged phrasing, came during the less distinguished cadences of "Jealous Dogs".

Chrissie Hynde knows, as Bruce Springsteen has said, that the very best rock and roll talks to the "secret heart" of the listener. Like him, too, she chooses to speak through the medium of rock classicism; sooner or later, if she wishes to fulfil her true potential, she will need to think more carefully about her context.

Richard Williams

Chrissie Hynde: charm underneath

Opera

Barenboim brilliance in the Wagner workshop

Tristan and Isolde

Bayreuth Festival

The 1981 Bayreuth Festival opened at the weekend with new productions of *Tristan and Isolde* and *Die Meistersinger*.

They promise to make up for the absence this year of the Nibelung's ring, Chereau's version having been filmed and set aside, Peter Hall's new interpretation still in the planning stage. Sir Peter could be seen in and about the *Festspielhaus*, soaking up the atmosphere of what is still the Wagner's family workshop, and a theatre with an atmosphere like no other, even when Bavarian rain streams down the green hill, as it did on Saturday.

The new *Tristan* confirms Wolfgang Wagner's active propagation of the new Bayreuth — a new producer, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, who, of course also designed his own settings and costumes, a new conductor, Daniel Barenboim, and a new Isolde, Johanna Maier, as well as Rene Kollo's first Tristan here.

There is plenty of controversial matter in Ponnelle's production, and before discussing it, I must praise him for attempting, with some success, to carry out Wagner's stage directions, usually ignored out of tasteful cowardice, in the scene when the love potion has been drunk, and the lovers are to grimace and gesture wildly, before falling upon one another's necks. That, and Ponnelle's realization of the second act, pure fairy-story, exquisitly beautiful and touching because it so simply and poignantly captures the spirit of courtly love which the romance of Sir Tristan and the fair Yseult typifies.

Ponnelle was able to realize that ideal, unrealistic but enthralling aspect of love because his hero and heroine look so personable on stage that they can act with violence and extravagance as well as, in their love scenes, the blameless innocence of children content to kneel and gaze into one another's eyes, confessing mutual adoration without needing to prove it by physical mauling. All this is behind Wagner's famous letter to Liszt about never having experienced complete love, whence this hymn to perfect spiritual union between man and woman.

> A second act pure fairy-story...the spirit of love

Maier and Kollo seconded him, vocally and visually as, invisibly but tremendously did Barenboim in a sensuous and dynamic, but scrupulously poised, almost classic reading of the music. Some Bayreuth stalwarts wondered, remembering recent Tristan conductors at Bayreuth who have rushed their fences intemperately. Barenboim gave us a most musical, deeply loving, superbly played and singable Tristan. A great Bayreuth debut which may offend Israel, but deserves the thanks of mankind.

It suited the devotion of, on the one hand, Hanna Schwarz's brangaene and on the other, of Matti Salminen's doting, fervent grandfatherly King Mark — only a caricature if you require Red Riding Hood's grandmother to be middle-aged and sprightly — as of Hermann Becht's solid henchman Kurwenal. He raised Kollo's mad Tristan in the third act to terrifying excess of grief and hysterical action. In the first act it permitted Miss Maier to propose Isolde as a spider-witch, luring Tristan to destruction, only to find herself trapped in the same glutinous web.

That first vision was captivating: Isolde, ringed by her embroidered white, royal cloak, crowned with white flowers (which she rips away in her curse monologue), clutching herself in glee as she plans the destruction of her exclusive courtly victim. The king's ship is a primitive affair, all logs, with a tree-trunk for prow, Tristan and his retinue are sometimes glimpsed behind the huge mainsail.

> Then the producer tries a brave but exciting folly

It is in the third act that Ponnelle, as producer-designer, and dictator of lighting follows his Tristan into brave, exciting folly and artistic suicide. Kareol, the ruined castle on Brittany's shores, has become a tiny desert island, hardly able to accommodate the shepherd (who does not attempt to play his joyful call), let alone the occupants of Mark's ship. The action, from the first sound of Isolde's voice off-stage, perhaps from the beginning of the act, is imagined within Tristan's mind as his life ebbs away.

Isolde is a vision, the battles and deaths, the laments of Mark and Kurwenal, are heard, but seen only in silhouette against a foggy backcloth (where is the hot sun of which Tristan complains?). He lies there, smiling beatitude. Isolde's rapturous song of love, completed and transfigured by death, is his, not hers.

The notion is poetic, but an onanistic fantasy, a perversion of Wagner's intention, which was of complete, ultra-human, simultaneous and everlasting orgasm.

No words can properly reflect the import of the end of Tristan and Isolde, though Wagner's music describes the spiritual union perfectly, as Barenboim left no doubt. Much of Ponnelle's production deserves rethinking, because so much is sensitively and tellingly imagined, in the true spirit of the most-wondrous drama ever written about the interdependence of woman and man.

William Mann



Mermaid Theatre



OPENS AUGUST 19

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A unique opportunity to reforge the alliance with an America no longer in trauma

Three issues for our survival: the price Europe must pay

by Dr Henry Kissinger

American Secretary of State, 1973 to 1977

Friends of the United States often forget that foreign policy is a new experience for us. At the end of the Second World War our secret dream was to join the group of the non-aligned and play the role between Great Britain and the Soviet Union that India and others later arrogated to themselves. In the immediate postwar years every great American initiative was put forth as a final act from which we could again withdraw into our isolation—the Marshall Plan, even Nato, the Greek-Turkish aid programme, the policy of containment, were all presented as temporary needs until the underlying harmony of international relations reasserted itself.

It is only in the last decade or so that we have come to learn that never again will we solve any problems in such a way that we can withdraw from foreign affairs. We acknowledge now, as the European states have done for centuries, that the solution to every problem is an admission price ticket to a new set of difficulties.

This recognition has arrived when we have had to come to grips with the fact that our resources are no longer infinite in relation to the challenges. In 1950 the United States had 52 per cent of the free world's gross national product. Every decade since then it has declined by 10 per cent. At 22 per cent today the United States is still the largest single economic unit in the world, but we have to face the fact that various groupings of hostile forces could have a preponderance of strength against America alone. So we share now not merely a community of democratic values but a basic vested interest in our joint survival with our allies.

There are three issues of immediate relevance—security, East-West relations and North-South relations. On all of them Europeans underrate the degree to which their debate has been mirrored in America. There is no monolithic American view. But with a new administration in Washington that has the support of the overwhelming majority of the people, America is no longer in trauma. It is more confident than for decades and determined to vindicate its values.

'I am in favour of a North-South dialogue, but also a West-West dialogue'

For this reason it is inconceivable that the United States could ever dissociate its defence from the defence of Europe. We must recognise, however, that the military conditions of the 1980s are not those of the 1950s. When the United States had a monopoly of nuclear power, and later a preponderance and overwhelming superiority, one could take chances. One could leave defence largely in the hands of American decisions and American strategic power. But in a world in which both sides possess tens of thousands of strategic nuclear weapons the significance of that strategy is bound to alter.

The choice for America should not be between Armageddon on the soil of the United States and the defence of our allies in Europe. Our strategy must still envisage the ultimate of strategic weapons if Europe can be defended in no other way. But it is the duty of all Nato nations to create other options for their leaders, by a new approach to nuclear strategy and a strengthened conventional defence. This increases the credibility of the deterrent and permits the flexible application of our power should deterrence fail. What we must avoid is a situation in which the Soviet Union can blackmail Europe because it doubts what we might do. Nuclear blackmail against Europe should be technically impossible to dissociate from nuclear blackmail against America. Such a reappraisal cannot be expressed in percentage terms, it can only be put forward in terms of capabilities. If Europe has no better reason for its own defence than to please an American administration then we are all in trouble.

Europe must reassess its defences because we cannot trust our security to concepts developed 30 years ago. Nor can we rely on the goodwill of leaders who do not understand the concept of goodwill and whose military capacities have increased at 5 per cent a year for nearly two decades while the West has stood still.

I think it is important that Europe and the United States develop common policies in other key areas, even where this is not required by the legal obligations of the Nato Treaty. After all, we are interested in each other's security, not because we have signed a document. I hope the day never comes when the only reason we associate ourselves with the defence of Europe is because there is a legal obligation. A legal obligation must reflect a shared conviction of common interest. For that reason I think we must discuss what policies to adopt in critical areas such as the Persian Gulf that affect both our vital interests.



Dr Kissinger: an obligation to our allies.

It is not helpful, that there exists an American policy in the Middle East and a European policy for the Middle East. Unless they are coordinated, which they are not now, they run the risk of undercutting each other.

On the question of East-West relations it is important that an understanding of the Soviet system informs our approach to negotiation. The system has severe structural difficulties in the mechanisms of leadership. The Politburo is more similar to the feudal court in medieval Europe than it is to the modern state. In the whole Soviet history they have managed only three successions.

A further problem is the unmanageability of the Soviet economy and with it the role of the Communist Party. What do you do with the Communist Party in a Communist state? They have no function. They are not needed to run the economy, the government, the army. They specialize in vigilance against dangers that they must invent, so justifying their excessive military spending. Therefore Afghanistans are no accident—they are almost all built in to the system when an opportunity presents itself.

When I was in office in 1975 we had the problem of the first appearance of Cuban troops in Angola. Some of my colleagues and I were then convinced that the issue had nothing to do with which of the various Angolan factions prevailed but a great deal to do with whether Soviet proxy forces from a Caribbean island could be introduced to a distant continent and that if they could the consequence for the equilibrium of the world would be very serious. We could not convince Congress at the time to appropriate the ridiculously small sums that were involved. Six years later, with Cubans in Ethiopia and East Germans all over Africa, everyone understands the implications. But the price has gone up.

We must recognize this tendency of the Soviets to escape their dilemmas by foreign adventures. We must be determined, brutal if necessary, in resisting this. But I also believe that we have an obligation to our people, to our allies and those Soviet leaders who may be looking for an alternative, to show them a way out of the arms race if the possibility exists.

North-South relations is another area of potential misunderstanding. It is often said the United States tends to look at North-South relations largely in East-West terms. But I defy anybody to find me a single Soviet statement addressed to its own people in which they do not see North-South relations entirely in those terms. An East-West component is imposed on us. In 1975 we had just withdrawn from Vietnam and were not looking for places to engage ourselves. Yet this was when the Soviet Union introduced more weapons into Angola in six months than all the rest of the world had introduced into all the rest of Africa combined. That is what triggered President Ford and me to look at Angola in East-West terms.

'It is statistically improbable that the United States is always wrong and the Soviet Union always right'

Of course what is going on in the developing world represents one of the great historic changes. There is a delusion here as well. Many of us tend to think of developing countries in the way we did of Europe in the time of the Marshall Plan. That is to say we have thought there was an automatic connexion between economic progress and political stability. In fact, in many developing countries the process of economic development is bound to produce the opposite. This is not an argument against economic development, but it is an argument about being thoughtful about what it is we can work for and how we should do it. I would argue, for example, that the primary cause of the collapse of the pro-Western Government in Iran was a rate of economic growth of 10 per cent a year. It moved the population from the countryside into the cities and attacked many Western interests. It created new sets of political values, but no new political institutions.

So before going too deep into the North-South dialogue we ought to have a dialogue with each other to define our purposes with some precision: I am in favour of a North-South dialogue but also a West-West dialogue.

As for the developing countries themselves, they have responsibilities too. When I was in office I regret to admit I never read the declarations of the Group of 77, now grown to over 100. I read a staff summary which was good for my emotional equilibrium. Now retired to private life I have read the originals word for word and I formed this conclusion: it is statistically improbable that the United States is always wrong and the Soviet Union always right.

Yet you would not learn this statistical truth from the declarations of the non-aligned. We do not ask for support for all our policies but we can ask to be spared a constant attack on our motives, using the rhetoric of our adversaries and then on top of it asked to build a new economic order that is never defined and that, based on these premises, we could not really approve.

I began by reporting the new confidence in the United States. We have gone through a dramatic period and the astonishing, indeed exciting, thing is that the American people, with a spontaneity that even their leaders did not for a while perceive, have let it be known that they do not feel ashamed of their worth, that they feel they have a duty to their values to defend freedom and to build a better world. Now this may seem naive to some, but cynics have never built cathedrals. Great endeavours are not begun without a measure of naivety. We in America have overcome our problems of will but our adversaries have their problems of structure. History will not do our work for us and we must seize at this moment the unique opportunity, if we work together, to do our work for ourselves.

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Our once and future King, but a long time to wait

by Anthony Holden

The Prince is wed; long live the Prince. As we wave him and his bride off into the Spanish sunset, the nation's thoughts naturally turn to the future of Charles Philip Arthur George, 21st Prince of Wales—monarch-in-waiting, it seems likely, for many a long year yet.

Prince Charles recently told a private dinner party that he expects to be in his late fifties before ascending the throne. There is no question, for all the public opinion polls, of the Queen's abdicating in his favour. The Prince and Princess of Wales will quite possibly be grandparents, like Bertie and Alexandra before them, when Charles finally inherits his birthright.

It is, as Charles himself has put it, a daunting prospect. Doubly so for a man who is often asked: "When are you going to get yourself a proper job?" The Prince, understandably, believes he already has a considerably demanding job, which he is doing to the best of his equally considerable abilities. It's just that no one wants to write about the boring side of a prince's life.

The popular imagination invariably pictures Prince Charles astride a horse (or, more recently, falling off one), rather than chairing a committee or behind his desk, where he spends rather more of his time It will be his task in future to make the more private side of his work more public. If that requires some sacrifice of off-duty pursuits such as polo, so be it. His princess, one suspects, will not demur.

It is Charles's great misfortune that the British constitution allots no specific role to the Prince of Wales. Many of his predecessors have used this omission as a licence to make merry. This Prince, more a student of his ancestors than any other recent member of the Royal Family, aspires to greater things.

He has learnt much from the lesson of King Edward VII, whose exclusion from the constitutional process by his unbending mother led him into the paths of dalliance. He has also taken note of Edward VIII's conduct as Prince of Wales; whatever was to befall later, Edward shone as a prince who used his position at least to jog the consciences of politicians.



A winner's bow to the Queen: what does the future hold for the heir?

Already, despite his comparative youth, Prince Charles has begun to broaden the traditional tasks of the heir to the throne. It was in the family tradition that he chaired the Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust in 1977, which raised an astonishing £16m in a country of just 56 million people. It was his own innovation, however, to set up the Prince's Trust, which for the best part of a decade now has been raising money to help deprived and disadvantaged children.

It was no hollow promise, therefore, when the Prince offered his services recently to ease the burdens of those living in the inner cities. Blacks in areas of urban blight, youths who have been in and out of institutions, children in the care of councils rather than parents, all have been the prime concern of his workaday energies for some years.

It will perhaps be as well, in the future, if the Prince's staff are more selective about the ritualistic tasks of monarchy he undertakes: planting trees, laying foundation stones, unveiling plaques. He has two younger brothers, launched yesterday upon the public scene, to start taking over the burden of mere appearances.

His parents too are anxious that Charles absents himself from publicity for a while. He has set himself such a cracking pace these last few years that there are whispered doubts in the Royal Family about his ability to settle down, to take the time and trouble to build his marriage, to develop the stable family life which is increasingly the prime symbol of the monarchy to its people.

As he and his bride retreat to their Gloucestershire fastness, enjoying a well deserved break from intense public scrutiny, he will be required to reflect on more than merely ensuring the succession. (Though that, of course, is an immediate priority; Prince Charles himself, it should not be forgotten, was born six days before his parents' first wedding anniversary.)

In the next two or three years, the Prince must consciously build himself a more substantial public reputation than that of a swashbuckling royal action man constantly risking his neck to prove his mettle. He is made of sterner stuff, and it will increasingly be his task to see that his future subjects appreciate it. The ritualistic visits to government and industry could perhaps be converted into a full-time job.

Many suggestions have been placed before his staff in recent years: among them the foundation of an investment bank, the governor-generalship of Australia, the chairmanship of a pioneering, export-winning company called HRH Electronics. All, save the governor-generalship, have met with princely disfavour. His closest advisers, notably his private secretary Edward Adeane, view the merest whiff of commerce as an attempt to soil the royal hands.

In time this may prove a misjudgment. It will fall to the Prince of Wales to steward the ancient, irrational institution of monarchy into not merely a new century, but a new millenium. It, and he, will have to change with the times. If Britain's social and international decline continues, and as the political climate changes, the monarchy would be well advised, I believe, to play a more direct and conspicuous role in the nation's economic life.

There is not space here to rehearse the myriad ways in which this could be done without besmirching the Prince's ancient titles and dignities. Suffice it to say that he has already in many ways proved himself abreast of the contemporary world—in his understanding of the importance of the Commonwealth, to take one notable example—and that his reluctance to commit himself more specifically to British industry is therefore a curious conservatism.

There is much he can continue to do as a patron of the arts, a roving ambassador for British exports, and what may politely be called a glorified social worker. Now, moreover, he has a princess more than capable of sharing those somewhat soft-edged roles. The governor-generalship now looks politically impossible, though time may ease his path to a stint as a quasi-monarch in Australia or Canada.

In the meantime, as this week's euphoria fades and we return to Mrs Thatcher's long, hot summer, Prince Charles cannot, alas, expect his honeymoon to last until his mother quits the scene.

"Would you buy a Rembrandt for its canvas?" I asked.

An acquaintance remarked that, at £1,650, the Royal Oak stainless steel watch by Audemars Piguet was more expensive than most gold watches.

Which was perhaps missing the point.

The value of the Royal Oak is more a consequence of the way the metal has been used, the design reflecting its strength and character, than the material itself.

In any sphere of artistry and craftsmanship, as I pointed out to my friend, materials alone do not make a masterpiece.

What matters is the way they're used.

And who uses them.

Audemars Piguet

Illustrated brochure and a list of appointed jewellers is available from Audemars Piguet, 70 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8RS.

Muddling through in style

GUEST DIARY

by Herb Caen

The visiting columnist of the San Francisco Chronicle

Yesterday, all the cheap jokes came to an end. No more standing around in smart bars, listening to sophisticates snicker that "the wedding is so lower middle class, don't you think, old boy? I mean really, some of the weird people who've been invited—it is to *die*". No more poking fun at the Queen Mother for wearing hats that look like shower caps, no more cracks about Prince Andrew's horniness. Gratefully, the feeble half-witticism of the week—"I hear that Nancy Reagan fell down and cracked her hair"—has run out of steam. For some reason, certain members of the Buckingham Palace crowd thought it was worth repeating at lunch *and* dinner.

All in all, it has been a difficult week for the Prince, who seems a really decent sort, and the attractive young woman who is now his Princess. The pressure they underwent was brutal. With the country in deep recession, it was all too convenient for critics to charge "this is not the time for such a show."

The cliché about the Royal Family being an anachronism was trotted out hourly. The Irish hooted and hollered at "the typical insensitivity of the Brits—royal feasting while Irish patriots are starving to death". ("If you've ever eaten Irish food", a young lord said to me, "you know they're taking the easy way out"). Jan Morris, the well-known author, wrote a letter to *The Times* yesterday, "putting on record one citizen's sense of revulsion at the ostentation, the extravagance and the sycophancy surrounding today's wedding". As the old showbiz saying goes, nobody liked it but the people, and the people loved it.

When it comes to staging a spectacle like yesterday's, the British are without peer. In fact, they make it look easy, which is what comes from not years but centuries of experience. Hollywood in its glory days made a good stab at dazzling the rubes, but the vulgarity was built in at the factory and even the phoniness had no reality. London is not a movie set, it is a real city—in many ways, the grandest of cities—and when its best brains get together, for once, to produce a memorable occasion, the result is the greatest show on earth, without a trace of Barnum & Bailey.

The British are justly famous for muddling through—at terrible cost. The country never quite recovered from its victory in the 1914 war, as it is still called here. London is chockablock with statues and cenotaphs and memorials to the millions of British soldiers who died in that one. It is hard to keep from spitting when passing the equestrian statue of Field Marshal Haig, who sent so many brave men to their death for a few yards of mud. But when a Churchill was needed, he came along. And after the country's second greatest disaster, the victory of World War II, Queen Elizabeth came to the throne.

London in 1953 was still a city of austerity, depressing, with bombed-out ruins and a shattered economy. It was time for a young Queen of serene beauty, and the people rallied around, as they did yesterday for an event that was more than a wedding. It was a bit of all right, mate—a show that had it all: perfect cast, perfect weather, perfect performances, and here I include the BBC, which gave the American networks a lesson in how to cover a major story with restraint and artistry.

For Londoners, it was a two-day party and a reaffirmation of faith. The vibes were good. The innate friendliness of the English spilled over at neighbourhood street parties. This San Franciscan was needled nicely: "We've got only one Queen mate, I hear you've got thousands. Shall we have a pint of lager on that one?"

Last night, half a million turned out for the fireworks show in Hyde Park, and everybody, from the bobbies to the skinheads, was frightfully decent, singing "Hail Britannia" and getting that good patriotic feeling that needs a justifiable outlet now and then.

To watch the display, I stood on the roof of the Dorchester Hotel with Richard Burton, who is staying here in the Eisenhower Suite (Ike lived here during the Second World War). As the fireworks burst, I said, "Very sexy, very sensual for the eve of the wedding. I remember all those movies where, just as you fell into the bed with some beauty, the camera panned to fireworks over Monte Carlo".

"Ah yes", he smiled wistfully. "It always fizzled out, didn't it? I'm very nervous about the wedding. Not about my BBC assignment—about Lady Diana. Poor dear, making her dramatic debut before an audience of 400 million people. She gets one chance to do it, and she has to do it perfectly. Her knees will be trembling, her spine will turn to jelly, her stomach will churn. I know from experience.

"Then she has to wear a difficult gown up and down steps. A gown is a treacherous thing. I've worn one many times onstage, and never failed to trip over it at least once a night."

Lady Diana was perfect, even if she did mix up the Prince's name during the ceremony.

The Dorchester did a classy thing yesterday morning, supplying all its guests who ordered room service with a split of champagne and a bottle of orange juice, for a commemorative Buck's Fizz. Thus fortified, I walked through Hyde Park toward Buck House at 7 am, stepping over the bodies of people who had slept there all night.

From a perch on the Victoria Memorial, facing the Palace, we sang songs with the crowd, traded jokes with the coppers, and watched the drama slowly unfold. The timing was oh so slow. It was as if a master director had said "Make 'em wait. Milk it for all it's worth".

But once the first Guardsman stepped out smartly, to wild applause, the pace picked up, and then it all became a marvellous montage of bands (British military bands have a lilt all their own), troops marching along with that inimitable swinging stride, pipers, limousines, funny ladies in funny hats, famous men waving a bit uncomfortably, the unflappable Queen drawing cheers, the Queen Mother getting friendly laughter ("Get a load of that hat!") and the cavalry, ah yes the cavalry.

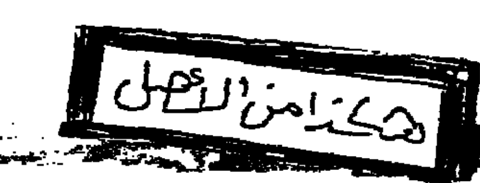
And then the memories came flooding back. Then the tears came. The British fighting man, standing fast, falling too often, dying so gallantly in faraway places with strange-sounding languages. On a day like yesterday, when romantic overtones are uppermost, you cannot help thinking of the long and bloody road, the bravery and the blunders that led to this charming little moment in a country's history.

It was a day for tears and laughter. The show in St Paul's, if one can call it that without disrespect, could not have been duplicated by anyone anywhere at any time in history. Surely there could never have been better music performed more ably. The 1001 things that could have gone wrong didn't.

It is no secret that hundreds of us news people—even those few looking for a sensational incident—sighed in relief. Then the church bells began tolling over the ancient rooftops, and the crowds began milling through the crooked streets, as they have so many times in the past, and will again.

One of the greatest stories ever told is still a long way from its end.





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AND EVEN THE SUN SHONE

It was a day of great public happiness as well as of private happiness for the royal family. Everything went well, so well as to impel hyperbole. "No matter how great the ceremony or how important the pageant, the first visitor is sure to tread on the skirts of the last carpenter or decorator", our forerunners wrote of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark 118 years ago. The enthusiasm of their reporting reprinted in another part of this issue does not conceal some fairly chaotic moments in the ceremonies at Windsor that day. Not so yesterday in London.

The splendour and precision of the pageantry again confirmed the view that nowhere else in the world are these things done better. The solemnization of the marriage in the great architectural spaces of St Pauls cathedral was everything the word implies. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke in a simple and elevated way of the married state so that every marriage partook of the dignity of this one. The cheers of the people who packed the way from St Paul's to the Palace were gentle cheers of pleasure and well wishing. Security, a nagging worry on any such occasion in these times, was complete — and unobtrusive. Television gave hundreds of millions of people an illusion of presence: its power to purvey and by purveying propagate malevolence and violence was seen to be a power also to purvey and so propagate pleasure and happiness.

The national response to the royal marriage is itself a source of hope. It is no surprise that enjoyment, gaiety and feelings of loyalty should predominate. The people's affection for the Queen and her family and their recognition of the Crown as a principle of unity in national life are plain enough to make that expectation. More significant were the absences. No disgruntled group sought to seize the publicity of the moment by disrupting proceedings. Nobody tried to shout anybody down. There were no counter-demonstrations, no aggro. The unemployed and the disaffected urban young, who have little enough to cheer about in their own condition, did not choose this moment to air their grievances. The only sour note was emitted by a sprinkling of shop stewards and managers falling out about holiday time and payment in lieu on the royal day off — sheer force of habit.

This one-day reign of peace must not be mistaken for what it is not. It is not the end of strife, the beginning of deference, a universal acquiescence in the status quo. It is evidence rather that loyalty and respect for the Crown reaches far into groups whose members are otherwise at odds with the system; and where it does not reach there is still recognition that it would be impolitic to insult deep popular feeling by insulting the Crown. It is evidence therefore of the presence of a strong stabilizing factor in British society and a basic health that should help in the binding up of society's self-inflicted wounds.

The revels now are ended. The Prince and Princess of Wales begin their honeymoon. Everyday life and business resume. No magic has been worked on the stubborn problems of economic performance and social regeneration. They are as they were. But in returning to them the nation has reason to be encouraged by what it has just seen of itself.

PRESIDENT IN EXILE

The return of Mr Bani-Sadr to a life of exile in Paris is replete with irony. It is nearly twenty years since he fled to France after taking part in an abortive uprising against the Shah organized by the Ayatollah Khomeini. Now, after a struggle for power in which he proved himself less adept than the Islamic fundamentalists, Mr Bani-Sadr has been forced out of Iran again, this time by the Khomeini regime. The wheel of revolution and exile has turned full circle.

Mr Bani-Sadr joins a growing number of Iranian exiles opposed to the rule of the clergy. They range from monarchist supporters of the late Shah's heir, Reza Pahlavi Khan, to militant left wingers of the Mujahiddin e Khalq. They also include a number of prominent ex-politicians, including the last Prime Minister under the Shah, Mr Shaphour Bakhtiar. Mr Bani-Sadr is the kind of figure — perhaps the only figure — who has the necessary stature to forge the disparate elements of opposition into an effective force.

There are a number of obstacles, not the least of which is that the French Government has made it clear that it will discourage political activity. Another problem is that when in power, Mr Bani-Sadr relied too much on the impact of his own personality, and failed to cooperate sufficiently with others. Although he became a charismatic figure head with popularity he failed to put together any party machinery. If he makes the same mistake in exile his chances of leading a cohesive opposition will be reduced. There are, moreover, people in the Iranian emigration who find Mr Bani-Sadr's mixture of left-wing ideas and Islam unacceptable. The former President's plane had scarcely touched down in Paris, for example, before Mr Bakhtiar was denouncing Mr Bani-Sadr as a "common criminal" who had received his "just reward" at the hands of a regime he had helped into being.

This argument will have some appeal. But Mr Bakhtiar, like other survivors of the Shah's reign, is widely regarded as tarred with the brush of monarchical rule. Mr Bani-Sadr, by contrast, is respected for his courage and determination in standing up to a regime which had betrayed his original hopes by taking the path of cruel tyranny. As President-in-exile he will attract those who deplore the despotism of the Shah and the clergy alike, and who share Mr Bani-Sadr's belief that pluralism, freedom of expression and economic rationalism can be made to work in Iran. These include the young idealists of the Mujahiddin, whose leader, Mr Massoud Rajavi, accompanied Mr Bani-Sadr into exile.

Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajavi may be less effective outside the borders of Iran than if they had stayed inside the country. On the other hand, they were clearly finding it difficult to operate underground, and came to feel that their best course would be to remain at liberty rather than risk capture and almost certain death. The Khomeini regime, after all, faces a chaotic situation. The clergy have not only to conduct a debilitating war against Iraq, they have also to manage a hopelessly dislocated economy, and achieve political stability in a country which is in a state of near-permanent anarchy. Mr Bani-Sadr's calculation is that the mullahs' regime will collapse under the weight of its own incompetence, and that he had better be out of the way when the structure of clerical rule comes crashing down.

The fact that the former President now refers to Ayatollah Khomeini as "Mr" is the clearest possible indication that he has indeed broken once and for all with the man he once revered as the Imam. The stage is thus set for a struggle between the ailing Ayatollah, beset by problems, and his erstwhile protégé and "spiritual son" who at forty three is still relatively young and confident. The Khomeini regime, it is true, appears to have complete control of the parliament, the presidency, and the press. But the Shah, too, appeared to wield absolute power over Iran's institutions. The return of the Ayatollah from Paris proved that the Shah's hold was illusory. The Ayatollah can hardly be comforted by the thought that the wheel of fortune might turn full circle again.

COMMONWEALTH GETS OUT THE STOCKS

The dispute over the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand has now reached a point where the issues at stake go well beyond that of sporting contacts with South Africa. The tour itself is undesirable. It arouses justifiably strong feelings both inside New Zealand and in many other countries. In insisting that it should proceed the rugby authorities have blundered. These basic elements cannot be emphasised too much. But now there is the wider question of whether the response from the rest of the Commonwealth is in its best interests and in accordance with its own traditions.

The meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in September has been moved from New Zealand to the Bahamas. That would be an appropriate gesture of protest if the New Zealand Government was violating a Commonwealth undertaking into which it had freely entered. Mr Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, has indeed said that he expects his Government will withdraw from the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting contacts with South Africa, because other Commonwealth members have put an unacceptable interpretation on it.

He would do better to say that the New Zealand Government would continue to honour its Gleneagles obligations in the future as it has in the past. It has not reneged on its commitment, nor has it adopted an unreasonable interpretation of it. The agreement says that it is the urgent duty of Commonwealth governments "vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organizations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa".

The word "discourage" should be noted. The agreement does not say that governments must forbid or prevent their nationals from having such contacts. It allows the possibility that citizens of Commonwealth countries remain free people who may occasionally act in a manner that is displeasing to their governments. The Gleneagles obligation upon member governments is not to use every atom of state power at their command, but to do their best to dissuade their people from such sporting contacts.

That is precisely what Mr Muldoon has done. He objects to the tour. He has said so publicly. He has tried to persuade the rugby authorities to call it off, but he has failed. That puts him in exactly the same position as Mrs Thatcher, who tried and failed to persuade most British athletes to stay away from the Moscow Olympics. She rightly refrained from using the power of the passport to prevent British athletes competing in Moscow, just as Mr Muldoon, has declined to use the power of the visa to prevent the Springbok rugby players from entering New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government is being pilloried therefore not for failing to honour the Gleneagles Agreement, but for allowing some of its nationals to behave in a way that is lawful but not to the liking of other Commonwealth governments. That is a different and, it might as well be said bluntly, a sinister development. The commonwealth has survived as well as it has up to now because it has been sensitive to the differing circumstances of member countries. The looseness of its discipline, the breadth of its tolerance have rightly been regarded as its virtues. It would be seen in a different light if the citizens of member countries were no longer to be permitted to conduct themselves in a way that affronted the other Commonwealth governments.

Deterrence dangers

From Dr David Seddon

Sir, The headline of your recent leader (July 24) discussing the policy statement on defence adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party seems to me to be seriously misleading in two respects.

First, "Labour's naked Britain" implies a policy of total unilateral disarmament and abolition of all defences. But there is no suggestion in any resolution or statement, whether of the NEC or party conference, that any future Labour government would leave Britain naked, as implied. What is rejected is the notion that nuclear weapons constitute "the basis on which this country's security has been preserved for more than thirty years", as your leader argues.

Second, as your leader recognizes, "there has undeniably been a much more widespread resurgence both in this country and on the continent of Europe of the old fear of nuclear weapons". For a substantial and rapidly increasing number of people in this country that fear, together with a realization of the ghastly dangers of a policy of defence centred on nuclear weapons, has created an awareness of the need for alternative policies.

The remarkable growth over the past year of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and other related or similar movements demonstrates that "the demand that Britain should disassociate itself from nuclear activities and nuclear entanglements" is becoming ever more widely supported within this country. Your leader correctly observes that "it would be quite wrong to imply that it is only on the left wing of the Labour Party that the cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament has waxed once again"; it would be equally, and perhaps more seriously, wrong to imply that only members or supporters of the Labour Party now adopt a unilateralist position. The demand for Britain's disassociation from the nuclear arms race now comes from British people of almost every social background and political persuasion, and will continue to do so, with growing presistence and strength.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID SEDDON,

School of Development Studies,
University of East Anglia.
July 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Factory farming and the meat diet

From Dr Alan Long

Sir, Publication of the report of the House of Commons Select Committee on the "factory farming crisis" (report, July 25) and the political corollaries in the United Kingdom and EEC should not divert the consumer from his responsibilities in objectionable farming practices.

The obsession with protein, particularly of animal origin, and the greed for "convenient" and "cheap" food (with the consequent unwillingness to pay for decent work and stockmanship on the farm) have contributed to the development of a mechanized "aggroculture," stuffing feed into animals remarkable for their output and fecundity, short gestation, and rapid growth before puberty. These depredations, contributing to the cult in "high" standards of living, have been abetted by the involvement of the drug industry and some vets.

Although pigs and poultry have been notoriously exploited, the cow too has suffered. Shakespeare used the plight of the cow and her calf to illustrate a paradigm of man's remorselessness. Four centuries later mankind goes to even greater lengths to squeeze milk and calves out of her.

In the last 25 years yields of milk from the cow have been increased by a third, while the time spent in direct stockmanship has been reduced from 123 to 44 hours per year per cow. Mastitis (a catarrh-like discharge into the milk in the udder) constantly threatens the British herd. Profligate medication cannot save the modern cow from culling due to "overproduction diseases" before she can start her fourth lactation. The markets in hamburgers, mince, and sausages are manipulated to dispose of the resulting yields of cow beef.

The average Briton consumes each year the meat from animals weighing more than himself. In his lifetime he devours eight beeves, 36 pigs, 36 sheep, and 550 poultry. Factory farming requires factory killing: 3,000 animals are slaughtered every minute in the working day. In this massacre all the victims die by bleeding out after their throats have been cut; many are sentient when they are stuck, and some are despatched sentient into scalding tanks.

In 1979 the *British Medical Journal* published a magistral "Prescription for a better British diet", which recommended, among other reforms, a reduction of meat consumption by 15 per cent. By adopting this salutary initiative consumers could spare 55 million animals a year from the horrors in modern farming (the furore over vivisection concerns the fate of five and a half million animals a year). Blackguarding farmers or waiting for political reforms are not enough to oust the cruelties and violence in modern food production: our knowledge and appetite can exert immediate mercy.

Good wishes,

ALAN LONG,

The Vegetarian Society,
53 Marloes Road,
Kensington W8.

A voice abroad

From Professor Alan Thompson

Sir, Lord Carrington's statement that BBC broadcasts in Italian are heard by only a "few enthusiastic sleepwalkers" (report, July 20) is not borne out by experience. Four years ago, when I was a governor of the BBC, I was invited to address a university audience in Rome in the British broadcasting system (a historical and contemporary analysis of our achievements and problems in this field). The lecture was also attended by Italian diplomats, editors, politicians and broadcasters, including a prominent representative from the Vatican. The British Minister at our Rome Embassy kindly took the chair.

The overwhelming impression I received was one of considerable admiration and respect for our broadcasting system, and not least for our broadcasts to Italy. The occasion was particularly significant for me: over 30 years previously, as a young soldier, I had broadcast political news programmes on behalf of the Allied forces on our military radio station in Rome.

It is true that our relations today with Italy are excellent. Nevertheless, continuing international friendship requires continuing effort in the cultural and broadcasting fields. Furthermore, the million Italians who listen to the BBC include the most influential people in Italian life — politicians, academics, businessmen, teachers, artists and religious leaders.

In her recent visit to Italy, Her Majesty the Queen made a most moving and eloquent speech at the Quirinale Palace, advocating the cause of British-Italian friendship in world affairs. To save £210,000 by closing down the BBC's Italian service seems to be a miserable postscript to Her Majesty's triumphant state visit.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN THOMPSON,

11 Upper Gray Street,
Edinburgh 9.

Kidney patients

From Mrs Philippa Foot, FBA

Sir, In your leader of July 24 on the choice of patients for kidney dialysis or transplant, we read that it would be "hard to say in principle" that a patient's blindness or the fact that he was separated from his wife and family should be excluded from the decision. This is dangerous nonsense, implying as it does that the handicapped or unfortunate have a diminished right to life. "To him who hath" indeed!

Yours faithfully,

PHILIPPA FOOT,

15 Walton Street,
Oxford.

Long-term destiny of inner cities

From Lord Walston

Sir, Of course the immediate problems of the inner cities must be dealt with. Conditions of life for those living there must be improved, and jobs found for them. But the difficulties and hardships which have long been apparent to those who live there, and to a few others, and of which the country at large has been made painfully aware in the past weeks, must not blind us to the long-term situation. Inexorable demographic forces are leading to an exodus from the great conurbations to pleasanter areas.

These conurbations grew up as part of the Industrial Revolution. People left the rural areas in their hundreds of thousands to find work in the new factories. The factories, for sound economic reasons, were placed in areas of good communications — ports and railways — and where raw materials, largely iron and coal, were available. The men and women who worked in these factories had to live within walking distance of wheir work. They were attracted by higher wages than they could earn on the land, and by freedom from the watchful eye of landlord, farmer and parson.

Today none of these factors exist. Rural areas now have the services that formerly were found only in towns. People will happily travel 20 miles or more to work. Conditions of life in small market towns and villages are becoming preferable to those in great cities. The movement from city to country has already started, as was recognized by the provisions made for new and expanded towns. The population of Greater London is declining; East Anglia has the greatest growth in population of any of the English regions, and rural Cambridgeshire has the highest population increase of any of the shire counties: 11.5 per cent from 1974-5 to 1981-2, compared with the almost static population of England and Wales during the same period. With few exceptions the modern technological and service industries are those that move out of the city; and the most adventurous of the labour force go with them.

By all means let us make Toxteth and Dockland attractive places to live and work in: but do not let us delude ourselves that better housing, subsidised factory sites, and more open spaces will stop the exodus. The long-term plans must accept that, as the decades pass, fewer people will want to live and work in London, Manchester and Liverpool. Expenditure in these cities must not starve the former rural areas, to which industry and people will go, of the investment needed to receive them.

Yours truly,

WALSTON,

Town's End Springs,
Thriplow,
Cambridge.
July 26.

Manning the police force

From Police Inspector Peter F. Maddison

Sir, The letter from Mr John Stokes (July 23) shows a sad lack of confidence in the leadership of the police today. I feel that his suggestion that the introduction of an officer class shows an insensitivity into the distinction which must be drawn between her Majesty's Forces and the police service.

HM Forces are primarily structured to preserve the country from outside aggression and as such consist of teams of men from platoon upwards who act as a unit under the direction of one man, an officer.

The police service, while, as the recent riots show, having to work in concerted numbers under good leadership, is fundamentally a community organization. Each police officer must be capable of working at an individual level within the society being policed with a high level of responsibility and direction being placed on his shoulders.

The stipulation in the police service that every officer regardless of potential must serve as a uniformed constable during the first two years of his service reinforces the links between the officer and the community. It also ensures that every supervising officer is to a great extent in touch with the views of the men under his command, as he has had personal experience of the problems faced by them during their police work.

Mr Stokes's point about the need for highly trained officers of high educational background also shows a lack of knowledge. Within the service there are opportunities for rapid promotion by graduates and non-graduates of proven potential under the special course scheme. Supervisory officers of all ranks are given thorough training at both local and national level into all aspects of policing, the training itself being under constant review.

Mr Stokes must realize that the introduction of an officer class would divide the service, not improve it. Officers of all ranks prefer the present egalitarian system which allows men of many varied backgrounds to contribute to the leadership of the service.

The Trenchard scheme was discarded as not being suitable to the needs of a modern police service. One must not make the mistake of thinking that all old fashioned ideas with regard to the police were better than today's practice.

Yours faithfully,

PETER F. MADDISON,

23 The Orchard,
Sedgefield,
Stockton-on-Tees,
Cleveland.
July 23.

From Mr W. P. Kirkman

Sir, As a careers adviser in two universities I have been closely concerned with recruitment to the police during 16 years. The achievement of adequate salaries for police officers was a step of crucial importance. The position now, taking both pay and lodging allowances into account, is that police officers are, quite reasonably, among the best paid members of the community. Certainly, for example, the starting salary for a constable aged 22 compares favourably with starting salaries in other jobs to which graduates go.

Any sensible police officer will tell you that proper policing, British style, can take place only with public consent. There is a real danger inherent in the latest police pay increase, just announced for September. It is that the police will become a well paid élite, more and more separated from the communities which they serve. This will be particularly likely in areas of high unemployment, where the distinction may well be between those with no pay, and those — the police — with substantially above average pay.

Is not this likely to increase alienation between police and public, thereby making proper policing even more difficult?

Yours faithfully,

W. P. KIRKMAN,

19 High Street,
Willingham,
Cambridge.
July 27.

The centre hope

From Mr David Green

Sir, I have fought two general elections and one by-election in the Liberal cause, apart from dedicating a considerable proportion of time and energy to it over sixteen years of my life. Beyond specific party considerations however I did it also in the conviction that there was no hope for this country unless we could create a focus for all of those scattered throughout the Liberal, Labour and Conservative parties whose concern is that we should at last have progressive non-doctrinaire realistic government.

Part of our national tragedy has been that extremists of the right and left, finding no independent outlet for their energies because of our electoral system, have infiltrated the two major parties, and have increasingly procured the adoption by them of dogmatic irrelevances that spell destruction for all of us.

Experience made clear, to me at least, that the historical and philosophical legacy of the Liberal Party rendered it incapable alone of gaining the confidence of those in the broad centre of British politics, which in truth accommodates a considerable majority of the electorate. Until that became possible the old parties would continue to be able to divide and rule.

The emergence of the SDP provided the hope that in a true alliance with the Liberal Party that would come to pass, and the Warrington by-election has added real substance to that hope. If however *that hope* is to be realized, then the Liberal Party too must accept that it will involve fundamental rethinking of its traditional postures, for these are as surely dictated by the historic pattern which has produced the Conservative and Labour parties as is the inherent weakness and danger in them.

Our national condition is one of fast accelerating decline. It is one in which democracy itself could easily, and in a very short time, be at risk. The national interest is that as many new members from the broad centre of British politics be got into Parliament as possible, and as quickly as possible. And if the Liberal and SDP parties are to be sincere in that intent that involves putting up the candidate most likely to win, regardless of which of them holds his certificate of origin.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID GREEN,

Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Haverfordwest,
Dyfed.

Dread of the X-ray

From Dr P. M. Fenton

Sir, Bel Mooney (June 16) may well be right when she says that X-rays to determine bone age of immigrant children are undesirable, but she actually detracts from her case by illustrating it with a hysterical mother's interpretation of what sounds like a routine X-ray of her son's wrist.

If she ever set foot out of NW1 she would see that many worse things happen to children in developing countries (from where many immigrants to the United Kingdom originate) than an X-ray of the arm.

While such trivial things as an unnecessary visit to the doctor for an untreatable condition seem to occupy Ms Mooney to such an extent that she sees fit to have an article in *The Times* about it, there are children all over the tropical world in vast numbers who would dearly love to have, and benefit from, an X-ray in order to assist diagnosis of fractured bones, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, etc, etc.

Many doctors and nurses working in poor conditions in undeveloped countries would read Ms Mooney's article with a sneer and put it away. Some would be sufficiently annoyed by its attention to detail to write and ask: "Has she nothing better to do?".

Yours, etc, —

P. M. FENTON,

Vila Base Hospital,
PO Box 55,
Vila, Vanuatu,
South Pacific.

Test of nerve and enterprise

From Mr Bruce R. Miles

Sir, From Australia to the English team of the Third Test: congratulations upon a wonderful victory.

To the Australian team: congratulations also for being part of possibly the best cricket match in thirty years.

For all cricketers, coaches and especially the international teams, is there not a lesson in the Third Test? It is obvious to all that batting is more difficult than once it was. The fielders are more strategically placed, the pitches are more capricious and the fast bowlers move the ball from the pitch as much as the slow spinners once did. Such hazards are met by at least two alternative methods.

The first is to be ultra-defensive, to score runs at the rate of ten per hour and to ensure that the bat touches the ball only in the most dire circumstances. Such practices may have some success but one certain result is the emptying of the world's cricket grounds.

The second way to counter the new hazards is the Botham method. That is to hit the elusive ball as hard and as often as possible: to take a chance upon making no runs, very few runs, a century or cricketing history.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if everyone, coaches especially, realized that the Botham way is the better way? Then the cricket grounds would be full and there would not be enough television sets to follow the action day and night.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE R. MILES.

Cricket Supporters' Association,
36 King Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000,
Australia.
July 22.

The issue of Gibraltar

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter

Sir, Dr Sala's bland reference in your issue of today (July 28) to "lack of diplomatic tact" in connection with the forthcoming most welcome visit to Gibraltar by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales is quite staggering in its effrontery. To suggest that because a foreign country has seen fit to put forward a claim to what has been British territory for 2¾ centuries, and whose inhabitants wish to remain British, the heir to the British throne should not be allowed to visit that territory is an absurdity. Am I not to visit my house because to do so might be tactless to a neighbour who is trying to take it from me?

Anglo-Spanish relations are not going to improve until Spain recognizes, as she did tacitly before the late General Franco raised the issue, that Gibraltar has been British for a long time (longer than it was Spanish), is British, and will so remain. It does not help a return to sanity in this matter to try to avoid the issue by being tactful about Spanish "sensitivity". It is kinder and wiser in the long run to be quite clear about it.

And if Dr Sala is concerned about "diplomatic tact" he might usefully address himself to his friends in Madrid who are still blockading the Rock and hampering its airport fifteen months after their Foreign Minister promised to stop it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BOYD-CARPENTER,

House of Lords,
July 28.

Royal choice

From Dr J. A. H. Wylie

Sir, Many will recall that when 600 of us signed Professor David Martin's petition against the overbearing replacement of traditional forms of worship in the Church of England by Series II, III and their sequelae, we and all other opponents of the Liturgical Commission were summarily dismissed as disbelieving dons or reactionary old fuddy-duddies.

How refreshing and indeed instructive, therefore, that the Prince of Wales and his bride-to-be, young and intelligent trend-setters both, opted for Series I to solemnize their wedding. In the face of this salutary proof of their errors, is it too much to hope that arrogant principals of theological colleges and others who seek, directly or indirectly, to foist upon the cowed faithful their invalid and ugly liturgical ducklings will now, with due humility, desist and amend their ways accordingly?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. H. WYLIE,

9a Portland Place,
Kemp Town,
Brighton.

Road to ruin?

From Mr William Golding

Sir, The controlled passion in your third leader today ("The high price of eight minutes", July 25) is unanswerable. Let us hope that those in authority find it irresistible!

We are in process of tying the country down under a system of concrete deserts that will serve no more than a few years of heavy traffic, then be as useless and less attractive than linear earthworks. This latest bit of bureaucratic cheeseparing drives a fist through the dreams of Samuel Palmer and the visions of Blake. Hear the voice of the bard:

"God us keep
From single vision and Newton's sleep!"

With hope still,
Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM GOLDING,

Ebble Thatch,
Bowerchalke,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
July 25.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 29: The Marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Lady Diana Spencer was solemnized in St Paul's Cathedral this morning.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and other Members of the Royal Family, drove to St Paul's Cathedral in a carriage procession escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, with two Standards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles, The Blues and Royals.

First Carriage
(Semi-state Landau)
THE QUEEN
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
Second Carriage
(State Landau)
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother
The Prince Edward
Third Carriage
(State Landau)
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips
Captain Mark Phillips
The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
Viscount Linley
Fourth Carriage
(State Landau)
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester
The Duke of Gloucester
The Duchess of Gloucester
Earl of Ulster
Fifth Carriage
(State Landau)
The Duke of Kent
The Duchess of Kent
Earl of St Andrews
Lady Helen Windsor
Sixth Carriage
(State Landau)
Prince Michael of Kent
Princess Michael of Kent
The Duchess of Grafton
(Mistress of the Robes)
The Earl of Westmorland
(Master of the Horse)
Seventh Carriage
(State Landau)
Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy
The Hon Angus Ogilvy
Mr James Ogilvy
Miss Marina Ogilvy

A Guard of Honour found by The Queen's Guard, made up of a strength of 100 and provided by The Prince of Wales's Company, 1st Battalion Welsh Guards, with The Queen's Colour, and accompanied by the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Guy Sayle, was mounted in the Forecourt of Buckingham Palace.

Silver Stick in Waiting (Colonel Andrew Hartigan, The Life Guards) and the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting (Colonel David Gordon Lennox, Grenadier Guards) were present.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and other Members of the Royal Family, were received at the Steps of St Paul's Cathedral by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe) and at the West Door by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A procession was formed and Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their places.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Hon Gerald and Mrs Lascelles, the Duke of Fife, Captain Alexander Ramsay and the Lady Saltoun, the Marchioness of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort and Lady May Abel Smith and Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith were present in the Cathedral.

Sovereigns, Heads of State and other Foreign Representatives were also present.

The Prince of Wales, with The Prince Andrew, drove to St Paul's Cathedral in a carriage procession escorted by a Prince of Wales' Escort of the Household Cavalry under the command of Major Anthony De Ritter, The Life Guards.

First Carriage
(1902 State Landau)
THE BRIDEGROOM
The Prince Andrew
Second Carriage
(State Landau)
The Hon Edward Adeane
(Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales)
Mr Francis Cornish
(Assistant Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales)
Major John Winter
(Equerry to The Prince of Wales)

The Prince of Wales, with The Prince Andrew (Supporter), was received at the West Door of the Cathedral by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Having been joined by The Prince Edward (Supporter), a procession was formed and Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their places.

The Earl Spencer and the Lady Diana Spencer drove to St Paul's Cathedral in the Glass Coach and were received at the West Door by the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lady Diana Spencer was joined at the Cathedral by Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, Miss India Hicks, Miss Sarah Jane Gaselee, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Clementine Hambro (Bridesmaids), and Mr Edward van Cutsem and Lord Nicholas Windsor (Pages).

The Service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of St Paul's.

The Lesson was ready by the Right Hon the Speaker.

The Address was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prayers were said by the Right Reverend the Lord Coggan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Reverend Harry Williams.

At the conclusion of the Service the Registers were signed in the Dean's Aisle.

The Bride and Bridegroom were conducted to their carriage and, escorted by a Prince of Wales' Escort of the Household Cavalry, drove to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and other Members of the Royal Family, the Earl Spencer and the Hon Mrs Shand-Kydd, proceeded to Buckingham Palace in a carriage procession escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, with Standards.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Clowes, was on duty under the Dome and in the Quire of St Paul's Cathedral.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Colonel Hugh Brassey, was on duty at the West end of the Cathedral and under the Dome.

The Governor (Major-General Sir Peter Gillett) and Military Knights of Windsor were on duty outside the Chapel of St Michael and St George, in St Paul's Cathedral.

A Tri-Service Guard of Honour found by The Royal Navy, 1st Battalion The Royal Regiment of Wales and Royal Air Force Brawdy, accompanied by the Band of The Royal Marines Commando Forces, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Stocker, The Royal Regiment of Wales, was mounted outside the West Door.

The Route of the Procession was lined by detachments of the Armed Forces.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Wedding Breakfast in honour of the Bride and Bridegroom.

The String Orchestra of the Welsh Guards under the direction of Major D. N. Taylor played selections of music during the Wedding Breakfast.

The Bride and Bridegroom subsequently left the Palace for Broadlands and were escorted to Waterloo Railway Station by a Travelling Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles, The Blues and Royals.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Royal Air Force Northolt upon the departure of The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Dr Carstens and The King and Queen of the Belgians and bade farewell to Their Excellencies and Their Majesties on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Charteris of Amisfield (Permanent Lord in Waiting) was present at Royal Air Force Northolt this afternoon upon the departure of The Queen of the Netherlands and Prince Claus of the Netherlands, and at Heathrow Airport, London this evening upon the departure of The President of the French Republic and Madame Mitterrand, and bade farewell to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, and The President and Madame Mitterrand, on behalf of Her Majesty.

Princess Alexandra will open the Wolfson Building, the headquarters of the new International Centre for Eye Health, Department of Preventive Ophthamology of the Institute of Ophthamology at Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, on September 15.

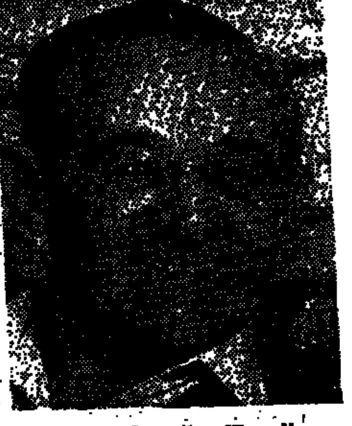


Photograph by Harry Kerr

Members of the Gloucester and Kent royal families in St Paul's Cathedral. From left: Lady Helen Windsor, the Earl of St Andrews, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Kent, the Earl of Ulster, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM WYLER
Noted Hollywood craftsman



William Wyler, the film director, who died on July 28, aged 79, was one of Hollywood's supreme craftsmen.

If he did not have the creative personality of a Hitchcock or a John Ford, that was partly because his choice of subjects was so varied — embracing westerns, epics, crime stories, melodramas and war films — but also because he shrank from putting his personal concerns into his work. The record was nonetheless formidable: three of his films, *Ben Hur*, *The Best Years of Our Lives* and *Mrs Miniver* won best director Oscars and many of his leading players won Oscars.

He was a meticulous worker, known as "ninety take Wyler" because of the nuumber of times he would shoot each scene, and had a great interest in the technical possibilities of the cinema. His collaboration with the cameraman, Gregg Toland, which produced a style of film-making involving deep focus photography and long takes, was much admired by young French critics, notably André Bazin, and it had the advantage of allowing actors to build their performances uninterrupted by rapid cutting.

Wyler was born in Mulhouse, in Alsace, in 1902, and educated in Lausanne and Paris. He seemed set for a musical career but a chance meeting at the age of 18 with Carl Laemmle, the head of Universal Studios, took him to Hollywood where he began as an assistant director — among other assignments was the 1925 silent version of *Ben Hur* — and then cut his teeth on two-reel westerns.

From the inevitable anonymity of such work he moved to more substantial pictures and first attracted attention with *Hell's Heroes* (1929), a remake of *Three Godfathers*, the sentimental story of three cowboys who find a baby in the desert.

These Three (1936) was another landmark: a strong film in its own right — based on Lillian Hellman's play, *The Children's Hour*, it was the study of a lesbian relationship at a girls' school and drew outstanding performances from Merle Oberon and Miriam Hopkins — it also marked the start of a fruitful relationship not only with Toland but the producer, Sam Goldwyn, for whom Wyler made some of his most successful pictures.

They include *Dodsworth*, from the Sinclair Lewis novel about an American couple changed by a visit to Europe with fine playing from Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton; *Dead End*, with Humphrey Bogart, set in the New York slums; a powerful version of *Wuthering Heights*, with Laurence Olivier in one of his best screen roles; and *The Little Foxes*, from another Hellman play and featuring a favourite Wyler actress, Bette Davis, who also appeared for him in *Jezebel* and *The Letter*. The climax to this series of films was *Mrs Miniver*, Hollywood's enormously popular (though now dated) tribute to the British war effort. After it, Wyler enlisted in the United States Air Force, reaching the rank of colonel and directing an excellent documentary, *Memphis Belle*.

He returned to Hollywood in 1946 to make probably his best film, *The Best Years of Our Lives*, a sympathetic and unsentimental story of war veterans trying to adjust to civilian life.

The Heiress, from Henry James' novel *Washington Square*, via a stage adaptation, and *Carrie*, from Theodore Dreiser's novel, were both literary subjects notable for their craftsmanship and the performances of Ralph Richardson as the tyrannical father in the first and Olivier as a man reduced to penury by a fascination for an actress in the second.

In very different mood, he made *Roman Holiday*, a romantic comedy with Audrey Hepburn, and *The Desperate Hours*, a suspense thriller with Bogart. By this time, to combat the growing threat of television, Hollywood was demanding more films on the epic scale and Wyler showed himself fully equal to the challenge. *The Big Country* (1958) was a sprawling and very watchable western, while *Ben Hur* was an even longer film, 3¼ hours, which altogether won 11 Oscars.

In 1961 Wyler re-made *These Three* under the title *Children's Hour* and was able to give a franker treatment to the lesbian theme than had been possible in the 1930s under stricter censorship. His attempt to translate John Fowles' novel, *The Collector*, to the screen was less successful, and *How to Steal a Million*, was a lightweight romantic thriller.

In 1968, though, Wyler turned for the first time in his career to the musical and came up with a very distinguished contribution to the genre in *Funny Girl*, helping also to launch the career of Barbra Streisand as the Broadway star, Fanny Brice. His last film, *The Liberation of L. Q. Jones*, was another departure, being an ambitious attempt — particularly in the context of Hollywood — to tackle racialism.

Wyler was married first to the actress, Margaret Sullavan. After their divorce he married Margaret Tallichet, who survives him with their four children.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. A. C. Russell-Cobb and Miss S. M. J. Chichester-Clark
The engagement is announced between Piers Andrew Conrad, son of Mr Trevor Russell-Cobb and the late Nan Russell-Cobb, and Sophia Melissa Jane, daughter of Sir Robin Chichester-Clark and Mrs C. G. Falloon.

Captain C. W. Hird and Miss S. Murgatroyd
The engagement is announced between Colin, eldest son of Mr William Hird, of Casterton, Westmorland, and Mrs Hazel Staley, of Hemel Hempstead, and Sue, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Murgatroyd, of The Haven, Billingshurst, Sussex.

Mr D. R. Murphy and Miss L. A. Gosling
The engagement is announced between Roy, son of the late Mr and Mrs H. O. Murphy, and Lucy Gosling, MVO, daughter of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs W. D. Gosling, of Farnham, Essex.

Mr D. H. C. Brigstocke and Miss N. A. Cenek
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of the late Mr Geoffrey Brigstocke and of Mrs Brigstocke, of 48 Rowan Road, London, W6, and Nancy, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Cenek, of Syracuse, New York.

Mr S. M. Haslam and Miss C. N. Alcock
The engagement is announced between Simon Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. H. Haslam, of The Green, Allestree, Derby, and Catherine Nina, only daughter of Captain R. K. Alcock, RN, Rtd, and County Councillor Mrs N. R. Alcock, of Brantham Court, Brantham, Suffolk.

Mr L. J. B. Spencer and Miss C. M. Langford
The engagement is announced between Leonard, son of the late Mr L. J. Spencer, of Edinburgh, and Mrs J. French, of Eastry, Kent, and Carolyn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Langford, of Berley House, Bayston Hill, Shropshire.

Marriages

The Hon Guy Greville and Mrs S. Cobbold
The marriage took place on July 25, 1981 in Perth, Western Australia, between the Hon Guy Greville and Mrs Susan Cobbold.

Mr P. Johnson and Miss M. Parton
The marriage took place at Beaconsfield on July 25 berween Mr Phillip Johnson and Miss Miranda Parton.

Orchestra counts the money notes

By Our Music Reporter

After running into serious financial difficulties last year, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra has achieved a notable reversal of its financial affairs and by March this year it had eliminated the deficit from the previous year.

By a combination of measures the orchestra increased its income from ticket sales by about 33 per cent, to a total of £294,000. It gave 10 more concerts than last year, more than a hundred in all, and also increased its ticket prices by about 15 per cent. Despite that increase, the average audience fell only slightly, to 85 per cent.

Various economies were also made by the organization and an appeal last summer to members of the Philharmonic Society brought in donations of £5,050.

Church appointment

The Right Rev Dom Victor Farwell, Abbot of Worth, was yesterday reelected Abbot President of the English Benedictine Congregation for a further four years by the General Chapter of the Congregation meeting at Buckfast Abbey.

ORKNEY REJECTS EXCAVATION

The Orkney Islands Council has rejected a request from Dr R. G. Lamb, the resident archaelogist, to set aside part of the new cemetery in South Ronaldsay for excavation.

Dr Lamb claims the site is an important settlement of the early Iron Age and appears to include a broch or related structure. But Mr A. Annal, council member for the area, says local opinion is against excavation.

The burial ground is to be consecrated on August 2.

University news

Manchester

Appointments

Senior lecturer: C M Bradshaw, BSc (Wales) PhD (Edin), clinical psychology. Lecturers: P M S Davidson, MA, PhD (Cantab), English language and literature; J F Wilson, BA (Manch), economic history; P A Cammack, BA, BPhil, DPhil (Oxon), government; Peter Molzer, BA (Oxon), accounting; Michael Newman, MSc (Lond), accounting; R D Nelson, BA (Cantab), education; A P Bell, BA (Cantab), law; T J David, MB, ChB (Brist), child health; J F Griffin, MB, BCh, diagnostic radiology; Nikiforos Theofilopoulos, MB, BCh (Athens), psychiatry; Jonathan Pedlar, MSc, PhD (Lond), oral surgery; M J Emes, BSc, PhD (Sheff), botany; GA Irwin, BSc, PhD (Salf), MSc (Manch), and P P Saviotti, LChem (Perugia), PhD (McGill), MSc (Manch), liberal studies in science; P A Martin, BSc (Bristol), MSc, PhD (Manch) and P J Webb, BA (Cantab), PhD (Lond), mathematics; A R Bowman, BSc (Glasgow), Dip Math Stats (Cantab), mathematical statistics; K N White, BSc (CNAA), MSc, PhD (Wales), pollution and environmental control.

Grants

City of Manchester Education Department: £34,250 for a project on disadvantage under Dr E J Batten. Greater Manchester Council: £25,000 for the support of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

London

QMC

Grants

Science Research Council: £60,437 for monitoring the Newport/Sandringham redevelopment in the City of Westminster, £76,654 for microwave antennas for satellite and terrestrial communication systems, £33,500 for research into the structure and properties of polydiacetylene single crystal fibres and fibre composites, £60,000 for synthesis, characterization, doping and physical properties of conjugated polymers, £68,966 for assistance with analysis of British/United States infrared satellite data, £114,250 for particle physics experiments.

Social Science Research Council: £20,878 for research into the organization of the Conservative Party in Britain since 1945.

Open

Grants

Medical Research Council: £56,154 for computing equipment for the study of X-ray diffraction of intact muscles at rest and during contraction by Professor J Lowy and Dr F R Poulsen. Milton Keynes Development Corporation: £45,957 for field studies of passive solar gain in houses by Mr J Chatfield and Mr A Horton. Scottish Health Education Group: £58,000 for a community education proposal for extension of collaboration between the Scottish Health Education Group and the OU by Mr N Farnes. Technician Education Council: £48,587 for an investigation of the feasibility of a moderating instrument by Professor D L Nuttal. United States Army: $58,167 for research into acoustic to seismic coupling at porous ground surfaces by Dr K Attenborough.

Leicester

Grant

Medical Research Council: £47,528 to Professor R Whittam, Professor J D Swales and Dr H Thurston for research into hypertension.

Birthdays today



Mr Henry Moore, OM, CH, the sculptor, is 83.

Sir Edmund Compton, 75; Mr A Meredith Davies, 60; Miss Frances de la Tour, 37; Sir Martin Flett, 70; Professor Ian A. Gordon, 73; the Viscount of Kelburn, 42; Lord Killanin, 67; Miss Wyn Knowles, 58; Lord McCarthy, 56; Professor L. W. Martin, 53; Mr Gerald Moore, 82; Professor C. Northcote Parkinson, 72; Mr P. Plouviez, 50; Sir Richard R. Powell, 72; Mr Daley Thompson, 23; Sir Dennis White, 71; Dame Marjorie Williamson, 68.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net before tax paid):

Aldridge, Mrs Dorothy Emily, of Wanstead, London .. £298,712
Crapper, Mr Charles William, of St Mawes, Cornwall .. £203,131

Luncheon

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher gave a luncheon yesterday at the Bank of England for heads of state, governor Generals, and heads of government or their representatives attending the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. Among those present were:

The King and Queen of Tonga, the Queen of Lesotho, Malietoa Tanumafili, of Western Samoa, Mrs Kenneth Kaunda, the Life President of Malawi, Miss C T Kadzamira, the President of Trinidad and Tobago, Mrs Clarke, the President of Sri Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene, the President of India, the President of Cyprus and Mrs Kyprianou, the President of Nauru and Mme de Roburt, the President of Kiribati, Mrs Hilda Limann.

The President of Dominica and Mrs Marie, the President of Zimbabwe and Mrs Banana, the President of Vanuatu and Mrs Sokomanu, the President of Guyana, Mrs L F S Burnham, Mrs A M Obote.

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Carstens, the President of France and Mme Mitterrand, the President of Portugal and Senhora Eanes, the President of Iceland, Mrs Ronald Reagan, United States, the Governor-General of New Zealand and Lady Beattie, the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs Muldoon, the Governor-General of Papua New Guinea and Lady Lokoloko, the Governor-General of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Lady Gun-Munro, the Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Mrs Cato, the Governor-General of the Solomon Islands and Lady Devesi, the Prime Minister of Tuvalu and Mrs Lauti.

Prince Gabheni and Princess Lindiwe of Swaziland, the Vice-President of Nigeria and Mrs Ekwueme, Dr and Mrs Ferrari, Mr Charles Njonjo, the Greek Prime Minister, Shri and Shrimati Rajiv Gandhi, the Governor-General of Australia and Lady Cowen, the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs Fraser, the Governor-General of the Bahamas and Lady Cash, the Prime Minister of the Bahamas and Mrs Pindling, the Governor-General of Barbados and Lady Ward, the Prime Minister of Barbados and Mrs Adams, the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs Schreyer, the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Governor-General of Fiji and Lady Cakobau, the Prime Minister of Fiji and Lady Mara, the Governor-General of Grenada and Lady Scoon, the Governor-General of Jamaica and Lady Glasspole, the Governor-General of Mauritius and Lady Burrenchobay, the Prime Minister of Mauritius and Lady Ramgoolam, Mofumahali 'Mantahli' Jonathan, the President of the Italian Senate, Signora Fanfani, the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mme Ulusu, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and Mrs Premadasa, the Prime Minister of Singapore and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew.

The Secretary-General of Nato and Mme Luns, the President of the EEC and Mme Thorn, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar and Lady Hassan.

Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, and Mrs Whitelaw, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, the Hon Mary Hogg, Lord and Lady Carrington, Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP, and Lady Howe, Mr John Nott, MP, and Mrs Nott, Lord Soames, CH, and Lady Soames, Mr James Prior, MP, and Mrs Prior, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, and Lady Caroline Gilmour, Mr Peter Walker, MP, and Mrs Walker, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, and Mrs Heseltine, the Hon George Younger, MP, and Mrs Younger, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP, and Mrs Atkins, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, and Mrs Jenkin, Mr John Biffen, MP, and Mrs Biffen, Mr David Howell, MP, and Mrs Howell, Mr Mark Carlisle, MP, and Mrs Carlisle, Mr Leon Brittan, MP, and Mrs Brittan, Mr Norman Fowler, MP, and Mrs Fowler, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, and Mrs Jopling, Sir Michael Havers, MP, and Lady Havers, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Speaker, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Lane, Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Sir Harold Wilson, MP, and Lady Wilson, Mr Edward Heath, MP, Mr James Callaghan, MP, and Mrs Callaghan, Mr Michael Foot, MP, and Mrs Foot, Mr and Mrs Gordon Richardson, Mr G W McMahon, Mr and Mrs George Blunden, Mr Clive Whitmore, Mr Michael Alexander, Mr Mike Pattison and Mr Peter McCoy.

Reception

HM Government

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, and Mrs Edwards were hosts at a reception given at the Welsh Office yesterday on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. The guests included:

The Archbishop of Wales, the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, lord lieutenant and deputy lieutenants of Welsh counties and their ladies: Lord and Lady Cledwyn of Penrhos, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Cardiff, Sir Hugo Boothby, the Wales Herald Extraordinary and Mrs F Jones, Major General and Mrs L A H Napier and Mr Wyn Roberts, MP.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev R F Acworth, Vicar of Yatton Moor, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Priest in Charge of St Marys and St Johns, Taunton, same diocese.

The Rev B A Adams, Chaplain of Exeter School, diocese of Exeter, to be Chaplain and Head of R E, St Brandons School, Clevedon, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev D Addison, Non stipendiary Priest at Bisley with Oakridge, diocese of Gloucester, to be Priest in Charge of Newland with Redbrook and Clearwell, same diocese.

The Rev J M Brotherton, Vicar of St Mary and St John, Oxford, and Rural Dean of Cowley, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of St Mary, Portsea, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Right Rev J P Burrough, until recently Bishop of Mashonaland, Zimbabwe, to be Rector of Empingham, Rutland, and an Assistant Bishop of Peterborough, diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev L R Caddick, Vicar of Oundle, diocese of Peterborough, also to be Priest in Charge of Cotterstock, same diocese.

The Rev I G Collins, Succentor of the Queen's Free Chapel of St George within Her Castle of Windsor, to be Rector of St Wilfrid, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, diocese of Southwell.

The Rev M S Cooper, Priest in Charge of St Peter, Hayling, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of St Mary, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, same diocese.

The Rev J G Cooper, Asst Curate at Darfield, Barnsley, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Bridlington, diocese of York.

Canon L M Davies, Vicar of St Mary, Moseley, and Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, diocese of Birmingham, to be Residentiary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev T V Edersheim, Rector of Knossington and Cold Overton with Owston and Withcote, diocese of Leicester, to be Rector of St John and St Leonard, Bedford, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev P V Fisher, Secretary for Education and Society, British Council of Churches, London, to be Priest in Charge of Raughton Head, Cumbria, and Assistant Director of Training Institute and Diocesan Director of Lay Training, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev G W Fletcher, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Pelton, diocese of Durham, to be Priest in Charge of St Pauls, Ryhope, same diocese.

The Rev M J Goss, Vicar of St Swithun, Hither Green, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Redhill, same diocese.

The Rev A Hawkins, Team Vicar at Cramlington, diocese of Newcastle, to be Rector of Clutton with Cameley and Templecloud, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev B G Henry, Chaplain RAF, to be Provost of St Paul's Cathedral, Nicosia, and Archdeacon in Cyprus, diocese of Cyprus and the Gulf.

The Rev D E Howard, Curate of Bieldside, diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney, to be Priest in Charge of Berrington with Betton Strange and Cound, diocese of Hereford.

[The Rev …] of the Ewyas Harold Team Ministry, of the Ewyas Harold Team Ministry, diocese of Hereford, to be full-time Chaplain of Napsbury Hospital, Shenley, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev A Lury, Parish Priest of St Margaret the Queen, Streatham Hill, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of Christ the King, Salfords, same diocese.

The Rev R L MacQueen, Priest in Charge of Barkway, Reed and Buckland, diocese of St Albans, to be first incumbent of the new United Benefice of Barkway, Reed and Buckland with Barley, same diocese.

Canon A C Mawson, Residentiary Canon and Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, diocese of Exeter, also to be Diocesan Director of Ordinands, same diocese.

The Rev R E Messer, Honorary Curate of Escrick and Stillingfleet with Naburn, and area secretary for the USPG, diocese of York, to be Priest in Charge of Cawood and Priest in Charge of Ryther, same diocese.

The Rev R W H Miller, Residential Courses Tutor for the Gloucestershire LEA, to be Vicar of Elkesley with Bothamsall, diocese of Southwell.

Canon E C Norris, Chaplain of Napsbury Hospital, Shenley, and Honorary Canon of St Albans Cathedral, diocese of St Albans, to be Canon Emeritus upon retirement.

The Rev D Owen, Vicar of St Stephens, Walthamstow, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of Ditcheat with East Pennard and Pylle, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev S W Pearce, Curate of St Peter, Fleetwood, diocese of Blackburn, appointed to work in the Raveningham Group of Parishes, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev R C F Pitcher, Curate in Charge of Danesholme Conventional District, Corby, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of Estover, Plymouth, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev D A Porter, Curate of Worthing, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of Snettisham and Priest in Charge of Fring and Ingoldisthorpe, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev S K Reynolds, Vicar of St Peter, Greenhill, diocese of Sheffield, to be Priest in Charge of Burghwallis with Skelbrooke, Doncaster, same diocese.

The Rev D Rhys, Non Stipendiary Priest in the diocese of Southwark, to be Parish Priest of St Mary Magdalene with St Michael and All Angels, Woolwich, same diocese.

The Rev D Shiress, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Blackheath Park, diocese of Southwark, also to be Sub Dean of Greenwich, same diocese.

The Rev D B Skelding, Rector of Norton Canes, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector of Hinstock and Sambrook, same diocese.

The Rev A Stamp, Chaplain RN, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Priest in Charge of St Alban, West Leigh, same diocese.

The Rev N Topping, Priest in Charge of St Stephen, Newton Flowery Field, Hyde, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of the said benefice in the said diocese.

The Rev J B Warburton, Vicar of Tideswell, Buxton, diocese of Derby, to be Vicar of St John the Baptist, Bollington, diocese of Chester.

The Ven A F Ward, formerly Archdeacon of Exeter and Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, diocese of Exeter, to be Archdeacon Emeritus.

The Rev A Whitworth, Assistant in the parish of Capesthorne Holy Trinity with Siddington All Saints, diocese of Chester, to be Priest in Charge of the United Benefice of Eaton Christ Church and Hulme Walfield St Michael, same diocese.

The Rev D K Williams, Assistant Curate at Rickmansworth, diocese of St Albans, to be Rector of Blunham with Tempsford and Little Barford, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

Canon C S Bayes, Residentiary Canon of Southwell Minster, and Diocesan Director of Ordinands, diocese of Southwell, to resign on October 31 and September 1, respectively.

The Rev M J M Denington, Vicar of St Mary Brading with St John Yaverland, diocese of Portsmouth, to retire on August 31

Canon R Lindsay, Vicar of Loweswater with Buttermere, diocese of Carlisle, to retire in July, 1981.

Canon L G C Munro, Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Forton, diocese of Portsmouth, to retire on July 31.

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From The Times of Monday, July 30, 1956

25 years ago
China maps her frontiers

There has never been any doubt of China's determination to assert her power to the very limit of what she conceives to be her own legitimate frontiers. The new flag unfurled in Peking in 1949 was depicted as waving proudly over territories which had slipped out of Chinese control during a century of weakness and decay. The armies were quick to make good their claim. The march into Tibet in 1950 was unhesitant; the claim to Formosa has never been abated in the slightest. (Both claims had been no less vehemently staked by the Nationalist Government though in their days of rule on the mainland they had never the power to give effect to them.) Aside from these well-known assertions of title there are other points along China's frontiers where disputed claims have yet to be settled. In most cases the claim can be deduced from official maps published in China and it is perhaps a mark of China's present pacific intent that some of the first bold claims have lately been modified.

Moreover... Miles Kington

My Day

By Stanley Hoggis (who for 50 years has been the Royal Railway Porter-in-Waiting)

Many people seem to think that getting the Royal Family on to a train is easy. It isn't. They seem to think that once you're out of the State Coach you're somehow magically on the train. But you aren't. Somebody's got to get all that luggage from the Coach to the Royal Luggage Van. And that's me. The Royal Porter-in-Waiting. If you've ever wondered why royal parties seem to hang around on the platform a long time, shaking hands and telling the station master he's got a nice little station here, it's because they're waiting for me to get finished and give them the nod.

See, what happens is this. The State Coach arrives, and royalty gets out, it might be one of them, it might be four or more. Then the Lord Chamberlain looks for a porter. Of course, he knows I'm there, lurking, but this is the tradition. "Porter!" he cries. "Porter! Oh, I say, there's no porter." Then royalty says to him, "What is the trouble, my Lord Chamberlain?" And he says, "There is no porter to be had for love or money, your Majesty; there is never one when one wants one."

This is all railway ritual, naturally, because then I come forward with the State Luggage Trolley and we have the following ceremonial exchange.

"Blimey, keep your hair on. What do you want taking?"

"All this luggage."

"Whose luggage?"

"The Queen's luggage."

"The Queen's moving house from the look of it. Stone the crows."

I then fill up the State Trolley and take it to the Royal Luggage Van, and pretty soon it's all loaded up, assuming there's not too much mail or some blighter hasn't filled the van up with bicycles. After which we have another little ritual in which the Lord Chamberlain tips me, and it goes a bit like this.

"Here's a little tip."

"You can say that again."

"All right, make it a quid."

Then I ceremonially give it back to him, and that's it, unless royalty has a complaint, like there's someone sitting in their reserved seat, which doesn't happen too often.

That's only on big days of course. Most days royalty isn't travelling so I'll spend it polishing the State Trolley. It's a big, ornate thing built for Edward VII, with separate lockers for whisky, playing cards, stuff like that. Or I'll go down to Victoria and practise being a porter, you know, grab a trolley marked "For Passenger's Use Only", keep tight hold of it and stand staring into the distance for hours on end. These days people are pretty tight with money and don't hire porters much—they just want to pick your brains about trains. I always tell them "Platform 18", no matter what the question is. Never fails to work.

The present royalty are a good lot, but George VI was my favourite. I remember once he was going on an overnight trip to Carlisle, and by some mix-up I put all his luggage on the sleeper to Edinburgh. Next time he saw me he said, "Hoggis, you acted like a real porter there", and we had a good laugh. George VI was a very patient type and would have made a good railway porter himself, I think, but of course he had the misfortune to be born into the wrong social strata.

That's about it, really. Oh, thank you, squire. No, really, that's fine, if that's all you can afford.

(Stanley Hoggis was talking to Miles Kington.)

مكبرة من الأصل

Cricket

Down to earth again, trailing clouds of glory

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

With the start of the Fourth Test match at Edgbaston today the time has come for England to leave the clouds and get back to business. They have to show that their great victory at Headingley was more than a passing glory. Both sides have injury problems. A troublesome back will prevent Lawson playing for Australia (Hogg will replace him) and Old comes into the England side in place of Dilley, who threw his shoulder out at Derby on Monday.

Australia will have spent a good deal of the last 10 days brooding upon their Headingley defeat. For a side that seemed to be cruising to victory to be beaten as they were was a shattering experience. More happily, their win at Worcester at the weekend gave Kent the chance to play himself into the Test side. He will almost certainly come in for Chappell.

Just how thin a time of it England had been having until Headingley is shown by the fact that the miracle there provided Willey with his first taste of victory in 18 Test matches, the *last 12 of them off the reel*. Gatting, after 10, and Dilley, after 11, were also playing in their first winning England side.

For Australia, last week's collapse was the second of its kind in four Test matches. Against India at Melbourne in February, after gaining a first innings lead of 182, they were left to make 143 to win; on an easier batting pitch than Headingley's. They were bowled out for 83—by Ghavri, Doshi and Kapil Dev. Greg Chappell and Walters were playing for them then, as well as Hughes, Dyson, Border, Wood, Lillee and Marsh.

Apart from being such a glorious justification of the game of cricket, and more particularly of Test cricket, the Headingley match restored the perspective of the series. There is little to choose between the sides. The psychological advantage which Australia held after winning at Trent Bridge belongs now to England. To have changed the England side, had it not been necessary, would have been to underrate the value of team spirit. Emburey may expect to play today. Brearley is going in first, and Dilley has had to withdraw, but the players who shared in the Headingley triumph are basically back together.



Brearley: time for clock-watching.

They have, unfortunately, had little cricket since then, the days in between having been taken up mostly with the one-day competitions. The best thing to have happened to any of them was Gooch's 100 on Sunday. At Edgbaston he will be at number four, or possibly if Boycott and Brearley give England a good start.

Brearley's first opening partner for England, back in 1976, was Edrich, his second Wood, his third Amiss and his fourth Woolmer. That was during Boycott's self-imposed exile. When Boycott returned to Test cricket, against Australia at Trent Bridge in 1957, Brearley went in with him; together, in England's second innings, they made 154 of the 189 that were needed to win.

Today will be Brearley's thirty-seventh Test match and the twenty-fifth in which he has gone in first. With so few overs being bowled these days, he and Boycott will have to be careful, if they do get in, not to fall badly behind the clock. When Gooch went in first that was less of a danger because of the way he plays.

There is less grass on the pitch than at Trent Bridge and Headingley, and it looks flatter and truer than Lord's. This will the sixth time England have played Australia at Edgbaston. On the first occasion, in 1902, Australia were saved by rain, having been bowled out in their first innings by Hirst and Rhodes for 36; on the last, in 1975, when Gooch, winning his first cap, made a pair, Australia won by an innings, also after rain.

This time a draw is the likeliest result. In spite of that, what occurred at Headingley has reawakened the interest of many who were beginning to think that Test cricket had become an ungovernable bore. They are eager to give it another chance.



Hughes: eyes down for one up?

ENGLAND (from): J. M. Brearley (Middlesex, captain), G. Boycott (Yorkshire), D. I. Gower (Leicestershire), G. A. Gooch (Essex), M. W. Gatting (Middlesex), P. Willey (Northamptonshire), I. T. Botham (Somerset), R. W. Taylor (Derbyshire, wicketkeeper), J. E. Emburey (Middlesex), C. M. Old (Yorkshire), R. G. D. Willis (Warwickshire), M. Hendrick (Derbyshire).

AUSTRALIA (from): K. J. Hughes (captain), G. M. Wood, J. Dyson, T. M. Chappell, M. F. Kent, G. N. Yallop, A. R. Border, R. W. Marsh, R. J. Bright, D. K. Lillee, R. M. Hogg, T. M. Alderman.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and D. Oslear.

Life at the bottom is far from dormant

By Richard Streeton

HINCKLEY: Leicestershire have scored 360 for four wickets against Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire, the leaders in the championship, sponsored by Schweppes, found an innocuous pitch too good for their bowlers yesterday. Balderstone and Steele shared a first-wicket stand of 206 for Leicestershire, the bottom-placed team in the table, though they scored too slowly for their side to get full batting points. By the end Davison was in sight of becoming his team's third century-maker.

This was the first county game played in Hinckley for 17 years: Leicestershire, in fact, have not taken a championship match outside Grace Road since 1966 in Coalville. The Hinckley Town club these days share an expensive and pleasant sports field complex with the local football and rugby clubs. If the adjacent village of Barwell is included loosely as being in the Hinckley district, first-class cricket has now been played on four separate grounds in the area since 1911, something which not many towns of equivalent size can claim.

On a day when there was sufficient strength in the sun for many people to watch shirtless, there were around 2,000 spectators at the start and half as many again in early evening when the Royal Wedding was finished on television.

The public holiday, of course, made it hard to gauge but this was roughly four times the number which Grace Road might have attracted. Like several other county clubs in recent years, Leicestershire may have discovered that the occasional game "in the country" draws a larger crowd than their headquarters ground.

The pitch was slow and lacked bounce and, according to local opinion, it will stay that way. It was, in the familiar phrase, a good toss to win. By lunch Leicestershire were 101 from 46 overs with the over-rate commendable but with suspicions already lurking about the run rate. Rice and Hadlee found their fangs drawn by the wicket and Bore, in his slower style, and Hemmings did most of the bowling. Cooper was industrious and early in the afternoon actually got one ball to rise and hit Balderstone on the arm.

Steele gave a chance to Birch in the gulley when 59 and the total 144 but otherwise took runs without error on both sides of the wicket. Steele, hitting out, was bowled in the 82nd over.

Balderstone scored 50 and Steele 36 in the morning and it was Steele afterwards who pressed onwards more aggressively.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone, c Dexter, b Rice	100
J F Steele, b Bore	116
T J Boon, c Randall, b Bore	21
B F Davison, not out	95
W E Briers, c Weightman, b Hemmings	12
*R W Tolchard, not out	2
Extras (n-b 5, l-b 7)	14
Total (4 wkts)	360

(100 overs, 290-3).

†M A Garnham, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, N G B Cook and L B Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—206, 2—237, 3—306, 4—354.

Bonus Points: (to date) Leicestershire 3, Nottinghamshire 0.

Umpires: D G L Evans and R S Herman.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: P A Todd, N I Weightman, D W Randall, *C E B Rice, J D Birch, R E Dexter, R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and M K Bore.

Rugby Union

Moolman and his pack earn Springboks win

Taranaki 9 .... South Africans 34

New Plymouth, July 29.—A dominant first half display paved the way for a South African victory today by three goals, a try, three penalty goals and a dropped goal against a goal and a penalty. Several of the Springboks' leading players were making their first appearance of the tour and, after the uncertainty about whether the match would go ahead following the strife at Hamilton on Saturday, they clearly enjoyed playing before a crowd estimated at 28,000.

The Springboks led 21—0 at half-time but heavy conditions, the tourists' lack of match practice, and a spirited comeback by Taranaki made the second half much more competitive. When their forwards become match-hardened, the Springboks will have an impressive first-choice team, but considering the amount of possession they gained today, the winning margin should have been greater.

It was something of an indictment on the play of the Springbok backs that the right wing, Mordt and centre, Gerber, scored only two of the four Springbok tries, the other two going to the lock, Moolman, who, with Stofberg and Burger, was outstanding. Inevitably, the Northern Transvaal stand-off, Botha, boosted the score with three penalties, three conversions and a drop goal. Cockrell's throwing-in contributed much to his side's lineout strength.

Mordt had an unfortunate beginning to his New Zealand tour when he left the field in the 34th minute with a pulled muscle in the front of his right thigh. However, his 18th-minute try—quite easily the best of the game, following slick passing and running by Pienaar and the left wing, Germishuys, in a movement the length of the field—showed he has the ability for the bigger assignments ahead.

Pienaar displayed sure footing and penetrative ability when he moved into the back division but, unfortunately for the South Africans, the timing of his passes and his decision to cut back infield on more than one occasion meant tries went begging.

Taranaki's only try came in the 77th minute when the All Blacks scrum half, Loveridge, gave the pass for the former international wing, Watts, to score. Crowley converted and kicked a penalty.

TARANAKI: K Crowley; M Watt, K Jones, B Robins, [illegible]; [illegible] Cameron, D Loveridge; B Elmes, [illegible] Stainer, [illegible] Fleming, [illegible] Eliason, [illegible] Cooper, [illegible] Fraser, [illegible] Watson, N Carew (captain).

SOUTH AFRICANS: G Pienaar; R Mordt, D Gerber, W du Plessis, D Germishuys; N Botha, D Serfontein; [illegible] Cockrell, [illegible], L Moolman, B Geldenhuys, T Stofberg, T Burger, W Claassen (captain).

Eight past or present internationals have been included in the Manawatu XV to play the tourists on Saturday at Palmerston North. Manawatu were last year's national champions.

TEAM: A Innes; J Bryson, K Granger, L Cameron, A Tatana; D Rollerson, M Donaldson (captain); G Knight, B Hemara, K Mahaney, B Fleming, P Oliver, M Shaw, G Old, M Rosenbrook.

Turner century eases path of Worcester

By Peter Marson

STOURBRIDGE: Northamptonshire, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 323 behind Worcestershire.

A scintillating 100 by Turner, and another later on by Neal, took Worcestershire to an impressive score of 376 for five declared here yesterday.

This was Turner's fourth century this season and the 93rd of his career. He went on to make 161, and then he had been at the crease for 190 minutes hitting 28 boundaries. It was also Neal's fourth hundred and by the time seen his back Neal, too, had peppered the boundaries, hitting a six and 23 fours.

It is something like 19 years since Worcestershire last played a county championship match at the War Memorial ground, Amblecote, and in packing up the threads the county must have been impressed by the support they received yesterday. Nobody could remember when last the half dozen turnstiles had come so close to overheating.

Three quarters of an hour after Kapil Dev had bowled his first ball they were still clicking rhythmically at £1.80 a time, and having sold out of scorecards the secretary announced his intention to order "a second edition".

At the start the club had been thoughtful in making their mark on an historic day. Handel's *Water Music* trumpeted across the ground inviting early birds to crowd round the television sets in the tents beside the pavilion.

When the cricket festivities began Turner won the toss and immediately signalled his intentions. He swiftly built up a head of steam and raced along a spectacular course with all the majesty and surging power of an express train.

He hit 53 out of 68 in 14 overs: 92 out of 116 in 25 overs and with 37 minutes to go before lunch 101 with his 17th boundary out of 133 (Scott 25) in 98 minutes. When Scott, his partner, was out at 198 Turner had made 147 in 46 overs.

This pitch might not last. If it does deteriorate then Turner's and Neal's innings will have given Worcestershire ample cover. With these two in irresistable form Northamptonshire were condemned to a wearisome day chasing leather across a field that might have been manufactured in the glass factory down the road.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

*G M Turner, c A J Lamb, b T M Lamb	161
M S Scott, c Sharp, b Griffiths	43
P A Neale, c Cook, b Kapil Dev	125
D N Patel, b Williams	21
E J O Hemsley, c A J Lamb, b *Griffiths*	2
P S Curtis, not out	6
D J Humphries, not out	0
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 10)	18
Total (5 wkts dec, 96 overs)	376

J Birkenshaw, J D Inchmore, N Gifford, and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—198, 2—[illegible], 3—323, 4—342, 5—374.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 19—1—84—1; Griffiths, 20—4—76—2; Mallender, 1[illegible]—5—48—0; T M Lamb, 19—4—61—1; Williams, 20—1—75—1; Boyd-Moss, 4—0—14—0.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

G Cook, not out	25
W Larkins, not out	28
Extras	0
Total (11 overs)	53

R G Williams, A J Lamb, R J Boyd-Moss, T J Yardley, Kapil Dev, *G Sharp, N A Mallender, T M Lamb, and B J Griffiths.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 4, Northants 0.

Umpires: W L Budd and K E Palmer

Second XI competition

WORCESTER: Glamorgan 350 for 6 dec (A L Jones 160); Worcestershire [illegible] for 3.

Lancashire fall to Hughes

By Keith Macklin

SOUTHPORT: Middlesex, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 213 runs behind Lancashire.

Trafalgar Road at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was a sight to gladden cricketing hearts. The compact little ground was bursting at the seams, and outside in the road queues formed 400 yards long, many people waiting an hour to get in. Not everyone, it seemed, was glued to the nuptials at St Paul's. There were even one or two women to be seen among the 7,000 crowd.

Middlesex put Lancashire in, and after Kennedy had been missed at third slip in the opening over, the opening partnership with Fowler took the score past 50. Daniel, making the ball kick, and Selvey were the opening bowlers, and Fowler, after a slow start, emerged from his recent spell of three ducks in four innings to reach 32 before being caught behind off Selvey.

The first change bowler was Hughes. He is a cheerful young man who chatted amiably to spectators on the boundary edge, and bade me a pleasant "Good morning" as I walked round to the press tent. His good humour could not at first coax much life out of the wicket, and his first two successes had a degree of luck about them.

However, it was Hughes who was to become the bowler who took the heart out of the brittle Lancashire batting. He removed Kennedy, caught on the boundary edge, and his namesake, swishing outside the off stump, and Lancashire had created another batting crisis for themselves at 81 for three.

Clive Lloyd and O'Shaughnessy steadied the ship until lunchtime, when the score was 111 for five, though O'Shaughnessy should have been caught at silly mid off by Edmonds off the slow left-arm bowling of the Irishman, Monteith.

In the afternoon the sun blazed, the beer tents ran out of glasses, and Lancashire wickets tumbled as Hughes continued his successful spell, with his length and line much improved. Lloyd, playing an unusually careful captain's innings, reached one of the slowest 50s of his career with a gentle late cut off Edmonds.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

G Fowler, c Downton, b Selvey	32
A Kennedy, c Daniel, b Hughes	[illegible]
D P Hughes, c Downton, b Hughes	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
*C H Lloyd, c [illegible], b Daniel	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 17)	22
Total (88.3 overs)	244

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—59, 2—73, 3—80, 4—120, 5—144, 6—152, 7—167, 8—205, 9—244, 10—244.

BOWLING: Daniel, 18.3—4—56—1; Selvey, 12—3—37—1; Hughes, 29—7—75—6; Edmonds, 18—8—24—1; Monteith, 11—3—30—1.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

W N Slack, c Fowler, b Allott	0
G D Barlow, not out	12
C T Radley, not out	14
Extras (n-b 2, l-b 3)	5
Total (1 wkt, 15 overs)	31

C Cook, K P Tomlins, *P H Edmonds, †P R Downton, D Monteith, M W W Selvey, W W Daniel and S P Hughes to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2.

Bonus points (to date): Lancashire 2, Middlesex 4.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and B J Meyer.

Sussex inspired by Imran

By Alan Ross

GUILDFORD: Surrey, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 263 runs behind Sussex.

Sussex, winning a good toss in what is a fairly crucial match for both counties, batted agreeably down the line for most of the day to make 302. On a dusty-looking pitch that was taking spin by early afternoon, it could be a good enough score.

Jackman and Thomas moved the ball about on a humid morning, but once the sun had broken through Intikhab and Pocock did the bulk of the work. Surrey's chances in the run-in to the championship look like being badly handicapped by the absence of Clarke, whose premature return at Lord's last week after his leg operation may cost Surrey dear. Without him they are going to have to rely increasingly on their spinners.

Surrey only play one match a season these days at Guildford, which seems a pity. One of the largest crowds ever seen there sat under trees along the river bank with the university buildings straggling up the hill behind them.

Imran's 90 was the best innings of the day, ended by a wild stroke after tea which finished in the hands of Lynch under the trees at mid-wicket. Sussex earlier lost four wickets for 111, but Greig and Imran, with some powerful and good-looking driving, added 85. Mendis had gone first to a neat catch at slip by Roope and Barclay, at 53, was bowled by the left-handed Thomas.

Parker was going well enough when he was stumped on the leg side off Pocock, setting off for a run, it seemed, under the illusion that the ball had gone through. Greig was caught mistiming a pull, but by then Sussex were racing along under a hot sun.

They lost three wickets for seven going for runs in the early evening, but Phillipson and Arnold, with an assortment of interesting and surprising strokes, put on 42. Surrey dropped a catch or two, a stumping was missed, and one way or another, unless the pitch goes to sleep, they may be struggling today.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis, c Roope, b Thomas	[illegible]
J R T Barclay, b Thomas	53
P W G Parker, st Richards, b Pocock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Imran Khan, c Lynch, b Pocock	90
*A W Greig, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
C P Phillipson, [illegible]	[illegible]
G G Arnold, b Pocock	38
C E Waller, not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 5)	21
Total (102.5 overs)	302

(100 overs, 301—8)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—53, 3—100, 4—111, 5—197, 6—234, 7—256, 8—260, 9—302, 10—302.

BOWLING: Jackman, 20—3—66—2; Thomas, 15—1—64—3; Knight, 14—2—40—0; Intikhab, 28.5—8—63—2; Pocock, 25—8—48—3.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher, not out	11
G S Clinton, not out	20
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w2)	8
Total (9 overs)	39

*D R V Knight, M A Lynch, G R J Roope, D M Smith, Intikhab Alam, †C J Richards, R D Jackman, P I Pocock and D J Thomas to bat.

Bonus points: (to date) Surrey 3, Sussex 4.

Umpires: R Julian and D Shepherd.

Gloucestershire shattered

Derbyshire lead the procession of memorable feats to celebrate a famous day, by shattering Gloucestershire at Derby yesterday. Colin Tunnicliffe took five for 40 and Paul Newman grabbed four for 11 as Gloucestershire crashed from 64 for no wicket to 91 all out. New wicketkeeper, Bernard Maher, took five catches as Bob Taylor's understudy.

It had all began so brightly for the home county, Andy Stovold racing to a whirlwind 50 before becoming Tunnicliffe's' first victim. The Derbyshire openers, Wood and Wright, kept up the tempo, which Skele and Miller carried on, as Derbyshire reached 248 for four wickets, a lead of 157 runs.

A superb 200 not out by Javed Miandau sparked a Glamorgan Miandau sparked a Glamorgan recovery against Somerset at Taunton. They reached 336 for nine declared, then had Somerset in trouble at 23 for two.

Garner and his fellow West Indian, Richards, who took three for none in seven balls in a remarkable spell of swing bowling, reduced Glamorgan to 105 for six. But Miandad reached 100 in 172 *minutes, and went on to 200 in* 291 minutes with a six and 29 fours, his highest score in England. Richards achieved career-best figures of four for 55.

The Warwickshire batsman, *Phil* Oliver, made a heroic return to senior cricket following a knee *operation with the day's outstand*ing performance against Yorkshire at Scarborough. The home side were 71 without loss at the close in reply to the visitors' 288, of which Oliver made a career-best 122 (21 fours) in his first innings of the season.

Only Amiss (32) provided much early resistance to the Yorkshire attack as Warwickshire's first innings stumbled to 111 for five. But successive stands with Ferreira (35) and Small of 63 and 86 for the sixth and seventh wickets enabled Oliver to stage his rescue act and reach his maiden first-class century. In all Oliver batted for 200 minutes and raced to his second 50 in only 35 minutes.

With six regulars either injured or absent on Test duty, Yorkshire owed much to their left-arm seam bowler, Johnson, who took a career-best four for 48.

A splendid century by the South African, Ken McEwan, was the highlight of the Essex total of 310 against Kent at Canterbury. *McEwan (102) reached his* century in 207 minutes and hit 15 fours. Essex, who won the toss, started well with an opening stand of 78 off 22 overs between Hardie (71) and Lilley (32).

Hardie reached his 50 out of 85 in 85 minutes (eight fours). Then Turner (51) reached a half-century in 105 minutes (four fours. Underwood had his season's best return of seven for 93 in 42.2 overs, despite the efforts of McEwan and company.

Richard Hayward, aged 27, a left-handed batsman, scored a maiden first-class century on his first appearance for Hampshire in their total of 330 of five against the Sri Lankans at Bournemouth. Hayward, *mixing strong drives* with powerful pulls, reached 101 with *three deliveries to go before* be close.

His runs came in 198 minutes, he hit 16 boundaries, and became only the third player to score a century on his debut for the county. Greenidge, captaining the side for the first time, hit 80. Then, Hawward and Cowley put on 116 for the fourth wicket.

Derbyshire v Gloucester

AT DERBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad, c Maher, b Tunnicliffe	16
A W Stovold, c Maher, b Newman	50
Sadiq Mohammad, c Wood b Newman	4
Zaheer Abbas l-b-w, b Tunnicliffe	0
†A J Brassington, c Maher, b	
P Bainbridge, c Miller, b Tunnicliffe	0
*D A Graveney, l-b-w, b Newman	0
A H Wilkins, c Miller, b Tunnicliffe	2
A J Hignell, c Maher, b Newman Oldham	9
	0
J H Childs, c Maher, b Tunnicliffe	2
D Surridge, not out	0
Extras (l-b 3, w 3, n-b 2)	8
Total (31.1 overs)	91

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—64, 2—69, 3—71, 4—83, 5—84, 6—84, 7—86, 8—89, 9—89, 10—91.

BOWLING: Oldham, 9—3—20—1; Tunnicliffe, 11.1—2—40—5; Wood, 4—1—12—0; Newman, 7—4—11—4.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

*B Wood, l-b-w, b Bainbridge	54
J G Wright, b Surridge	38
P N Kirsten, l-b-w, b Wilkins	8
D S Steele, not out	58
G Miller, run out	62
A Hill, not out	5
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, w 7, n-b 4)	23
Total (4 wkts, 73 overs)	248

I S Anderson, †B J N Farol, C J Tunnicliffe, P Newman and S Oldham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—93, 2—106, 3—116, 4—226.

Bonus points (to date): Derbyshire 4, *Gloucestershire 0.*

Umpires: J Van Geloven and A Jepson.

Hampshire v Sri Lanka

AT BOURNEMOUTH

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

*C G Greenidge, c Gunatileke, b Ranasinghe	80
C L Smith, c Gunatileke, b Ranasinghe	4
J N Rice, run out	31
N G Cowley, c Gunatileke, b Wijesuriya	67
R E Sayward, not out	101
V P Terry, run out	5
†C C Curzon, not out	31
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 11)	11
Total (5 wkts)	330

J W Southern, M J Bailey, K Stevenson and S J Malone to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—120, 3—128, 4—244, 5—266.

Umpires: R Palmer and P S G Stevens.

SRI LANKANS: S Wettimuny, N D P Hettiaratchy, R S Madugalle, R L Dias, *L R D Mendis, T Goonasekera, A *Ranasinghe, D S De Silva*, †H M Gunatileke, R J Wijesuriya and F L J Fernando.

Kent v Essex

AT CANTERBURY

ESSEX: First Innings

B R Hardie, c Cowdrey, b Underwood	71
A W Lilley, b Underwood	32
*K W R Fletcher, c Cowdrey, b Underwood	7
K S McEwan, c Johnson, b Underwood	102
K R Pont, c Baptiste, b Johnson	19
N Philip, b Shepherd	9
S Turner, st Knott, b Johnson	51
R E East, c Cowdrey, b Underwood	2
J K Lever, l-b-w, b Underwood	6
†D E East, not out	1
D L Acfield, c Cowdrey, b Underwood	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 4, w 1)	10
Total (109.2 overs)	310

(100 overs, 299—7).

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—78, 2—100, 3—121, 4—168, 5—211, 6—294, 7—298, 8—304, 9—310, 10—310.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 13—2—39—0; Shepherd, 17—1—65—1; Baptiste, 5—1—17—0; Underwood, 43.2—14—93—7; Cowdrey, 8—0—34—0; Johnson, 24—9—52—2.

KENT: First Innings

M R Benson, not out	4
N Taylor, not out	2
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (5 overs)	7

C J Tavare, C W Cowdrey, *Asif Iqbal, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, J N Shepherd, E Baptiste, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

Bonus points: (to date) Essex 3, Kent 3.

Umpires: W E Alley and Mahboob Shah.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated).

FOURTH TEST

BIRMINGHAM: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

DERBY: Derbyshire v Gloucestershire.
CANTERBURY: Kent v Essex.
SOUTHPORT: Lancashire v Middlesex.
HINCKLEY: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire.
TAUNTON: Somerset v Glamorgan (1.30 to 7.0).
GUILDFORD: Surrey v Sussex.
STOURBRIDGE: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire (11.30 to 7.0).
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Warwickshire.

TOUR MATCH

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Sri Lankans (11.30 to 6.30).

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Sussex II.
HORNSEY: Middlesex II v Warwickshire II.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire II v Lancashire II.
CENTRAL AVENUE, WORKSOP: Nottinghamshire II v Derbyshire II.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v Glamorgan II.
BRADFORD: Yorkshire II v Surrey II.

MINOR COUNTIES

BOWDON: Cheshire v Northumberland.
COURAGE CC, READING: Berkshire v *Oxfordshire*.
LAKENHAM: Norfolk v Lincolnshire.
KEYNSHAM: Somerset II v Wiltshire.

Yorkshire v Warwick

AT SCARBOROUGH

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

*D L Amiss, c Bairstow, b Whiteley	32
G P Thomas, c Athey, b Stuchbury	3
T A Lloyd, l-b-w, b Stuchbury	7
†G W Humpage, c Hartley, b Johnson	27
M A Din, run out	28
P R Oliver, c Sharp, b Johnson	122
A M Ferreira, c and b Johnson	35
G L Perryman, b Hartley	0
W Hogg, Johnson	3
D R Doshi, not out	2
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 9)	16
Total (91.1 overs)	288

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—19, 3—66, 4—92, 5—111, 6—174, 7—260, 8—261, 9—281, 10—288.

BOWLING: Stevenson, 17—3—66—0; Stuchbury, 12—0—49—2; Johnson, 17.1—4—48—4; Whiteley, 16—5—46—1; Carrick, 24—11—48—1; Hartley, 5—0—16—1.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

M D Moxon, not out	23
K Sharp, not out	41
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1)	4
Total (21 overs)	71

C W J Athey, J D Love, *S N Hartley, *D L Bairstow, P Carrick, G B Stevenson, J P Whiteley, M Johnson and S Stuchbury to bat.

Bonus points: (to date) Yorkshire 4, Warwickshire 3.

Umpires: C T Spencer and P J Eele.

Somerset v Glamorgan

AT TAUNTON

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones, l-b-w, b Garner	33
J A Hopkins, b Garner	0
R C Ontong, c Popplewell, b Dredge	24
Javed Miandad, not out	200
N G Featherstone, l-b-w, b Richards	18
G C Holmes, c Lloyd, b Richards	0
E W Jones, st Taylor, b Richards	0
B J Lloyd, l-b-w, b Richards	7
E A Moseley, b Dredge	25
*M A Nash, c Popplewell, b Garner	0
R N S Hobbs, not out	3
Extras (b 10, l-b 9, n-b 7)	26
Total (9 wkts dec)	336

(100 overs, 325-9)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—43, 3—76, 4—105, 5—105, 6—105, 7—186, 8—294, 9—298.

BOWLING: Garner, 33—12—68—3; Dredge, 23—3—103—2; Popplewell, 10—3—29—0; Richards, 22—1—6—55—4; Marks, 8—4—23—0; Breakwell, 7—0—32—0.

Bonus points: (to date) Somerset 4, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: C Cook and D Shackleton.

SOMERSET: First Innings

*B C Rose, c E W Jones, b Nash	3
J W Lloyds, c E W Jones, b Moseley	2
D Breakwell, not out	0
C H Dredge, not out	10
Extras (w 4, n-b 4)	8
Total (2 wkts, 3 overs)	23

Athletics

Ovett out by fifth of second in world record attempt

Steve Ovett narrowly failed to break his won world record for the 1,500 metres in Bucharest last night. He won his race in 3min 31.57sec, just over one-fifth of a second outside the record of 3min 31.36sec. John Walker, of New Zealand, finished second.

Ovett, aged 26, from Brighton, also holds the world record for the mile at 3min 48.8sec, set last year in Oslo. In his relentless rivalry with Sebastian Coe, he could be said to be dead level: both men hold two world records, monopolizing middle-distance running between them. Coe has the 800 metres at 1min 41.7sec (set in Florence early in June), and the 1,000 metres at 2min 12.2sec (set in Oslo a month later).

Both men brought back gold medals from the Moscow Olympics: Coe in the 1,500 metres and a silver in the 800 and Ovett a gold in the 800 and a bronze in the 1,500.

On the European circuit this season, both have gone after records, Coe being the more successful, but both men knowing the galling failure (albeit relative) of being a mere hundredth of a second away from the target.

The use of "hares" to pace races has led to disquiet at the contrivance of records and can end in farce, as was seen in Oslo towards the end of June when the pacemaker, Byers, of the United States, won. In that race the runners claimed they were misled by inaccurate lap times shouted out; whatever the reason, the gap left at the end was too great even for Ovett's lengthened srtide.

The controversy has moved the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) to censure the use of "hares" and to write to national associations reminding them that the mechanics of greyhound racing are not acceptable in their sport.





Ovett: the lengthening stride.

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Rowing

Two great teams merged to form British eight

By Jim Railton

After a week of trials at Thorpe, Penny Chuter, the national coach, has nominated the British men's heavyweight eight for the world championships in Munich from September 2-6. It is a union between the national squad eight and Oxford University-Thames Tradesmen, who won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

The new eight is strengthened by the inclusion of three Oxford Boat Race oarsmen, Andrews, Bland and Mahoney, and Justice, of Thames Tradesmen. Both Justice and Mahoney are Olympic silver medal winners.

The new eight also has Colin Moynihan, a hero in Moscow, back in the coxswain's seat. Moynihan had the presence of mind when the rudder line snapped in the Olympic final to steer with his hands behind his back manipulating the rudder mechanism. He is a lively and extrovert character and his coxing experience at international level is a particular asset.

In merging two great eights, surprises are inevitable. I find it difficult to imagine the tall, dangling Andrews selected for the bow seat as opposed to his normal place in the engine room.

Bland, who has stroked magnificently this year and to the point of collapse in the Grand, has established *a reputation* as a stroke rather than an engine-room oarsman. *He is selected for the four* seat, while a solid boat mover with the experience of Mahoney is back at two.

With Mahoney promoted to the four seat, Miss Chuter would have had the stern five of the Olympic silver eight, which would normally be considered as a marvellous launching platform for a new eight. But with a month to go before Munich, further experiments in the order could be on hand.

Another surprise is the omission of *Charlie Wiggin, Olympic bronze* medal winner in coxless pairs, who looked even fitter and better this year.

No doubt, however, Miss Chuter has seen new potential. She and the selectors must be congratulated on the brave but necessary experiment in the unique situation in which Britain have found themselves this season: three eights each capable of making the world championship final. It takes nerve to break up a national eight who had beaten the East Germans this season.

GREAT BRITAIN EIGHT: M D Andrews (Oxford University) bow, C J Mahoney (Oxford University), C Seymour (Thames Tradesmen), J L Bland (Oxford University), A Justice (Thames Tradesmen), J Pritchard (Leander), M McGowan (Leander), R Stanhope (Royal Chester) stroke, C B Moynihan (London) cox.

Cycling

Yates will not defend title

By John Wilcockson

Sean Yates, aged 21, the reigning national amateur pursuit *champion, who represented Britain* at the Moscow Olympics, will not defend his title at the national track championship, preliminary heats for which start on Friday evening at Leicester.

Yates, who has been competing for the Paris-based club ACBB this season, is returning to this country next week, but only to ride in the Benedictine Grand Prix, a 116-mile road race, at Market Harborough on August 9. This is the final selection race before the announcement of Britain's *team for the world championship road race*, in Prague on August 30.

A good performance from Yates, of Forest Row, Sussex, could gain him selection in the six-man road team, along with his ACBB colleague, John Herety.

Also competing in the Benedictine GP and hoping for a place in the world championship team are Bob Downs, winner last Sunday of the Tour of the Cotswolds; Joe Waugh, who rode well in the same event, finishing fourth after a crash; Mark Bell, winner of the second stage of last week's Scottish Health Race; Steve Joughin, who won the prologue time trial in Scotland; and Des Fretwell.

Show jumping

Britain leave out their man of the moment

Britain's show jumpers this weekend seek a fifth successive victory in the Prince of Wales Trophy team competition, which provides the finale to Hickstead's four-day Nations Cup meeting, starting at the All England course in Sussex today.

The British team take on seven other nations in the biggest line-up since the event was first staged on the ground. A victory for Britain would not only improve the one-point advantage they have over West Germany in the President's Cup world team championship after eight events, but give *them a lift in their attempt to* retain the European title in Munich in September.

Britain's five-strong team—David Broome, Liz Edgar, Harvey Smith, John Whitaker and Malcolm Pyrah—look so powerful on paper that there is no place for Nick Skelton, who last week picked up more than £12,000 with five victories in the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley.

Skelton, aged 23, who is on the European team shortlist along with the five riders nominated for the *Hickstead event, will be challeng*ing for the show's top prize money on the first three days. As compensation for his non-inclusion this weekend, he will be in the team for next week's Dublin international.

For the record

Tennis

SOUTH ORANGE (New Jersey): Open tournament first round: J Arias beat I Nastase (Romania), 1—6, 6—3, 7—6; C Mayer beat C Castellan (Argentina), 6—2, 6—4; M Orantes (Spain) beat R Krishnan (India), 6—5, 6—3; F Buehning beat T Wilsken, 7—8, 6—4; R Meyer beat R Case (Australia), 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

SERRAMAZZONI (Italy): European *junior championships, second round*: M Wilander (Sweden) beat L Cancellotti (Italy), 6—3, 6—4; J Nystrom (Sweden) beat S Virtonen (Finland), 6—1, 6—0.

NORTH CONWAY (New Hampshire): First round: B Fritz (France) beat M Hocevar (Brazil), 6—3, 7—5; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat M Bauer, 7—5, 6—4; P McNamara (Australia) beat D Carter (Australia), 6—4, 6—2; R Tanner beat M Ostoja (Yugoslavia), 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; H Solomon beat R Prajoux (Chile), 6—3, 6—0; E Teltscher beat C Lewis (NZ), 7—6, 6—1; M Purcell beat A Kohlberg, 6—4, 6—4; J Connors beat L Palin (Finland), 6—2, 6—2; E Dibbs beat C Strode, 6—3, 6—3; J Lapidus beat E van Dulen, 7—6, 3—6, 6—4.

SAN DIEGO (California): Open tournament: first round: T Austin beat S Jaeger, 6—0, 6—0; K Jordan beat T Holladay, 6—3, 7—5; B Bunge (WG) beat A Kiyomura, 6—1, 6—4; K Latham beat L Allen, 6—3, 6—4; Y Vermaak (SA) beat W White, 6—4, 6—4; P Louie beat P Vasquez (Peru), 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Badminton

SANTA CLARA: World Games for non-Olympic sports. Gold winners: Men's singles: Chen Chengjie (China) beat F Hansen (Denmark), 9—15, 15—7, 15—12. Women's singles: Chang Ailing (China) beat Sun-Ae Hwang (S Korea), 7—11, 11—9, 12—9. Men's doubles: Sun Zhian and *Yao Ximing* (China) beat T Kihlstrom and S Karlsson (Sweden), 12—15, 15—4, 15—6. Bronze medal: W Gilliland and D Travers (GB). Women's doubles: Chang Ailing and Liu Xia (China) beat N Perry and J Webster (GB), 11—5, 15—4, 15—8. Mixed doubles: T Kihlstrom (Sweden) and G Gilks (GB). Silver: M Tredgett and N Perry (GB).

Football

FRENCH LEAGUE: St Etienne 2, Monaco 0; Nice 2, Bordeaux 2; Paris SG 2, Laval 1; Valenciennes 0, Lyon 1; Nantes 1, Bastia 0; Sochaux 2, Metz 1; Brest 2, Tours 1; Lens 0, Strasbourg 1; Auxerre 1, Lille 2; Nancy 3, Montpellier 2.

NASL: Montreal 3, Tampa Bay 2.

Boxing

PUSAN, S Korea: WBC super-flyweight championship: Kim Chul-Ho (S Korea) knocked out W Jensen (US), thirteenth round.

Swimming

HEIDELBERG: Men's 200 metres medley: 1, A Baumann (Canada), 2min 2.78sec (world record).

Athletics

110 METRES HURDLES: 1, T Campbell (US), 13.68sec; 2, I Julius (Czechoslovakia), 13.68; 3, G Bakos (Hungary), 13.97.

TRIPLE JUMP: 1, M Marlow (US), 16.75 metres; 2, R Cannon (US), 16.67; 3, J Uudmae (USSR), 16.55.

DISCUS: 1, W Schmidt (EG), 67.44 metres; 2, I Bugar (Czechoslovakia), 65.34; 3, J Powell (US), 64.44.

100 METRES: 1, M Lattany (US), 10.07secs; 2, S Floyd (US), 10.12; 3, I Nagy (Hungary), 10.37.

400 METRES: 1, B Cameron (Jamaica), 45.51secs; 2, W McCloy (US), 45.66; 3, T Darden (US), 45.66.

400 METRES: 1, I Zaprianova (Bulgaria), 52.41secs; 2, J McGregor (GB), 52.60; 3, G Blaszak (Poland), 52.61.

● Kent will not renew the contract of their all-rounder, John Shepherd, at the end of the season. Shepherd, aged 37, who first appared for Kent in 1966 and played five Tests for the West Indies, has scored nearly 11,000 runs and taken over 950 wickets in his first-class career.

Racing

Dash and durability should carry Piggott to a Goodwood double

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Henry Cecil has achieved a lot in his comparatively short period as a trainer. He has trained the winner of the Goodwood Cup three times and today visitors to that beautiful racecourse at Goodwood, set deep in the heart of West Sussex, should see him welcome another hero into the winners' enclosure in the handsome and athletic form of Ardross who was runner-up to Le Moss in the same race 12 months ago.

Poor Ardross had the misfortune to be beaten by Le Moss not only at Goodwood but also at Ascot and at Doncaster. But in defeat he still managed to earn the admiration of Cecil so much so that he was determined to buy him during the winter as a replacement for Le Moss when that horse retired to stud.

With the help of one of his long-standing owners, Charles St George, a syndicate was eventually formed and the deal completed. Ardross left Kevin Prendergast's stable on the outskirts of the Curragh, crossed the Irish Sea and joined Warren Place in time for the start of this season.

Ardross's reappearance was delayed until mid-May at York where he won the Yorkshire Cup easily. He then progressed to Royal Ascot where he duly won the Gold Cup in what *Race form* described as a canter. While there is every reason to believe that todays coveted trophy is at the mercy of this fine stayer, it is still nice to be able to report that Ardross has not frightened all the opposition away.

A few are clearly prepared to run for the place money and perhaps the glory. Mon's Beau and Donegal Prince have both won marathons at Royal Ascot—Mon's Beau the Ascot Stakes last year, Donegal Prince, the Queen Alexandra Stakes this season. Popsi's Joy has won a Cesarewitch and 9st 10lb proved no problem to Double Florin when he won a handicap at Ascot in June.

The only other runner, Halsbury is the only three-year-old in the field and how nice it is to see one of that age group taking pot luck. Tenterhooks, Dickens, Gaulois and Proverb are the only three-year-olds to have won this race since the war and Halsbury does not appear to measure up to the required standard, especially with Ardross in the line-up.

Provided that Ardross does not disappoint he could easily be the first of two winners for Lester Piggott who will be on Standaan in the King George Stakes. The five-furlong course at Goodwood, which is down hill for the first half looks tailor-made to suit the speedy grey, who won the Palace House Stakes at Newmarket earlier in the season.

On the fourth and last day of Royal Ascot, Standaan was runner-up to Marwell in the King's Stand Stakes. All in all, those two performances were a far cry from the day that he managed to win the Stewards Cup here at Goodwood two years ago with only 7st 10lb on his back and they encourage me to think that he should be up to beating King of Spain and Welshwyn.

If Piggott does succeed in notching a double, his feat could still be equalled by Steve Cauthen, that popular young American who has an excellent chance of winning both the Lanson Champagne Stakes on My Dad Tom and the Drayton Handicap as well on Fandango Time. Both horses are trained by Barry Hills whose stable is in form.

Having won the Star Stakes over five furlongs at Sandown Park a week ago and five other races before, that hardy customer My Dad Tom could easily have too much speed for Treboro. Against that it must be said that Treboro has proved seven furlongs is well within his grasp whereas the distance will be new to my selection. Yet I know that both Cauthen and Hills are sure that My Dad Tom will last it without any problem.

By now the handicappers ought to have got the measure of the older horses who are contesting the Drayton Handicap, horses such as Atlantic Boy, Braughing, On Edge, Teamwork, Prince's Gate and Golden Elder, but they still may be groping as far as Fandango Time is concerned.

Wolverhampton off

Monday's race meeting at Wolverhampton has been cancelled because a culvert under the course is damaged and in urgent need of repair. John Ford, the clerk of the course, said yesterday: "The culvert will be repaired immediately, but our next meeting on August 15 will take place as planned."

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood, good. Doncaster, good to firm. Tomorrow: Thirsk, gd t firm. Newmarket, god.



Ardross : appears to have another cup at his mercy.

King's Lake drowns the cheers of To-Agori-Mou's supporters

By Michael Seely

Showing a burst of speed reminiscent of his sire, the mighty Nijinsky, King's Lake came storming from a difficult position to snatch the Sussex Stakes from the grasp of To-Agori-Mou at Goodwood yesterday.

The score between these two outstanding milers is two in favour of yesterday's winner and one for To-Agori-Mou. The third needle match between the two rivals gave Vincent O'Brien his fourth triumph in the centrepiece of Goodwood's summer festival.

As always, the race provided a thrilling climax. That much improved four-year-old, Belmont Bay, made the early running. Half way up the straight the leader was tackled by Last Fandango, To-Agori-Mou and Dalsaan. Noalto was on the far rails.

Pat Eddery was tracking this quartet, apparently trapped in a hopeless pocket. Suddenly Brian Rouse, who was riding the eventual winner's stable companion, Last Fandango, looked over his shoulder and obligingly pulled-over. Even so, Eddery found it no easy matter to find a way between Belmont Bay and To-Agori-Mou.

It says much for King's Lake's courage that he battled on so strongly. The margin between the two principals at the line was a head with the fast-finishing Noalto only a neck away in third place. Noalto was slightly flattered by this result as Frank Durr's colt had been left behind when the pace quickened two furlongs from home, but it was still a fine performance.

King's Lake must be worth a fortune. An athletic, medium-sized individual, the son of the 1970 Derby winner is out of Fish-Bar. He therefore comes from the same family as the 1943 1,000 Guineas winner, Herringbone, and is also a half sister to that fast filly, Cloonlara.

O'Brien said that the Prix du Moulin at Longchamp in September was a possible objective for King's Lake. The Prix Jacques le Marois at Deauville on August 16 could be an intermediate target.

The Deauville race is definitely on the agenda of To-Agori-Mou, for whom Guy Harwood had no excuses to offer. The 2,000 Guineas winner ran a mighty race and there will never be much between him and King's Lake.

The accent was also on speed in the other pattern race, the Richmond Stakes. Superbly ridden by Philip Waldron, Tender King quickened magnificently to beat Cajun by a neck. The heavily backed favourite, Hays, had every chance but dropped out of contention two furlongs from home. However, there had also been considerable confidence behind the winner.

The light of battle was in John Sutcliffe's eyes afterwards when he said: "With the possible exception of Right Tack, this is the best two-year-old I have ever had in my care. His next race will be in either the Prix Robert Papin or in the Gimcrack Stakes."

Sutcliffe considers himself fortunate to have bought Tender King for only 8,200 guineas at the Newmarket December Sales. "I tried to buy a Habitat colt who fetched over £100,000. He afterwards turned out to be useless." Tender King looks every inch a high class sprinter in the making, which is not surprising as he is sired by Prince Tenderfoot.

Eddery completed a double when Castelnau romped home by five lengths in the Goodwood Stakes. "If there were eight mile races this horse would be unbeatable", the winning trainer, Paul Cole, said.

On this day of days, backers started the afternoon on good terms with themselves when Star Pastures justified 11-10 favouritism in the American Express Royal Wedding Day Stakes. Here again the winner experienced the difficulty in obtaining a clear run, but when Taylor pulled Jeremy Hindley's filly to the outside she proved far too strong for Tolmi.

"I have never known such a tough individual", the trainer said. "The more you race her the better she gets". Star Pastures will now take on the colts in the Hungerford Stakes at Newbury on August 14.

● Last year's St Leger winner, Light Cavalry "is finished", Henry Cecil, the trainer, said at Goodwood yesterday. "He will either be sold or put to stud".

● Vincent O'Brien said that the Whitehall Stakes at Phoenix Park on September 5 was an alternative to the Waterford Crystal Mile at Goodwood for Storm Bird's comeback race. "He is coming along very well and it is most unfortunate that he has had a series of setbacks this year", the trainer said.

Goodwood programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.5, 3.40 and 4.15 races]

2.0 SELSEY STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o c & g: £4,591: 6f)

101 0 Birthday Frolic (S Mason), N Vigors, 9-0 ...... B Rouse 4
105 0 Dem An Dozr (B Carroll), R Hannon, 9-0 .... P Eddery 12
106 First Phase (V Manoukian), G Hunter, 9-0 ...... P Cook 5
107 French Current (R Sangster), B Hills, 9-0 .... S Cauthen 3
109 Hallol (C Gaventa), R Hannon, 9-0 .... — 8
111 0 Lamlash (P Mills), C Brittain, 9-0 .... — 1
113 Mou-Ferni-Tychi (Mrs A Mulnos), G Harwood, 9-0 G Starkey 10
114 Music Lover (V Behrens), P Walwyn, 9-0 ...... J Mercer 16
115 0000 Papertacer (E Kenworthy), D Elsworth, 9-0 .... — 9
116 003 Parthia's Picture (Esal Commodities Ltd), G Lewis, 9-0 G Sexton 7
120 2 Torrey (Countess M Esterhazy), W Hern, 9-0 .. W Carson 11
124 0 World Record (R Crzer), H Candy, 9-0 ...... P Waldron 2

15-8 Torrey, 11-4 Mou-Ferni-Tychi, 5-1 French Current, 8-1 World Record, 10-1 First Phase, 12-1 others.

2.30 LANSON CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2-y-o entire colts & fillies: £8,318: 7f)

202 111101 My Dad Tom (Mrs M Jones), B Hills, 9-0 .... S Cauthen 5
203 00211 Treboro (D) (A Ward), G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 3
204 01000 Fair Mount Lad (B) (D Steele), S Matthews, 8-11 S Salmon 1
207 001123 Vin St Benet (D) (J Honeywood), M Tompkins, 8-11 P Madden 4
209 3 Blue Emmanuelle (Roldvale Ltd), N Callaghan, 8-6 .. — 2
210 242 Telephone Man (M Fine), P Kelleway, 8-6 .... — 6

5-4 Treboro, 7-2 My Dad Tom, 9-2 Telephone Man, 15-2 Vin St Benet, 12-1 Blue Emmanuelle, 25-1 Fair Mount Lad.

3.5 WILLIAM HILL SOUTHERN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £7,470: 1¼m)

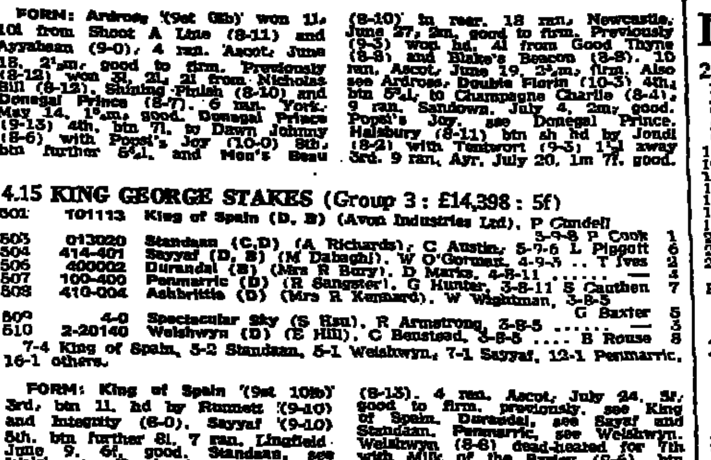
303 21210- Pellegrini (C St George), H Price, 9-7 .... — 3
304 10-330 Cocaine (M Buckley), J Hindley, 9-5 .... B Taylor 2
306 240243 Grain Race (Mrs B Fyfe-Jamieson), B Hobbs, 9-1 G Baxter 5
307 020030 Golden Brigadier (W Gredley), C Brittain, 9-0 ...... — 4
308 22-410 Canton Lightning (A Shead), B Hills, 8-13 .... S Cauthen 8
309 00-1122 Ray Charles (C Bridge), G Harwood, 8-10 .... G Starkey 6
312 310-443 Craigour (A Richards), P Walwyn, 8-1 .... P Cook 1
315 103004 Aldenham (A Stenson), G Balding, 7-12 ...... W Higgins 7

5-2 Grain Race, 4-1 Canton Lightning, 11-2 Ray Charles, 13-2 Cocaine, 8-1 Golden Brigadier, 14-1 Aldenham, 16-1 Pellegrini, 20-1 Craigour.

3.40 GOODWOOD CUP (Group 2: £20,995: 2m 5f)

401 2213-11 Ardross (C St George), H Cecil, 5-9-7 .... L Piggott 5
403 414314 Donegal Prince (J McGonagle), P Kelleway, 5-9-0 G Starkey 4
404 2002-14 Double Florin (Sir M Hodgson), J Dunlop, 4-9-0 W Carson 3
406 00-0100 Mon's Beau (M Vine), E Beeson, 6-9-0 .... W R Swinburn 2
408 1-43140 Popsi's Joy (V Lawson), M Haynes, 6-9-0 ...... P Cook 6
409 213012 Halsbury (B) (A Oldrey), P Walwyn, 3-7-10 ...... R Fox 1

1-3 Ardross, 13-2 Popsi's Joy, 13-1 Donegal Prince, 16-1 Double Florin, 20-1 Mon's Beau, 25-1 Halsbury.



FORM: Ardross (9st 6lb) won 1l, 10l from Shoot A Line (8-11) and Ayyabaam (9-0), 4 ran, Ascot, June 18, 2½m, good to firm. Previously (8-12) won 3l, 2l, 2l from Nicholas Bill (8-12), Shining Finish (8-10) and Donegal Prince (8-7), 6 ran, York, May 14, 1¾m, good. Donegal Prince (9-13) 4th, btn 7l, to Dawn Johnny (8-6) with Popsi's Joy (10-0) 8th, btn further 5½l, and Mon's Beau (8-10) in rear, 18 ran, Newcastle, June 27, 2m, good to firm. Previously (9-3) won hd, 4l from Good Thyne (8-8) and Blake's Beacon (8-8), 10 ran, Ascot, June 19, 2¾m, firm. Also see Ardross, Double Florin (10-3) 4th, btn 5½l, to Champagne Charlie (8-4), 9 ran, Sandown, July 4, 2m, good. Popsi's Joy, see Donegal Prince. Halsbury (8-11) btn sh hd by Jondi (8-2) with Tamworth (9-3) 1½l away 3rd, 9 ran, Ayr, July 20, 1m 7f, good.

4.15 KING GEORGE STAKES (Group 3: £14,398: 5f)

501 101113 King of Spain (D, B) (Avon Industries Ltd), P Cundell 5-9-8 P Cook 1
503 013020 Standaan (C,D) (A Richards), C Austin, 5-9-6 L Piggott 6
504 414-401 Sayyaf (D, B) (M Dabaghi), W O'Gorman, 4-9-5 .. T Ives 2
506 400002 Durandal (B) (Mrs R Bury), D Marks, 4-8-11 .... — 4
507 100-400 Penmarric (D) (R Sangster), G Hunter, 3-8-11 S Cauthen 7
508 410-004 Ashbrittle (D) (Mrs R Kennard), W Wightman, 3-8-5 G Baxter 5
509 4-0 Spectacular Sky (S Hsu), R Armstrong, 3-8-5 ...... — 3
510 2-20140 Welshwyn (D) (E Hill), C Benstead, 3-8-5 .... B Rouse 8

7-4 King of Spain, 5-2 Standaan, 5-1 Welshwyn, 7-1 Sayyaf, 12-1 Penmarric, 16-1 others.

FORM: King of Spain (9st 10lb) 3rd, btn 1l, hd by Runnett (9-10) and Integrity (8-0). Sayyaf (9-10) 5th, btn further 8l, 7 ran, Lingfield, June 9, 6f, good. Standaan, see Welshwyn. Previously, (9-3) 2nd, btn 2l to Marwell (8-6) with Runnett (9-3) 1½l away 3rd. Durandal (9-3) 9th, 12 ran, Ascot, June 19, 5f, firm. Sayyaf (10-0) won 1½l, 8l from Durandal (8-1) and Swan Princess (8-13), 4 ran, Ascot, July 24, 5f, good to firm. previously, see King of Spain. Durandal, see Sayyaf and Standaan. Penmarric, see Welshwyn. Welshwyn (8-6) dead-heated for 7th with Milk of the Barley (9-6), btn 13l by Marwell (8-8), Standaan (9-6) in rear, 14 ran, Newmarket, July 9, 6f, good. Previously (7-12) 4th, btn 1½l, to The Quiet Bidder (8-3) with Penmarric (8-4) 9th, 16 ran, Ascot June 18, 6f, Good to firm.

4.45 DRAYTON HANDICAP (£3,895: 1m)

602 00-0013 Atlantic Boy (D) (H Chaplin), M Stoute, 4-9-13 W R Swinburn 10
603 004023 Braughing (C, D) (W Gredley), C Brittain, 4-9-10 W Carson 4
605 211111 On Edge (D) (N Stephens), J Spearing, 6-9-5 P Robinson 7
606 0-03301 Princes Gate (CD) (Mrs R Vereker), Thomson Jones 4-9-4 P Cook 9
607 223121 Teamwork (D) (A Ward), G Harwood, 4-9-4 .. G Starkey 6
608 004001 Golden Elder (CD) (Mrs R Newton), P Walwyn, 6-9-0 J Mercer 8
609 4-212d1 Fandango Time (D) (A Shead), B Hills, 3-8-9 S Cauthen 5
611 0-04321 Goldfiner Game (D) (Promovere Ltd), J Hardy, 4-8-1 — 3
613 022004 Prince of Spain (C) (G Brunton) P M Taylor, 6-7-11 A Clark 5 1
616 000- Runnela (J Robinson), J, O'Donoghue, 3-7-7 .... R Fox 2

11-4 Teamwork, 4-1 Princes Gate, 9-2 Golden Elder, 7-1 Fandango Time, 8-1 Atlantic Boy, 10-1 On Edge, 12-1 Braughing, 16-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Doncaster programme

2.15 BARNSLEY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 7f)

1 042 Garfunkel, P Mitchell, 9-0 .... B Raymond 2
4 000 Qualitair Prince, P Rohan, 9-0 .... M Hindley 7 14
7 00 Western Hero, M Naughton, 9-0 .... — 7
8 00 Caernarvon Lad, R Hollinshead, 8-11 .... S Perks 5
9 0 Chambesy, D Morley, 8-11 .... G Duffield 8
10 Rootless, B Hobbs, 8-11 .... R Cochrane 7
11 0 Servus, A Hide, 8-11 .... P Young 11
14 004 Gold Rifle, J Etherington, 8-8 .... J Seagrave 10
15 0 Tai Fu Kwai, C Williams, 8-8 .... A Cruz 1
16 0 Mystic Margaret, A Hide, 8-5 .... W Newnes 3 15
18 0 Pentagram, W Elsey, 8-2 .... M Wigham 2
19 000 Adderbury Lad, J Townson, 7-13 .... O Gray 13
20 00 Gillie's Prince, P Rohan, 8-5 .... J Skilling 6
23 03 Patchit, P Rohan, 8-8 .... C Dwyer 9
23 0 Gray Port, D H Jones, 7-10 .... E Johnson 3

11-4 Rootless, 7-2 Garfunkel, 4-1 Golden Rifle, 7-1 Mystic Margaret, 8-1 Patchit, 12-1 Pentagram, 10-4 Caernarvon Lad, 16-1 Chambesy, 20-1 others.

2.45 YORKSHIRE DAY STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £1,998: 6f)

1 0031 Amberdamus, H Wharton, 8-11 .... D Nicholls 7
2 0001 Golden Lisle (B), J Etherington, 8-11 .... J Seagrave 9
4 410 Posterity, J Hardy, 8-8 .... A Proud 5 12
5 1 Royal Question (D), T Barron, 8-8 .... G Duffield 5
7 00 Another Memory, K Stone, 8-6 .... M Wigham 11
9 02430 Century Tower, P Haslam, 8-6 .... C Leonard 18
11 00 Forlorn Raider, W Holden, 8-6 .... P Gunn 4
12 0 Lord Drift, Peter Taylor, 8-6 .... — 17
14 00 Rounstan, P Haslam, 8-6 .... B Jago 10
15 00003 Sarak (B), R Whitaker, 8-6 .... J Skilling 14
16 Shared Secret, C Booth, 8-6 .... G Oldroyd 13
17 00 Sniffy, W O'Gorman, 8-6 .... A Bond 2
18 0040 Chestnut Pale (B), H Jones, 8-3 .... E Hide 1
21 00240 Queensbury Star, D Dale, 8-3 .... M Miller 16
23 000 Radry Park, D H Jones, 8-3 .... R Cochrane 6
24 00344 Slane Sparkler, W Wharton, 8-3 .... W Wharton 3
27 00 Virgl, P Rohan, 8-3 .... C Dwyer 8

9-2 Posterity, 5-1 Virgl, 6-1 Queensbury Star, 7-2 Century Tower, Golden Lisle, Amberdamus, 10-1 Royal Question, 12-1 Sniffy, 14-1 Sarak, Slane Sparkler, Rounstan, 16-1 others.

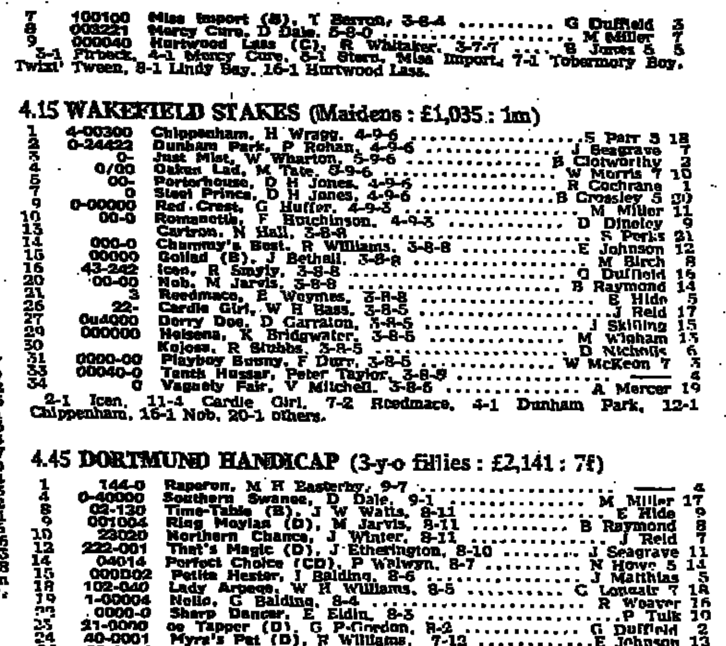
3.15 LEEDS HANDICAP (£1,724: 1¼m 127yd)

3 044g03/ Privy Consort, A Balding, 7-9-13 .... R Curant 1
7 03021-0 The Professor, J W Watts, 4-9-6 .... E Hide 4
9 104 Root Ginger, 3-9-1 .... E Johnson 7
11 003322 Silly Twist, J Fitzgerald, 4-8-3 .... T Lucas 5
12 003300 Quilpee Mai, D Thom, 4-8-2 .... B Crossley 5 2
13 0-40002 Cwmyreithin, M Tate, 5-8-2 .... M Hills 5 3
14 000-003 Hand Of God, F Yardley, 5-7-13 .... G Duffield 6

7-4 Root Ginger, 3-1 The Professor, 6-1 Silly Twist, 7-1 Cwmyreithin, 10-1 Hand Of God, 12-1 Quilpee Mai, 16-1 Privy Consort.

3.45 SHEFFIELD HANDICAP (£2,481: 5f 140yd)

1 000432 Tobermory Boy, J Hardy, 4-10-0 .... B Raymond 6
3 1-00410 Firback (B), A Balding, 5-9-2 .... E Johnson 1
4 1-00410 Twixt' Tween, W H Williams, 5-9-5 .... B Crossley 5 4
5 040-001 Stern, T Walker, 5-8-5 .... P Colquhoun 8
6 0-31000 Lindy Bay (CD), H Jones, 4-8-4 .... E Hide 2



7 100100 Miss Import (B), T Barron, 3-8-4 .... G Duffield 3
8 003221 Mercy Cure, D Dale, 5-8-0 .... M Miller 7
9 000040 Hurtwood Lass (C), R Whitaker, 3-7-7 .... B Jones 5 5

3-1 Firback, 4-1 Mercy Cure, 5-1 Stern, Miss Import, 7-1 Tobermory Boy, Twixt' Tween, 8-1 Lindy Bay, 16-1 Hurtwood Lass.

4.15 WAKEFIELD STAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 1m)

1 4-00300 Chippenham, H Wragg, 4-9-6 .... S Parr 5 18
2 0-24422 Dunham Park, P Rohan, 4-9-6 .... J Seagrave 7
3 0- Just Mist, W Wharton, 5-9-6 .... B Clotworthy 2
4 0/00 Oakun Lad, M Tate, 5-9-6 .... W Morris 7 10
5 00- Porterhouse, D H Jones, 4-9-6 .... R Cochrane 1
7 0 Steel Prince, D H Jones, 4-9-6 .... B Crossley 5 20
9 0-00000 Red Crest, G Huffer, 4-9-3 .... M Miller 11
10 00-0 Romanettis, F Hutchinson, 4-9-3 .... D Dineley 9
13 Carlron, N Hall, 3-8-8 .... S Perks 21
14 000-0 Chummy's Best, R Williams, 3-8-8 .... E Johnson 12
15 00000 Goliad (B), J Bethell, 3-8-8 .... M Birch 8
16 43-242 Icen, R Smyly, 3-8-8 .... G Duffield 16
20 00-00 Nob, M Jarvis, 3-8-8 .... B Raymond 14
21 3 Reedmace, E Weymes, 3-8-8 .... E Hide 5
26 22- Cardie Girl, W H Bass, 3-8-5 .... J Reid 17
27 0u4000 Derry Doe, D Garraton, 3-8-5 .... J Skilling 15
29 000000 Helsena, K Bridgwater, 3-8-5 .... M Wigham 13
30 Kolosa, R Stubbs, 3-8-5 .... D Nicholls 6
31 0000-00 Playboy Bunny, F Durr, 3-8-5 .... W McKeon 7 3
33 00040-0 Tenth Hussar, Peter Taylor, 3-8-8 .... — 4
34 0 Vaguely Fair, V Mitchell, 3-8-6 .... A Mercer 19

2-1 Icen, 11-4 Cardie Girl, 7-2 Reedmace, 4-1 Dunham Park, 12-1 Chippenham, 16-1 Nob, 20-1 others.

4.45 DORTMUND HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £2,141: 7f)

1 144-0 Raperon, M H Easterby, 9-7 .... — 4
4 0-40000 Southern Swanee, D Dale, 9-1 .... M Miller 17
8 02-130 Time-Table (B), J W Watts, 8-11 .... E Hide 9
9 001004 Ring Moylan (D), M Jarvis, 8-11 .... B Raymond 8
10 23020 Northern Chance, J Winter, 8-11 .... J Reid 7
12 222-001 That's Magic (D), J Etherington, 8-10 .... J Seagrave 11
14 04014 Perfect Choice (CD), P Walwyn, 8-7 .... N Howe 5 14
15 000D02 Petite Hester, I Balding, 8-6 .... J Matthias 5
18 102-040 Lady Arpege, W H Williams, 8-5 .... C Longair 7 18
19 1-00004 Nello, G Balding, 8-4 .... R Weaver 16
22 0000-0 Sharp Dancer, E Eldin, 8-3 .... P Tulk 10
23 21-0000 oe Tapper (D), G P-Gordon, 8-2 .... G Duffield 2
24 40-0001 Myra's Pet (D), R Williams, 7-12 .... E Johnson 13
25 00-0001 Dibbinsdale Lass, C Crossley, 7-11 .... N Carlisle 5
27 0-00030 Town Jenny, R Hollinshead, 7-10 .... Paul Eddery 5 13
28 000030 Barbara Allen (B), J Bethell, 7-10 .... J Lowe 15
33 000-000 La Borlo, P Mitchell, 7-7 .... B Crossley 5 3
35 0-000 Saratoga Chip, R Sheather, 7-7 .... J Blake 7 6

4-1 Perfect Choice, 6-1 Time-Table, 7-1 That's Magic, 8-1 Ring Moylan, 12-1 Raperon, Northern Chance, Myra's Pet, 14-1 Dibbinsdale Lass, Petite Hester, 16-1 Nello, Lady Arpege, 20-1 others.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Torrey. 2.30 My Dad Tom. 3.5 Grain Race. 3.40 Ardross. 4.15 Standaan. 4.45 FANDANGO TIME is specially recommended

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Lanlask. 2.30 Blue Emmanuelle. 3.5 Grain Race. 3.40 Ardross. 4.15 Sayyaf. 4.45 Princes Gate

Full results from Goodwood

3.0 (3.4) AMERICAN EXPRESS ROYAL WEDDING DAY STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £7,058: 7f)
STAR PASTURES, b f, by Northfields—Spirit in the Sky (R Sangster) 8-11 B Taylor (11-10 fav) 1
Tolmi, b f, by Great Nephew—Stilvi (Exors of late G Cambanis) 9-0 ...... E Hide (5-2) 2
Grecian Sea, ch f, by Homeric—Sea Venture (Sir M Sobell) [illegible]
End of the Line, b c, by Saulingo — Harbrook (R Bonnycastle) 8-11 .... S Cauthen (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Hays, 33-1 Late Music, 50-1 Winter Words (4th), Little Robert, 7 ran. NR: Foam Bath.
Tote Win: 30p; places, 10p, 20p. Dual F: 84p. CSF: £1.08. J Sutcliffe at Epsom. Nk, 1½l. 1min 13.10sec.
4.5 (4.9) SUSSEX STAKES (Group 1: £49,350: 1m) [illegible]

CASTELNAU, b c, by Irish Castle—Bay of Fundy (R Barber), 3-8-6 P Eddery (3-1) 1
Atlantic Traveller, b c, by Nonoalco II—Mile Quille (C Golding), 4-9-2 ...... E Hide (9-4 fav) 2
Rising Fast, b g, by High Line—Sunny Sovereign (A Potts), 4-7-9 R Fox (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Athford, 7-1 Down Johnny (4th), 8-1 Champagne Charlie, 16-1 Chef Marcel, 20-1 Sandra Bella, Mountain Monarch, 25-1 Greatham House, 33-1 Dropshot, 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 13p, 14p, [illegible]
20-1 Balgustin, Barnaby Bam, Uplands Park, 33-1 East Meon, Raisingsha, Red Fantastic, Sir Gerald, Soldier On, War Track, 19 ran. NR: Bell Green.
TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 20p, 19p, 23p. Dual F: £1.62. CSF: £2.93. B Hills, at Lambourn, 1½l, 2l. 1min 30.12sec.

5.40 (5.43) SINGLETON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,961: 5f)
PENCIL POINT, ch c, by Sharpen Up—Miss Carefree (P Haslam), 7-8 ...... C Leonard (5-4 fav) 1
[illegible]

Redcar

3.15 (3.18) BUCKINGHAM PALACE HANDICAP (Selling: £1,019: 6f)
SHY TALK, ch m by Sharpen Up—Skymistress (J Abbey) 5-8-5 R Hills (5-1) 1
[illegible]
Allan Wells (20-1) 4th. NR: Royal Revenge, Qudesa.
4.15 (4.16) ROYAL MARRIAGE HANDICAP (£3,759: 1m 6f)
SUNSET RAY, br m by Hotfoot—Queen Of Twilight (Mrs R Skopper) 5-8-13
[illegible]
5.15 (5.16) BRIDAL STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,155: about 1m 6f)
BLAKENEY POINT, b c by Blakeney—Lichen Lady (J Rees) 9-0 .... S Perks (4-1) 1
Consenting A Kimberley (7-4 fav) 2
Royal Rascal .. E Johnson (9-2) 3
[illegible]

Doncaster

6.15: 1, Tropical Blaze (11-2); 2, Pontos (11-4 fav); 3, Salutius (7-2). 11 ran.
6.45: 1, Wedded Bliss (9-1); 2, Day After (9-4 fav) [illegible]

Ebor Handicap

[illegible]

Golf

Way and fancied players find the going hard

By Peter Ryde

It was business as usual at Burnham and Berrow yesterday, though late in the day before the third round of the English amateur championship was completed and the last 32 was decided.

[illegible]

A Swede settles ancient family score

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Debbie Massey fulfilled her expectations and Charlotte Montgomery exceeded hers, on the first day of the British women's open championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, at Newcastle yesterday. Both took 71, three under par, for the 6,126 yards Northumberland course.

[illegible]

Jacklin steps up challenge for Ryder Cup place

From Mitchell Platts
Hamburg, July 29

Tony Jacklin, who had planned to spend this week on holiday with his family in Soto Grande, Spain, has instead arrived here to compete in the £42,000 German Open, which starts here tomorrow. Jacklin has changed his mind in order to increase his prospects of earning a place in the European Ryder Cup team to meet the United States in September.

Jacklin is well aware that with only three points—counting events remaining he needs to put in some solid performances to climb among the top 10, who will automatically gain places. In fact, Jacklin, who won the Jersey Open last month to highlight his return to form, would move into the top 10 if he collected the £7,000 first prize on offer this week.

Nick Faldo, who has already made sure of his Ryder Cup place for a third successive time, is another late entry. He had to obtain a release from the United States tour and in particular from the Canadian Open.

Sport in brief

Tribunal may decide Blair's worth

The Football League champions, Aston Villa, are set to sign Coventry's Scottish under-21 international midfield player, Andy Blair, but the two clubs are unable to agree on a fee. It is understood that Coventry want £500,000 but Villa value the player at around half that sum.

The Villa manager, Ron Saunders, said: "I have spoken to Blair and Coventry. He wants to join us, but for the first time in Aston Villa's history we may have to go to an independent tribunal to agree on a price." Saunders is also pursuing his interest in the Israeli international striker, Moshe Sinai, who recently had a two-week trial with Villa.

● Nottingham Forest's England goalkeeper, Peter Shilton, who asked for a move at the end of last season, will decide his future in two weeks' time when the club's manager, Brian Clough, returns from holiday. The striker, Trevor Francis, who has been linked in the close season with Manchester United, said: "My contract has a year to run, but nothing surprises me about what happens at Forest." The assistant manager, Peter Taylor, said: "Brian Clough has made it clear that we expect Shilton to complete his contract, which has two years to run. At the moment we are more interested in buying players than selling."

● Jimmy Arias, at 16 the youngest boy ever to turn professional, beat Ilie Nastase (Romania) in the first round of an open tournament at the Orange Tennis Club, New Jersey, yesterday. The young American rallied after a slow start to win 1—6, 6—3, 7—6. Nastase was penalized a point after spitting at a linesman and then the chair umpire.

● The world 500cc champion, Kenny Roberts, and his old rival, Britain's Barry Sheene, dominated final testing at Silverstone yesterday before this weekend's British Grand Prix, sponsored by Marlboro. Both rode works Yamahas, and Roberts put in a 1min 31.7sec lap at an average speed of 114mph. Sheene, on top form after a year in the doldrums when he quit Suzuki to run his own team, recorded a second fastest 1min 32.2sec at 113mph, complaining of minor engine problems. The world championship leader, Marco Lucchinelli (Italy) was third fastest.

● The reigning world champion, Guo Yaohua (China) faces strong challenges from top Asian and European players in the World Cup table tennis tournament starting today. Guo, who won the men's singles title at the world championships in Yugoslavia last April, will have to fight hard for the first prize against national champions

Yachting

An Admiral's Cup race that deserved a wide berth

By John Nicholls

There were two places for a royalist yachtsman yesterday — watching the wedding on television or the first race of the Admiral's Cup series at Cowes. Of the two, the wedding would have been the better choice. It had more movement, purpose and, most important of all, a satisfactory result.

The Admiral's Cup race, on a course set in the middle of the Solent, was an unsatisfactory event. It was started in next to no wind after a postponement of two hours and a quarter and eventually had to be shortened just before 6.0 when the time limit expired. By this time the 48 competing yachts had completed less than half of the scheduled course.

Unfortunately for them, the time limit expired at a predetermined time and not, as is customary, at a given elapsed time after the start. So after losing over two hours at the start, on a day with little wind, the course always looked far too ambitious.

Calman (W. McCowan), sailing for Bermuda but until a few weeks ago one of the contenders for a place in the British team, led from the start to the abbreviated finish. She took nearly five hours to complete the course and was followed by Almagores (G. Borromeo, Italy) and Scaramouche (C. Kirsch, US).

Calman was exceptionally well sailed. To remain ahead through all the vagaries of wind and tide needed strong nerve and good fortune. Her good fortune occurred when she managed to retain her lead after rounding the first mark on to a downwind leg and against a sluicing tide. She crabbed across to slacker water by the shore while astern of her places changed up and down the fleet with every puff of wind.

Of the British trio, Victory (Peter de Savary), sailed by Philip Crebbin, was the only one to look competitive. She was eleventh to finish after always being among the leaders and ought to be well placed on corrected time. Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) and Dragon (Brian Saffery Cooper) made poor starts and were soon struggling in the second half of the fleet.

Yeoman recovered to finish sixteenth but Dragon had a day she will wish to forget. With the benefit of hindsight it was clear the race ought never to have been started and it was no surprise to learn later of protests against the commitee.

FIRST RACE: Provisional placings on corrected time: 1, Calman II (Bermuda); 2, Almagores (Italy); 3, Pinta (Germany); 4, Vanguard Woolly Jumper (Ireland), British (Hongkong); 5, Attaque (Sweden); 6, placings: 16, Victory; 26, Yeoman the XXIII; 30, Dragon.

Yachting

HELENSBURGH: Albacore national championship: Founder's Trophy: 1, Wondering Wombat (J Webb, Covenham); 3, King Fumble (M McNamara, Grimsby and Cleethorpes); 3, Ruined Dude (M Holmes, Grimsby and Cleethorpes); 4, Monarch (D Glen, King George); 5, Mr Topsy Turvy (S Fitzgerald, Covenham).

LYMINGTON: National level, rating championships: one ton class: 1, Snowball; 2, Oystercatcher; 3, Highwayman. Threequarter ton class: 1, Love; 2, Savage; 3, Second Love. Half ton class: 1, Don Quixote; 2, Rainbow; 3,

Smallest yacht finishes

Yang, the smallest yacht in *The Observer*/Europe 1 Transatlantic race reached the finish at Newport, Rhode Island on July 18 and beat the deadline for the end of the event by 24 hours.

Yang, skippered by the veteran French/American Jean Lacombe, was the 76th yacht to cross the line at the end of the 3,000-mile voyage from Plymouth. She finished eight days behind the penultimate boat, the concrete cruising yacht, Wild Thyme, of Durham, sailed by the Kayll brothers.

Flag officers of the Royal Western Yacht Club, which organized the race, reported that 27 of the original 103 yachts had failed to complete the course. The reasons for the retirements ranged from seasickness in the crew to the loss of a yacht because of capsize. But only four crews had to be rescued and no life was in danger during the race

The first running of a double-handed sailing race attracted the cream of the world's most renowned yachtsmen, and was won by the British team of Chay Blyth and Rob James, sailing the John Shuttleworth-designed trimaran Brittany Ferries GB. The 65 foot trimaran reached Newport in six minutes less than 14 days 14 hours, beating the record for a westerly crossing of the North Atlantic under sail.

Brittany Ferries GB also won Class I of the Race—for yachts between 60 and 85 feet overall. Class II (45 to 60ft) was won by the Italian trimaran Starpoint, seventh to finish; but she was beaten to Newport by Eric Loizeau's French trimaran Gauloises 4, winner of Class III (40 to 45ft), third overall.

Class IV (35 to 40ft) was also won by a French trimaran, Chaussettes Kindy (13th), and a French monohull, Philips Radio Ocean, took Class V (30 to 35ft). The first monohull home had been Farah Serenissima, sailed by Baclieri and Vallin, of Italy.

Tennis

Scott scatters another seed to face Heath

By Lewine Mair

Robin Scott, who hails from the East of Scotland and has previously made little impact on his sallies down south, yesterday annihilated Craig Haworth, the eigth seed, in the 18 and under section of the junior grass court Championships, sponsored by Prudential, at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

On their two previous meetings, the tall, lean Haworth had won 6—3, 6—3, and 6—4, 6—0, but yesterday Scott, the 16-year-old Scottish junior international, won, 6—2, 6—1. Scott, who lost fewer than half a dozen points in the first five games, looked much the stronger

It will be interesting to see how Scott fares this morning against Paul Heath, the second seed. Heath has won these championships at 12 and under 14, and under 16 and under and is clearly rated by the powers that be as player of potential.

Among the 18 and under girls Heidi Narborough, a Millfield pupil, had a resounding 6—[illegible] 6—0 win over the seeded Pam Yates but, without doubt, the most talked about encounter was that between Katie Turton and Siobham Nicholson. Miss Turton, who on Tuesday had eliminated the first seed, Sally Reeves, saved three match points against her athletic opponent and went on to win by 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.

BOYS 18 AND UNDER: Third round: N Fulwood (Derbyshire) [illegible] P Treen (Avon) 6—1, 6—2. [illegible] (Essex) beat H Fubini (Surrey) 6—2, 6—0. D Shaw (Lancashire) [illegible] Lukatos (Middlesex) [illegible] J Male (Hertfordshire) beat D [illegible]worth (Lancashire) 6—1, [illegible] A Castle (Somerset) beat M C[illegible] (Essex), 6—1, 6—5; D F[illegible] (Essex) beat T Pyall [illegible] R Scott (East of Scotland) [illegible] C Haworth (Buckinghamshire) [illegible] 6—1; P Heath (Yorkshire) [illegible] J Poxon (Nottinghamshire) [illegible] 6—4.

GIRLS 18 AND UNDER: [illegible] round: T Turton (Buckinghamshire) beat S Nicholson (Surrey), 1—6, [illegible] 6—4; L Gracie (Lancashire) [illegible] A Jones (Surrey), 6—3, 6—4; [illegible] [illegible]

BOYS 14 AND UNDER: [illegible] round: G Key (Surrey) beat A Ch[illegible] (Middlesex), 6—1, 6—1; [illegible] [illegible]

GIRLS 14 AND UNDER: [illegible] [illegible] (Middlesex) beat D Walker [illegible], 6—2, 7—5.

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Business News

THE TIMES July 30 1981

Easier borrowing for state industries

By Rupert Morris

The Treasury is ready to approve more flexible arrangements for borrowing by state-owned industries. In *response* to pleading by the chairmen of the nationalized industries, an agreement has been reached in principle that the industries should be able to borrow from the National Loans Fund on *variable terms depending on the* project for which the finance is required.

But the question whether state industries should be able to borrow freely in private sector markets remains open. *There* is as yet no indication that the Treasury is prepared to consider any relaxation of the contentious external financing limits, which limit the extent to which nationalized industries can borrow from outside.

Ministers remain firm on the *finance limits, which are seen as essential to the maintenance* of a steady Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

Mr James Driscoll, director *of the Nationalized Industries* Chairmen's Group, said they had three main aims: to loosen the external financing limits, which, he said, were stifling valuable public investment; to enable nationalized industries to use risk capital borrowed from government; and to enable nationalized industries to borrow freely *in private sector markets.*

Although aware that his first proposal was sure to run into strong Treasury opposition, Mr Driscoll emphasized that the group was asking for only an additional £500m in a year. *This, he pointed out, was only* one tenth of the margin of error in the estimates of public sector borrowing.

It appears that the Treasury is prepared to look again at the system whereby nationalized industries have *to* borrow from the National Loans Fund at a fixed interest rate, repayable *after 15 or 20 years.*

Sir Derek Ezra, Coal Board chairman, reinforced the argument earlier this week when he said that if he had been able to finance half his borrowings by dividend capital, he could have turned a £57.8m deficit into a £70m net profit.

The argument is that nationalized *industries such as coal*, which are as risk-prone as any private sector business, should be able to borrow from government for flexible periods and be able to pay back flexible dividends.

A Treasury and Civil Service select committee has been examining finance for nationalized industries, and is expected to report on August 12. By the beginning of October, a working party of the National Economic Development Office will also have concluded its deliberations.

Collieries plan for greenfield Midlands site

By Rupert Morris

Plans to develop a Warwickshire coalfield almost as big as the Vale of Belvoir will shortly be presented to top officials of the National Coal Board. An application for planning permission is expected to follow early *next year.*

A feasibility study by the coal board into the 108 square miles between Coventry and Leamington Spa is nearly complete, and all the indications are that it could become one of the most *profitable* and *productive* coal areas in Britain.

It possesses at least 400 million tonnes of recoverable coal, compared with Belvoir's 550 million tonnes.

The Warwickshire coalfield study, although at a relatively early stage, has already run into objections from local conservationists, who are attempting to defend the countryside and the Duke of Rutland and others defended Belvoir.

At present there are two pits mining the rich "Warwickshire thick" coal, so-called for the depth and quality of the seam. They are Coventry, about three miles north of the city centre, and Daw Mill, about eight miles to the north-west.

Both pits are among the most profitable in the country, with *Daw Mill having already been* substantially extended to produce 1.1 million tonnes a year. Coventry produces 700,000 tonnes a year.

The feasibility study will look at proposals to increase Daw *Mill's capacity to 2 million* tonnes, and Coventry's to 1.1 million.

But if the coalfied were to be developed properly, new collieries would have to be built south of Coventry.

The coal board insists that the Warwickshire coalfields cannot be compared with Belvoir, *and it needs to be fully* exploited to meet future energy demands.

If the feasibility study proves satisfactory, the coal board could apply for planning permission early next year. There would then have to be a public inquiry. If the experience of Belvoir is anything to go by, *it would be highly unlikely that* work could begin before 1985.

The Belvoir public inquiry has taken two years, and the arguments are continuing within the Cabinet about whether the coal board should be allowed to go ahead.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, *wants to block the* scheme, at least at present, and the impending Warwickshire study might give him more reason to urge delay.

But the Department of Energy has been convinced by the coal board's pleas that it needs the Belvoir coal, as well as its assurances that it can minimize environmental damage.

The South Warwickshire *coalfield covers Coventry*, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington Spa. However, its boundaries cannot be drawn precisely as its full extent is still not clear. Boreholes are still being dug, mainly south of Warwick and Leamington.

The coal board has been at pains to play down the impact *of the "intensive review" it* is conducting into 20 pits, some of which may have exhausted their supplies of coal.

☐ The Government's recent decision to provide the coal board with additional support to enable uneconomic pits to be kept open was studied by the all-party Commons select *committee on energy, whose* report on industrial energy pricing policy was published on Tuesday (Edward Townsend writes).

The report said: "We do not underestimate the difficulties of defining uneconomic pits, still less the hardship involved in their closure, which by its *nature would be unevenly concentrated in* small areas heavily dependent on mining for employment."

However, given that the Government wished to keep such mines active for social reasons, it could see no reason that the additional expenditure should be a burden on Department of Energy *expenditure* and consequently reflected in coal prices. The committee advocated, instead, that the cost be treated as a social services or employment protection responsibility.

Convicted man made chairman of Italian bank

Embarrassment has been caused in the Italian banking world by the confirmation of Signor Roberto Calvi as chair*man of Banco Ambrosiano.*

A week ago, Signor Calvi was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a Lir16,500m (£7.3m) fine for illegal currency export. The Bank of Italy has issued a statement denying that it gave its assent.

Signor Calvi, who is at provisional liberty pending the *appeal hearing, was confirmed* yesterday afternoon at a board meeting in Milan over which he presided.

However, the meeting decided to request authorization from the Bank of Italy—*necessary because modification* of the statute of even a private bank requires central bank permission—to support Signor Calvi with an executive committee.

The only resignation from the board *announced* after the meeting was that of Herr Carl Von Castelberg, a Swiss citizen, who was also a defendant at the trial, but was acquitted.

Reports are current that Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, *the governor of the Bank of* Italy, made known to Signor Calvi at a meeting last Friday that he would favour his resignation in the interest of upholding the credibility of Italian banking, and that the *central bank may still press for* him to go. The Bank of Italy declines all comment on these reports.

Banco Ambrosiano is Italy's second biggest private bank, after Banca Nazionale Dell' *Agricoltura.*

The offences for which Signor Calvi was found guilty concerned share dealings by La Centrale, an Ambrosiano subsidiary, with anonymous finance companies in Liechtenstein and elsewhere.

La Centrale recently bought 40 per cent of the Rizzoli publishing group, *which owns*



Calvi: Recently sentenced

Corriere Della Sera, the leading Milan daily newspaper, but it is uncertain whether the government and Bank of Italy will allow the purchase to go through.

Only recently, Signor Calvi recovered after swallowing, *while in prison*, a large dose of tranquillizer pills, in what the prosecutor described as a suicide attempt.

He has both long-standing associations with Vatican financiers and was on the membership *list of the P2 Masonic* group, which the government has decided to ban as a secret organization.

Business Diary, page 19

BL urges unions to break negotiating deadlock

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Leaders of the 11 unions representing BL's 53,000 manual carworkers are being pressed by the company to take unorthodox action to break a nine month-long deadlock over wage negotiating procedures. The management is seeking to deal with *a temporary negotiating* body.

The joint negotiating committee, which was set up nearly four years ago to introduce central bargaining and end the wage leapfrogging resulting from individual plant deals, collapsed in the bitter aftermath of last November's settlement. *Both sides agreed to form* a more workmanlike body.

It was acknowledged publicly by the unions that the existing council was inadequate. Privately, they admitted that the core of militant shop stewards *who dominated its discussions* had turned it into an undisciplined body which was unable to take responsible decisions.

There was also widespread unrest in union headquarters over the dominant role of the *Transport and General Workers*, who provided the chairman, Mr Grenville Hawley, the union's national automotive officer.

For much of the winter, BL kept nagging union leaders to get to grips with the problem, *but it was not until March that* the two sides met formally to consider draft proposals by the company. As expected TGWU's role on a new council was again the main issue. BL proposed that union executives should each nominate a fulltime officer and 12 further representatives, who could be either fulltime officers or shop steward members of individual plant committees. The unions were left to themselves to decide how these 12 posts should be split

The TGWU demanded half the seats and the chairman's casting *vote. It based this claim on its* 55 per cent share of BL car employees. There was an immediate outcry from the other unions, led by Mr Terry Duffy's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with 30 per cent membership *in* BL factories.

Another issue of which much has been made by shopfloor militants was a BL proposal that shop stewards should work normally unless carrying out officially recognized union duties. There were protests at what some shop stewards des*cribed as "a blatant attempt to* hamstring the whole shop steward movement in BL by making stewards subject to managerial permission to carry out their duties".



Hawley, national automotive officer of the TGWU: Moderate under pressure.



Armstrong: Leading management team.

However, it is privately felt by some union leaders that BL's request is long overdue. Too many shop stewards have come to regard the holding of the office as a perk enabling them to avoid the drudgery of the assembly line or workbench. But union leaders acknowledge *that it is an emotive issue* which will have to be handled carefully if BL is to avoid a confrontation.

Despite six subsequent meetings between a management team led by Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, director of employee relations at BL Cars, and union officials, there has been little or no progress. Now, with time running out for settlement of the 1982 pay deal, which should commence in November, the company has told the unions that talks *must start in August*—and the only solution would seem to be a temporary negotiating body comprising one full time official from each union.

BL has emphasized that after winning central bargaining in the face of a bitter rearguard action by shop stewards who saw it as an attack on their traditional power base, it will not consider reverting to local plant negotiations. But the testing time will come in the next *few* weeks, when individual plant meetings will be held to *fix wage demands.*

The feeling in some union circles is that failing a surprise concession on council membership by the TGWU, they will go along with the full time officials proposal with Mr Hawley lead*ing the union team.*

It is conceded, however, that such a move will place this well-liked moderate in a very invidious position. Mr Hawley has already been widely criticized for the very low wage settlements under his chairmanship of the council. Over the past three years, they have been *6.8 per cent, five per cent and* five per cent. This disguises other concessions, such as the granting of pay parity between all plants and the introduction of a bonus incentive scheme

EEC holds up £360m British aid for steel

From Peter Norman
Brussels, July 29

The European Commission is allowing the British Government to give the British Corporation £190m of aid, but a further £360m requested by the *Government earlier this* month, is being withheld pending a thorough examination of British Steel's restructuring plans.

The Commission has made the £190m conditional on British Steel limiting its finished production to 13.9 million tonnes in its present financial year, *which ends next* March.

Any increase in output and any use of the 6.6 million tonnes of capacity that is being held in reserve will require the permission of the Commission.

The Brussels authorities have imposed other conditions on the grant. Until the end of October, the British Government will only be able to give British Steel the cash to cover emergencies. The Government also *will have to report to Brussels* monthly on the aid disbursement.

During September, the Government will have to inform the Commission about the steel corporation's resstructuring programme *for 1982 through to* 1985. Final decisions will only be allowed after a joint exami*nation* of the proposals by the British Government and the Commission.

The Commission's decision is in response to a British Government request to grant £1,280m to British Steel to *finance* its 1980-1982 *restructuring programme.*

In May, the Commission approved a £530m tranche and began investigating the request for the remaining £750m.

By *the beginning* of this month, the Government had written to Brussels to say that it was seeking permission for only £550m of additional aid. The £190m approved by the Commission this week is part *of this.*

The conditions applied to the aid show that the Commission is determined to apply the strict EEC code on state aid to the steel industry that was agreed by ministers in June. *It linked the issue of cutting* capacity to the granting of state aid.

The Commission is concerned about the 6.6 million tonnes of capacity that British Steel either has mothballed or is running on short time. This is far larger than the 0.9 million tonnes that British Steel will scrap in 1981-1982.

It is thought in Brussels that adoption of the code last month might have persuaded the British Government to drop £200m from its request.

☐ *British Steel made no formal* comment immediately on the Commission's decision, but the corporation's leaders clearly believe that the British steel industry has done more than its European competitors in reducing capacity. They consider that the EEC should scrutinize steelmakers in *countries like Italy, where* capacity has been expanded (Edward Townsend writes).

British Steel has cut manned capacity from 21.5 million tonnes to 14.4 million tonnes in 18 months and reduced its labour force by about 70,000.

☐ The EEC Commission has authorized the Danish Govern*ment to participate in the* financial restructuring of the steel company Det Denske Stalvatsevaerk (DDS)

Permission was given on condition that a group of independent experts reports to the Commission on the company's viability. Also, DDS must reduce production of light sections and sheet to conform with EEC quotas.

Hollywood's Fox on the run

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 29

Mr. Marvin Davis, the oil tycoon who is the new owner of Twentieth Century Fox Studios, is planning to move the operation out of Los Angeles several miles west to an area near the Santa Monica airport within the next two years.

In a interview with the *Los Angeles Times* Mr Davis, who *paid more than $800m (about* £430m) for Fox, also said that his company was discussing a deal with Home Box Office, America's biggest paid cable network, to produce 20 films all costing less than $4m that *will be screened first on pay* television.

This would mark the first step by a leading film studio into the pay television market.

It was also disclosed last week that Aetna Life and *Casualty Company has become* an equal partner with Mr



Davis in developing the sixty-three acres where Fox is situated at present, next door to the mushrooming Century City, a high rise office building and hotel comple. Most of Century City has grown in the past decade on land that was once Fox's sprawling film back lot.

The apparent decision to capitalize on the valuable studio land, where hundreds of films have been made ,is not surprising. Mr Davis said that the *property was too valuable to* have a studio sitting on it.

The closing and relocation of *the film studio would, however,* end a glorious era in Hollywood film history, although Mr Davis *said that there was not agree*ment yet to move sound stages and production facilities.

The newspaper also disclosed that Mr Davis's previously unidentified partner in the take-over of Fox earlier this year was *the Richo company con*trolled by Mr Marc Rich, New York financier who shunned publicity.

Richo, based in the Dutch Antilles is said to be a subsidiary of a Netherlands corporation which is one of the largest trading organizations in the world.

According to public documents, Mr Davis owns the voting stock of Fox and the unnamed partner owns the same amount of non-voting stock. Mr Davis and Mr Rich have been partners in previous ventures

Published reports describe Richo as one of the specialized commodity trading companies which are highly secretive about their financial dealings.

Response to Beesley out soon

By Bill Johnstone

The Government's long-awaited response to the Beesley report on the possibility of privately-funded telecommunication services in the United Kingdom is expected to be published within the next 24 hours.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, published the Beesley findings in April after they had been studied for three months by the Department of Industry.

The study, conducted by Professor Michael Beesley, *Professor of Economics* at the London Graduate School of Business Studies, favours the private sector providing certain services in competition with British Telecom.

The British Telecommunications Bill which received the Royal Assent last Monday, empowers the Government to license private operators of telecommunication networks or the providers of new services.

*When the report was pub*lished Sir Keith invited *comment from the telecom*munications industry to be submitted to him within two months to allow him time to formulate a policy and make a statement tomorrow before Parliament's summer recess.

The Government is expected to favour in principle most of Beesley's findings.

About 150 Conservative MPs signed a Commons motion two weeks ago encouraging the Gov*ernment to pursue liberaliza*tion "relentlessly."

Stock markets

FT Ind 525.3
FT Gilts 64.45

Sterling

$1.8640
Index 92.1

Dollar

Index 112.0
DM 2.4415

Gold

$402.50

Money

3 mth sterling 14⅞-14⅞
3 mth Euro $ 18⅞-18⅞
6 mth Euro $ 18⅞-18⅞

Because of yesterday's holiday the United Kingdom figures (above) are those of Tuesday's close.

Italy aims for 10pc inflation

The Italian Government aims [to] bring inflation down to [ab]out 10 per cent over the [ne]xt three years, Signor [Vi]torio Merloni, president of [th]e industry confederation, said.

Signor Merloni was yesterday [sp]eaking at the end of a pre[limi]nary round of talks with [Sig]nor Giovanni Spadolini, the [Pr]ime Minister, aimed at find[in]g ways of reducing Italy's [20] per cent inflation.

During the talks Signor [Sp]adolini reported on his pro[gre]ss *in discussions with union* [lea]ders, which are expected to [co]ntinue at least until the end [of] the week.

Zimbabwe takeover

The Zimbabwe Government has taken control of Caps Hildings, the country's biggest pharmaceutical manufacturer. The state bought 42.6 per cent of the equity for $Z4.5m (£3.3m).

Mr Enos Nkala, the finance minister, *said this was in line* with the government policy of actively participating in strategic industries.

Merchant bank annual meeting

Shareholders of merchant bank Arbuthnot Latham gather at the group's London head office today for the annual meeting.

Thirteen days ago, the group suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett from running their unit trust offshoot Arbuthnot Securities, after stockbrokers Halliday, Simpson became the subject of a Stock Exchange inquiry. Halliday, Simpson *subsequently closed.*

TODAY

British Shipbuilders annual report.

CBI industrial trends.

Electricity Council annual report.

Central Electricity Generating Board *annual report.*

Statement on the establishment of the Council for Engineering.

Fifteenth report of the Committee of Public Accounts.

Company results (half-yearly): ICI; Lonrho; F. Pratt Engineering.



CBI survey 'pessimistic'

The Confederation of British Industry whose director general is Sir Terence Beckett (above) will today reveal the results of its quarterly industrial trends survey.

The CBI report is expected to show that business leaders remain pessimistic about any increase in output for several months and have little hope for a reduction in the rate of *redundancies.*

ICI results will set market mood

The stock market mood after the royal wedding holiday break will be set today by the first-half results from Imperial Chemical Industries. Its second-quarter profits are expected to be between £70m and £90m against £103m last year and £52m in the first three months of this year.

Fears that the half-time dividend may well be cut are balanced by optimism that the dividend total for the current year is likely to remain unchanged. First-half results indicate a major improvement over the same period in 1980.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

US and Japan indicators show declining trend

Further signs of falling economic activity in Japan and *the United States came yester*day with the publication of the latest leading indicators in the two countries.

In the United States, the index of leading indicators fell 1.3 per cent in June, after re*vised figures showed a drop of* 1.5 in May. Originally the index was thought to have dropped by 1.8 in May.

The Japanese leading indicators for May dropped to 40, down from 60 in both March and April. The drop implies *that the Japanese economy is* likely to decline in the coming two or three months.

Although another month's figures will be necessary to confirm that the indicator is on a declining trend, *the apparent* slide is emphasized by the fact that it was the first time since last October that the figure has fallen below the so-called "boom-or-bust" line of 50.

French output slightly up

French industrial production *has staged a slight but fragile* recovery this month, mainly in the consumer and intermediate *goods sectors*, according to an official survey of 2,500 industriolists.

The two sectors might continue to improve slowly in the coming months, while production of capital goods is expected to decline, the survey said.

Japan exports fewer vehicles

Japanese vehicle exports in June fell 0.4 per cent to 512,839 from 514,904 a year earlier and were down 2.4 per cent from May's 525,601 total, reflecting self-restraint in shipments to the United States and the EEC.

Vehicle exports to Britain fell to 19,255 in June from 24,773 a year earlier and 20,695 in May.

Steel fall forecast

Bethlehem Steel is expecting a downturn in shipments and profits in the third quarter from the relatively strong levels of *the first and second quarters.*

The United States company says that it is experiencing some *reduction in customer demand* for its steel products, although this undoubtedly includes the seasonal decline that normally occurs at this time of year. It expects higher profits for the full year.

It is now projecting industry shipments of about 92 million short tons for 1981, up from 83.9 million last year and compared with "the low 90s" it predicted three months ago.

£82.5m power plant order

The Bahrain ministry of works, power and water has awarded a Dinars58.2m (£82.5m) contract to Brown Boveri to build a gas turbine power station. Rated capacity will be 543 megawatts, derated to 426 megawatts because of the high temperatures. Construction will begin in November and completion *is scheduled for 1985.*

UK architects for Hongkong hospital

John R. Harris Partnership, a British architectural firm, has been selected to design a HK$453m hospital in Hongkong. The hospital, at Tuen Mun in the colony's New Territories, will be one of the largest in the Far East.

Mr John Harris, senior partner, said his firm was on an extremely tight schedule because the Hongkong Government wants work to begin on tse 1,500 med hospital next year. He said he expects the construction contract, which makes up the bulk of the hospital costs, to go to a British contractor. *It is* hoped the hospital will be fully working some time in 1985.

The Hongkong Government's decision to proceed with the scheme is also likely to be wel*comed by Britain's hard-pressed* medical supply and equipment companies.

Sketchley

Industrial workwear rental, dry cleaning and textile finishing

Year ended March	1981 £000	1980 £000
SALES	59,870	51,727
TRADING PROFIT	6,316	6,302
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5,163	5,742
PROFIT AFTER TAX	3,008	3,214
EARNINGS per Ordinary share	19.9p	21.4p
NET DIVIDENDS per Ordinary share	9.0p	8.0p

"I am able to report that the first quarter of 1981/82 opened the year *satisfactorily.*

Since then there has been some flattening of sales in the Cleaning Division and we must continue to look to the future with caution whilst disposable incomes continue to fall and unemployment to rise."

Mr. Gerald Wightman,
addressing the A.G.M. held on 23rd July.

Sketchley Public Limited Company

The 1981 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary at Rugby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire LE10 2NE

Three offers for Mrs Mason's Illingworth stake

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Pamela Mason, the Los Angeles-based director and leading shareholder of Illingworth Morris, is considering three written offers for her 46 per cent stake in the Yorkshire textile group.

She said from America's west coast yesterday: "None of them make you throw your hat in the air, but I am forced to consider them because I cannot stay with a company which doesn't pay dividends. I have a $2m tax bill to pay".

Mrs Mason said the offers had come from one American company and two UK companies, but refused to name them. Talk that entreprenuer Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey was interested in buying the stake has been dismissed by his spokesman as untrue. He said: "Mr Lacey is a friend of Mrs Mason but he is not interested in buying her Illingworth stake".

Word is that a client of merchant banking group, Samuel Montagu is negotiating for the shares. Mrs Mason said she had never heard of them. The bank were unavailable for comment yesterday.

Mrs Mason added: "I may decide not to sell the share at all. The offers are certainly not a lot higher than the Illingworth share price. If I can't find anyone to take over the company I will go ahead with my plans for removing those top directors I've already named and put energetic fresh blood in their place. We are in a chaotic mess."

Almost three weeks ago Mrs Mason sent a telex to a Yorkshire newspaper demanding the resignations of Illingworth chairman Mr Donald Hanson, joint chief executive Mr Peter Hardy and the director responsible for development, Mr Tommy Yeardye—the man she installed on the board two years ago

She also called for the board to convene an extraordinary general meeting where she would vote her stock to sack them if they did not resign.

Mr Hanson and Mr Hardy have said they have no intention of resigning and regret, they say, the way Mrs Mason's public statement calling for their resignation has damaged the company.

Illingworth held a board meeting Monday and the following day were with their advisors.

It is understood that the board, in resisting Mrs Mason's attempts to sack some of them, are looking closely at the make up of the 46 per cent stake for which she claims to speak.

The stake is widely believed to be controlled by Mrs Mason, former wife of actor James Mason, as the executrix of the estate of her father and his brother. Recent reports suggest that Miss Isabella Ostrer, the adopted daughter of Mrs Mason's father, is taking legal advice which could result in Mrs Mason being relieved as the executrix of the estate and free others from her influence.

That is vital to the fight between the board members. If successful, Mrs Mason would be left speaking for just 9 per cent of Illingworth.



Mrs Pamela Mason: "I have a $2m tax bill to pay."

Gencor shows value of gold futures market

Mining

Discreetly tucked away in the June quarterly reports from Gencor, the South African mining group, was the announcement that Marievale had sold gold forward. That the South African Reserve Bank was prepared to grant permission for transactions in the futures markets became known in May. But with the exception of some trial transactions by Anglo Vaal, a smaller mining house, Gencor is the first of the majors to use the futures markets seriously.

The sale was modest enough. Marievale, a marginal mine vulnerable to fluctuations in the gold price, sold forward 280 kilogrammes of gold at prices between $490 an ounce in July of this year and $625 an ounce in June 1983. Compared with the 32m gold futures contracts, representing some 33,000 tonnes of gold, that changed hands on American markets last year, this is tiny.

But to Marievale the experiment is more important. The mine produced 312 kilogrammes of gold in the June quarter, a typical figure, which was not much above the amount sold forward. The prices are significant as well. Marievale's average price received during the three months was $460 an ounce, against costs of about $320 an ounce. Not only did Marievale realize more than its average received price, but it also sold at prices well above those prevailing in the spot market at the end of June.

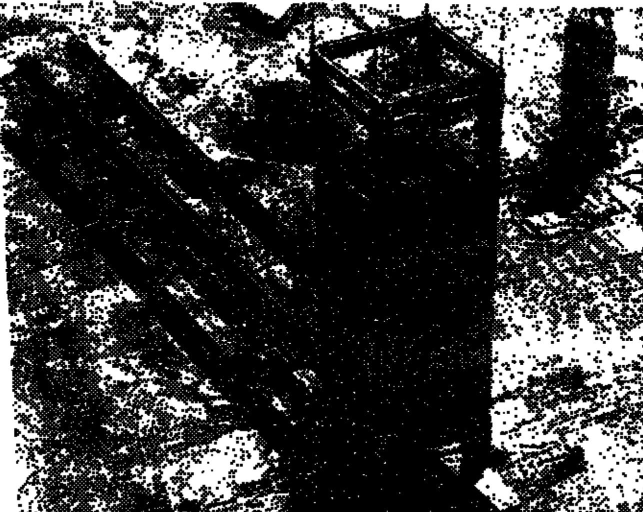
This, of course, is the point of hedging in futures markets. But in fact the transactions allowed to the South African mines are rather more limited than the full and elaborate scope that futures trading strategies offer. It is understood that the Reserve Bank has frowned upon the mines actually delivering gold. Transactions therefore are effectively restricted to foreign exchange contracts.

Nevertheless, the value to the mines of the futures markets is considerable. As a marginal mine, Marievale is a textbook example of how physical prices can be played off against futures. A further decline in the spot gold price implies a sharp reduction in the mine's profitability. This in turn may endanger investment plans.

Nevertheless, the mines' tentative move into the futures markets is potentially another step towards the full integration of the gold market. It implies greater financial sophistication on the mines' part, and a cautious recognition of the value of futures

Gencor and Anglo-Transvaal will be followed by other mining companies before long.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent



A Gencor mine: greater financial sophistication is now being added to group operations.

Gallaher expects talks with Ofrex

Gallaher, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the American Brands tobacco group, believes talks will soon take place with the Ofrex board.

On Monday Gallaher announced it might launch a counter-bid for Ofrex

Ofrex is already subject to a £25.8m bid from Dennison.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster ..	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%, over £50,000 11%.

Wall Street high flier under fire

From Anthony Hilton, New York

John Muir, a fast-moving Wall Street firm and a major participant in the American new issue boom, which last year saw more companies floated than at any time since 1972, has been named as a defendant in three legal actions involving companies it helped to bring to market.

Shareholders in Basic Earth Science Systems, Security America and Brady Energy, all of which went public under the Muir umbrella, are alleging that they bought the shares on the strength of "false and misleading" prospectuses. The companies and Muir dismiss the suits as totally unfounded.

But earlier this week a more serious legal action was launched against the brokerage house, alleging that it misused the $4.8m (£2.4m) proceeds raised by it for a company called the Cayman Islands re-insurance Corporation.

The action, brought by a shareholder in that company, Ms Nancy Spector, says that according to the prospectus the funds were to be used in the re-insurance market, or invested short term in blue chip or government bonds. But she claims the money was instead used to buy shares in Aneco Reinsurance, a company which is suing Muir for planning to take it over. Further funds were lent to a Canadian company, Marsta Cession Services, with which some of Cayman Re-insurance personnel had links.

As a result, the suit alleges, Cayman is not engaged in the re-insurance business at all, but is "an investment tool of Muir".

Muir partner Mr John D. Sullivan declined to comment on the action on the gorunds that his firm had not seen the suit, which was filed in Federal District Court in Manhattan.

The man behind much of Muir's new issue business, partner Mr Ray Dirks, is no stranger to controversy. Since 1973 he has been at odds with the American regulatory authority the Securities and Exchange Commission, which alleges that he acted improperly in the days when, working as an analyst for another stock broker. He was the first to suspect the Equity Funding fraud. That was the celebrated case where several senior officers of a major American life assurance company, Equity Funding, were found to have been inflating sales and profits over many years by programming the company computer with fictitious insurance policy sales.

The SEC's complaint was that Mr Dirks used his knowledge to get all his client out of Equity Funding—which was one of the hottest stocks of the early 1970's—and then informed the press of the scandal before he told the authorities. As recently as January of this year, after a seven-year inquiry, the SEC publicly censured Mr Dirks for his actions, though he is appealing against that verdict.

He also caused a stir last year by employing a cult figure from the 1960's, the yippie leader Mr Jerry Rubin, who had been on the run for drug offences for the better part a decade and who is now serving a sentence. He gathered further publicity with his investment book *Heads you win, tails you win*, which came out in 1979.

Business appointments

Changes at Waterford Glass

Mr Owen Kealy, financial director of Waterford Glass, has been appointed managing director of the Waterford Glass Group following the death of Mr Noel Griffin. Mr Colm O'Connell, production director, has been appointed managing director of Waterford Crystal with overall responsibility for crystal production. Mr Thomas Aspel, commercial director, will assume responsibility for crystal sales. Mr Thomas Healy, general manager (personnel), has been appointed a director of Waterford Crystal.

Mr Andrew M. Love is now managing director of the Dutton-Forshaw Motor Group.

Mr E. A. Stott has gone on to the board of Denbyware.

Mr Hugh Brown, who is to join the board of Associated Biscuit Manufacturers in October will assume responsibility of group finance director from January 1, 1982. Mr C. B. Barber, the present group finance director, will retire in September after 35 years' service with the group. Mr Brown was previously finance director and latterly managing director of Lyons Tetley.

Mr Keith Hainsworth, managing director of Miller Buckley Developments, has been made a director of Buckley Investments, the main board of the Miller Buckley group.

Mr M. G. J. Wylie has been reappointed as chairman of the Post Office Users' Council for Scotland for a further period from September 1 until August 31, 1984.

Mr Martin Prevezer has been appointed managing director of Entores from October 1. Entores is the parent company of Entores (Metal Brokers), ring dealing members of the Metal Exchange.

Professor Royston Goode and Mr Jeffrey Wallis have been appointed part-time members of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Members reappointed for a further three-year period are: Mr H. L. G. Gibson, Mr E. A. B. Hammond, Mrs C. M. Miles and Mr R. G. Smethurst.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 28	Market rates (close) July 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8540-8690	$1.8635-8645	.70-.80c disc	1.90-2.00c disc
Montreal	$2.2730-2900	$2.2850-2860	1.55-1.65c disc	3.65-3.80c disc
Amsterdam	5.04-07½fl	5.05½-06½fl	½c prem-par	2⅛-1⅝c prem
Brussels	74.15-60f	74.30-40f	64-74c disc	115-125c disc
Copenhagen	14.20-28k	14.25-26k	420-520ore disc	1110-1280ore disc
Dublin	1.2430-2500p	1.2465-2480p	10-30p disc	60-80p disc
Frankfurt	4.52½-58½m	4.54½-55½m	¾-½pf prem	2⅛-1¾pf prem
Lisbon	120.70-121.70e	121.30-50e	15-50c disc	140-305c disc
Madrid	182.00-183.30p	183.00-30p	35-65c disc	165-220c disc
Milan	2256-68lr	2265-67lr	30-32lr disc	86-89lr disc
Oslo	11.35-42k	11.40½-41½k	205-85ore prem	505-365ore prem
Paris	10.78-84f	10.81-82f	6½-7½c disc	18-19c disc
Stockholm	9.65-70k	9.69-70k	55ore prem-25ore disc	165-70ore prem
Tokyo	435-45y	441½-42½y	275-235y prem	840-785y prem
Vienna	31.85-32.05scy	32.00-05scy	9-4gro prem	23-13gro prem
Zurich	3.93-96½f	3.94-95f	2⅛-1⅝c prem	5½-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 91.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6320-1.6370
Bahrain	0.6985-0.7015
Finland	8.4355-8.4755
Greece	109.75-111.75
Hongkong	10.6390-10.6790
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5240-0.5270
Malaysia	4.3710-4.4010
Mexico	44.90-46.40
New Zealand	2.2220-2.2420
Saudi Arabia	6.3140-6.3440
Singapore	3.9905-4.0205
South Africa	1.7520-1.7670

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.1	−31.6
US dollar	112.0	+5.4
Canadian dollar	87.0	−18.5
Schilling	111.7	+22.0
Belgian franc	105.2	+9.2
Danish kroner	85.8	−11.3
Deutsche mark	116.4	+38.2
Swiss franc	135.3	+82.6
Guilder	107.9	+14.0
French franc	82.7	−11.5
Lira	57.5	−55.7
Yen	137.3	+31.3

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4920-1.4940
† Canada	1.2260-1.2263
Netherlands	2.7155-2.7175
Belgium	39.85-39.90
Denmark	7.6660-7.6710
West Germany	2.4410-2.4420
Portugal	65.10-65.30
Spain	98.20-98.30
Italy	1214.00-1215.00
Norway	6.1200-6.1250
France	5.8000-5.8050
Sweden	5.2050-5.2100
Japan	237.30-237.50
Austria	17.17-17.20
Switzerland	2.1120-2.1140

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8155-0.8158

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13 Low 12¾

Week Fixed: 12¾-12½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13⅝	2 months	13½
3 months	13²¹⁄₃₂	3 months	13²¹⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	13⅞-13¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	14⅛
3 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¾	4 months	14⅜
4 months	13⅞-13¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	14⅜
6 months	13¾-13⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¼-14½	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	14⅝-14⅜	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14⅝-14⅜	9 months	14½-14¼
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	14½-14¼
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14½-14¼
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14½-14¼

Secondary Mkt. $CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅜-14¼	6 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅝	3 months	14½
7 days	13½	6 months	14½
1 month	14⅛	1 year	14⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12⅝ Close 12½

1 week	13⅝-13½	6 months	14⅝-14½
1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	9 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 15³⁄₁₆-15⅛ 6 months 14⅞-15

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2515	1.11	1.55	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.91471	−0.06	0.38	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52158	−0.92	−0.48	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98204	−0.22	−0.22	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80214	−0.39	−0.05	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691503	0.93	1.37	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1254.25	−0.69	−0.25	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 19¾-18¾; seven days, 19¼-18¾, one month, 19¼-19; three months, 18¹⁵⁄₁₆-18¹¹⁄₁₆; six months, 18¹⁵⁄₁₆-18¹¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $403.00 (an ounce); pm, $401.50 close, $402.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $413-416 (£221-222.50).
Sovereigns (new): $100-102 (£53.25-54.25).

EMS figures relate to Wednesday's rates. All others are for Tuesday

Wall Street

New York, July 29.—Stocks were slightly higher in quiet early trading. The Dow-Jones industrial average was up a point and advances led advances by a small margin.

Analysts said trading is likely to remain quiet as the market awaits the results of the house vote on the Reagan administration's tax cut proposal.

In addition, they said any gains may be limited by concerns about the persistence of high interest rates despite evidence that the economy is slowing. A 1.3 per cent decline in leading economic indicators for June was reported earlier.

Stocks later extended their early gains in quiet trading. The Dow-Jones industrial average was up four points and advances led declines seven to five.

Conoco, the most actively traded stock, eased ⅛ to 90⅛. Du Pont, one of Conoco's suitors, said it has received 56 per cent of Conoco's stock under its tender offer.

Among other actives, Jos. Schlitz brewing added ⅛ to 14⅜, American Telephone ⅛ to 55⅜

Stocks were moderately higher, although airlines were down as much as a point. United States air traffic controllers turned down a proposed contract with the Government, daising the possibility of a strike.

Delta Air Lines fell a point to 64½, while Ual Inc was off ⅝ at 21⅞ and Trans World ⅛ lower at 19½. Eastern was off ⅛ at 8⅞.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, however, was ahead more than two points, and advances outnumbered declines by nearly a seven-to-five margin.

	July 28	July 27
Allied Chem	53¼	53½
Allied Stores	28¼	28¾
Allis Chalmers	21⅞	22¼
Alcoa	27⅞	28¼
Amax Inc	57¼	56¾
Amerada Hess	31⅛	31¾
Am Airlines	15	15
Am Brands	40⅝	40⅝
Am Broadcast	29¼	28½
Am Can	38⅞	37⅞
Am Cyanamid	30⅝	30¾
Am Elec Power	17¼	17⅛
Am Home	31⅞	32
Am Motors	3¾	3¾
Am Nat Res	40⅝	40¾
Am Standard	33	33¾
Am Telephone	55¼	55¾
AMF Inc	21¾	21¾
Armco Steel	33⅛	33
Asarco	39⅞	39¼
Ashland Oil	34⅛	34¾
Atlntic Richfield	49⅛	50
Avco	27⅞	27⅞
Avon Products	37	37⅞
Bankers Tst NY	32⅞	33½
Bank of America	23¼	24⅜
Bank of NY	38⅝	38¾
Beatrice Foods	21⅜	21⅝
Bendix	63¾	64
Bethlehem Steel	23¼	23½
Boeing	27⅞	28½
Boise Cascade	40	40¼
Borden	28	28¼
Borg Warner	49½	49¾
Bristol Myers	59½	59
BP	23⅞	24
Burlington Ind	21	20¾
Burlington Nthn	53⅞	53¼
Burroughs	36⅞	37
Campbell Soup	27⅞	27⅞
Canadian Pacific	41⅛	40⅞
Caterpillar	61⅝	61⅛
Celanese	62	62¾
Central Soya	12¼	12¾
Chase Manhat	51⅛	52¾
Chem Bank NY	53¾	54
Chrysler	6⅛	6½
Citicorp	25⅞	26
Cities Service	57½	57
Clark Equip	31½	31¾
Coca Cola	33⅞	33⅞
Colgate	15½	15¾
CBS	55⅞	55⅞
Columbia Gas	32¼	32⅞
Combustion Eng	39⅛	38¾
Comwlth Edison	19⅛	19½
Conoco	90⅛	88½
Cons Edison	29	29
Cons Foods	29	29¼
Cons Power	17¼	17½
Continental Grp	35⅛	35⅛
Control Data	68⅝	68½
Corning Glass	56⅛	56¾
CPC Intnl	30	31½
Crane	40	40½
Crocker Int	38	38⅜
Crown Zeller	39⅛	39½
Dart & Kraft	48⅛	48⅞
Deere	38¾	38¾
Delta Air	65¼	66½
Detroit Edison	11⅝	11¾
Disney	52¼	54
Dow Chemical	30⅝	31⅛
Dresser Ind	40⅛	40⅝
Duke Power	20⅛	20¾
Du Pont	45¾	45⅝
Eastern Air	9	9⅛
Eastman Kodak	72¾	73¾
Eaton Corp	34¼	34½
El Paso Nat Gas	26	26⅛
Equitable Life	12¾	12¾
Esmark	53⅞	54⅛
Evans P. D.	22¾	22
Exxon Corp	35⅛	35½
Fed Dept Stores	37¼	37¾
Firestone	12¾	12¾
Fst Chicago	18⅞	18⅞

	July 28	July 27
Fst Intrst Bncp	39	39¼
Fst Nat Boston	40¼	40⅝
Fst Penn Corp	4⅜	4¼
Ford	21¾	22⅛
GAF Corp	13⅛	13⅜
Gen Dynamics	26	26¼
Gen Electric	59¾	60¼
Gen Foods	32	32
Gen Mills	34⅞	34⅞
Gen Motors	49½	49½
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	5
Gen Tel Elec	29⅛	29¼
Gen Tire	26¼	26½
Genesco	8⅞	8½
Georgia Pacific	25	25¼
Getty Oil	73¼	73½
Gillette	29⅞	30½
Goodrich	23⅛	23⅞
Goodyear	18⅞	18⅝
Gould Inc	27½	27⅞
Grace	48¼	49
Gt Atltc & Pacific	4½	4⅝
Greyhound	16⅛	16⅝
Grumman Corp	24½	24⅞
Gulf Oil	37¾	37¾
Gulf & West	18¼	18½
Heinz H. J.	56	56¼
Hercules	23⅞	23⅞
Honeywell	84½	85¼
IC Inds	38½	39⅛
Ingersoll	59⅞	59⅝
Inland Steel	29	29¼
IBM	55¼	55⅞
Int Harvester	14⅞	15
INCO	18⅞	19⅜
Int Paper	47½	48¼
Int Tel Tel	28¼	29⅛
Irving Bank	50	50
Jewel Co	37	35
Jim Walter	25	[illegible]
Johns-Manville	18⅞	19¼
Johnson & John	32¼	31¼
Kaiser Alumin	20⅝	20¼
Kerr McGee	78¼	77¼
Kimberly Clark	71	71¼
K Mart	20¼	20⅞
Kroger	23¼	21⅛
L.T.V. Corp	21⅝	22⅛
Litton	61	61
Lockheed	34	34¼
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅛
Manuf Hanover	35⅞	[illegible]
Mapco	35¼	35¼
Marathon Oil	68¾	65¼
Marine Midland	18½	18¼
Martin Marietta	50⅝	50¼
McDonnell	34	35
Mead	27½	27¾
Merck	90¼	91¼
Minnesota Mng	53½	52½
Mobil Oil	30¼	30⅛
Monsanto	75⅞	75
Morgan J. P.	54	54¼
Motorola	66⅞	67¼
NCR Corp	56⅞	57
NL Industries	40¾	40¼
Nabisco	26¼	25¾
Nat Distillers	25¼	25¼
Nat Med Ent	22¾	22¼
Nat Steel	25⅞	25¼
Norfolk West	47⅛	47¼
NW Bancorp	28	28⅛
Norton Simon	16⅛	16⅛
Occidental Pet	27¼	27⅛
Ogden	34⅝	34⅛
Olin Corp	22¼	23⅛
Owens-Illinois	29⅛	30
Pacific Gas Elec	22¼	22
Pan Am	3¾	3⅞
Penney J. C.	31½	32
Pennzoil	47⅞	48
Pepsico	33⅞	33⅛
Pfizer	47	47⅛
Phelps Dodge	41½	41¼
Philip Morris	47¼	48⅛
Phillips Petrol	43⅝	44⅛
Polaroid	27⅞	28⅛

	July 28	July 27
PPG Ind	44½	43½
Proctor Gamble	72¼	72½
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅛	18⅛
Raytheon	43⅞	43
RCA Corp	21⅛	21¼
Republic Steel	28⅛	28¼
Reynolds Ind	48⅞	48⅛
Reynolds Metal	32¼	32¾
Rockwell Int	34⅞	34½
Royal Dutch	33¼	33½
Safeways	28¾	28⅞
St Regis Paper	35¼	35¾
Santa Fe Ind	24⅝	28½
SCM	26⅛	26⅞
Schlumberger	83⅞	83⅛
Scott Paper	19⅛	19⅜
Seagram	54¼	54¼
Sears Roebuck	17¼	17¼
Shell Oil	45¼	45⅝
Shell Trans	28⅞	28¾
Signal Co	28⅛	28½
Singer	18⅞	19⅛
Sony	20⅛	20¼
Sth Cal Edison	28⅝	28¼
Southern Pacific	48⅞	48⅛
Southern Rly	82¼	82
Sperry Corp	40⅝	41¼
Std Brands	28	28
Std Oil Califnia	41	41
Std Oil Indiana	60¾	60½
Std Oil Ohio	49⅞	50¼
Sterling Drug	20¼	20¾
Stevens J. P.	14¼	14¾
Sunbeam Corp	22	21⅞
Sun Comp	40	40¼
Teledyne	154¼	156
Tenneco	39	39
Texaco	37	37
Texas East Corp	53	53
Texas Inst	93⅛	93⅞
Texas Utilities	20⅛	20¼
Textron	30½	31½
TWA	19⅝	20
Travelers Corp	43½	43⅞
TRW Inc	56¼	56⅞
UAL Inc	22¼	23⅛
Union Carbide	56½	57
Union Oil Calif	39	39⅝
Un Pacific Corp	62⅝	62
Uniroyal	8⅝	9
United Brands	11½	11⅝
US Industries	11¼	11⅛
US Steel	29¼	29½
Utd Technol	49¼	50
Wachovia	25⅜	25¾
Warner Lambert	20½	20⅞
Wells Fargo	32	32¼
Westnghse Elec	27⅞	28
Weyerhauser	33¼	32⅞
Whirlpool	25⅛	25¼
Woolworth	22⅞	22½
Xerox Corp	48⅞	50¼
Zenith	18⅞	18⅞

Canadian Prices

	July 28	July 27
Abitibi	25½	25¾
Alcan Alumin	31¼	31⅞
Algoma Steel	42	42½
Bell Telephone	18⅛	18½
Cominco	60⅝	61½
Cons Bathurst	26⅞	26¾
Gulf Oil	28¼	29⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	30	30
Hudson Bay Min	30	29½
Hudson Bay Oil	37⅞	37⅞
Imasco	38½	38⅛
Imperial Oil	36¼	37½
Int Pipe	14⅞	14⅞
Mass.-Ferguson	3½	3½
Royal Trust	18¾	18⅜
Seagram	66⅞	66⅝
Steel Co	33¾	34¼
Thomson N 'A'	22	22
Walker Hiram	33	34¾
WCT	13⅝	13⅞

e Ex-div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

John Brown

Preliminary Announcement of 1981 Results

SALIENT FEATURES

	1981 £m	1980 £m	Per ordinary share	1981	1980
Turnover	582	463	Earnings	24.7p	13.7p
Profit before tax	14	21	Dividend	4.25p	4.25p
Profit retained	15	9	Net assets	110p	93p
Shareholders funds	108	92			

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

The final outcome substantially confirms the assessment I made in the Interim Report, although process engineering and construction and Leesona each achieved slightly better figures than the worst we then were prepared for. The accounts figure of over £23m net bank balances is greater than I suggested in January: it would be, in part reflecting real gains but also containing some fortuitous excesses of receipts over payments, not of a permanent nature. Also in the accounts, shareholders will notice the unusual and substantial tax credit and the consequent effect on profits retained and earnings per share: this is because provisions in the Finance Bill, 1981 enable us to release taxation provisions made in earlier years now no longer required.

The £6.5m adverse swing from the previous year's profit to a significant loss from the gas turbine division was the expected consequence of very poor order intake and tremendous pressures on margins. Now the order book looks much healthier; we still need a lot more new business however to achieve our targets this year and market conditions are not yet by any standards easy.

It was a good, steady performance from process engineering and construction in a difficult year. Especially encouraging were the improving activity levels from Crawford & Russell in the United States, a trend that continues today.

Leesona also did well, despite the deterioration in Italy and another dreadful year from the two old John Brown plastics machinery companies in the United Kingdom. There is still no sign of any upturn in Italy but the outlook for the United Kingdom factories is looking distinctly better, although still very much dependent upon continuing improvements in productivity and upon a revival of the United Kingdom domestic market before too long.

The textile machinery division of Leesona had a good year but in addition to this, new product developments have begun now to show real promise for early commercial exploitation.

The machine tool division made fair progress in eliminating products and facilities that were not viable. Much still remains to be done to bring the price competitiveness of our principal good machine tool product lines fully up to international standards and to get our operating expenses into line with continuing very poor demand levels. The current year will again be difficult.

In general engineering, we were hit more by United Kingdom and international recession than by any special factors and the profit was as expected, about half that of the previous year. Craven Tasker was the worst affected.

On the day of the preliminary announcement of our results I sent my latest letter to all the Group's employees in the U.K. I hope all shareholders will agree with what I say in the letter about the soundness and the fairness of the policies we have followed in the last two difficult years. We have used profit and cash generated in earlier, more comfortable years to consolidate the good parts of the group, to restructure the less good and to strengthen greatly our international technological and market base. We have maintained our liquidity satisfactorily. We have had some success in containing escalation of our internal United Kingdom costs. This has put us strategically in a much stronger position than we were a year or two ago; a position from which we should be well able to develop further the range and the profitability of our businesses.

Copies of the Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, John Brown and Company Limited, 8 The Sanctuary, London, SW1P 3JU, after 10th August, 1981.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
110	100	ABI Hldgs 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	1.4	3.1	18.5	42.9
200	92½	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Ord	102	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
126	88	Frank Horsell	100	—	6.4	6.4	9.0	21.7
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	109	—	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	304	—	31.3	10.3	4.2	10.7
59	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	191	Torday Limited	191	—	15.1	7.9	7.3	12.6
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	−1	15.0	19.5	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	38	—	3.0	7.9	5.8	9.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	98	—	5.7	5.8	5.4	8.6
263	181	W. S. Yeates	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4

BARLOW HOLDINGS Limited

RESULTS FOR 1980

	1980 000s	1979 000s
Earnings before tax:		
Tropical agriculture	£1,632	£2,743
Investment income ..	£1,669	£1,233
Profit on land sales	£3,648	£ 58
Dividends	£1,882	£1,411

The report and accounts were adopted at the annual general meeting held on 28 July 1981.

CHARTER CONSOLIDATED LIMITED

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

A final dividend of 6.6p per share will be payable on or after 13th August, 1981, to persons presenting coupon No. 38 detached from share warrants to bearer. The dividend will carry a tax credit of 2.82857p per share.

Coupons, which must be left four clear days for examination, may be lodged any weekday (Saturday excepted) between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Bearer Reception Office at this address, or at Credit Lyonnais, 19 boulevard des Italiens, 75002 Paris, or Banque Rothschild, 21 rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris. Listing forms may be obtained on application.

40 Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1AJ

30th July, 1981

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Back to the realities

Here at home the royal wedding may have given us a complete day's rest from worrying about our economic and financial problems. But it seems as though most of the world's other major markets were also on short time as well without London there to show a lead.

The dollar opened slightly lower against the main European currencies, *but firmed a little* following publication of the US leading economic indicators whose 1.3 *per cent decline in June* underlined that the economy was still slowing following the previous week's statistics. These showed that there was a 1.9 per cent fall in the economy in the second quarter. Even after last week's surprisingly good US money supply figures, there is still as yet no sign that the Federal Reserve is going to allow *interest rates to fall*, but at least the sort of pressure that was building up for a further increase has now receded.

Wall Street, already edgy over President Reagan's tax programme, has seen all this before, but managed to go higher yesterday on hopes that the weakening economy will reduce credit demands and interest rates.

The rest of the world has become just as obsessed with US rates as the US itself and until there is some end to the stalemate across the Atlantic, countries like the UK, Germany and France will just have to grin and bear high interest rates whatever the domestic difficulties *they cause*. The West German bond market tried to take heart yesterday from rumours that budget *cuts* would provide some scope for a reduction in German rates. But while the dollar strengthens the way it did against the Deutschemark on Monday the Bundesbank has precious little room for manoeuvre.

At least at home the Bank of England has steadied the nerves of the money *markets*, and France *managed to trim* money rates fractionally yesterday, but it will be some time before there is a decisive enough trend in the US to permit other world rates to come down significantly. Meanwhile the UK equity market will today be taking its usual lead *from* ICI's half-year figures, where the chairman's comment about current trading will be *more important than the* figures themselves.

Conoco

Behind the auction

It would be foolish to read any great industrial logic into the intensifying battle for Conoco. The United States has long been characterized by what is *known* as the *"chief executive syndrome"* — the machismo desire of heads of large corporations to make the grand gesture. Seagrams in search of the big buy to spend its cash; du Pont with a new chief executive pressurized by the expectations of shareholders building up behind him; the major *oil* companies in falling favour with their shareholders and *made suddenly* aware of their freedom to manoeuvre without Justice Department restrictions — this heady mixture has brought its own combustion. It proves little beyond the fact that planning of seedcorn diversification by multinationals will always be regarded as second best to a major take-over as the only means of affecting returns in any substantial way.

In so far as there is any logic, the *honours probably lie with* du Pont. Over the last two decades du Pont, like ICI and the leading German chemical groups, has constantly toyed with the idea of moving back "upstream" from chemicals to raw materials base of its own, even planning at one time to build its own basic petrochemical plant in the United States.

It has always withdrawn from the decision on *the grounds that the oil* companies, with their stranglehold on crude *oil resources, left them too little* room to compete.

Now that the concession system is breaking down in the Middle East and *the oil market is* being increasingly dominated by government sales, the same restraints no longer apply. It could, of course, be argued that it is precisely at a time like this, when a company can play the market and vary its sources, that it is foolish to spend large sums assuring supplies. Certainly most analysts had expected du Pont to seek purchases in the pharmaceutical or other value-added businesses. The justifications put forward by Mr Edward Jefferson, du Pont's new head are *probably post hoc. The rapidity* of negotiations between Conoco and du Pont, Conoco's preferred suitor following the Seagram bid smacks of opportunism. Yet, from Conoco's point of view, du Pont would add rather than simply repeat its business, bringing to it a large research base and a position downstream in the market that it has been lacking so far.

Market changes

The reasoning of the oil companies in the Conoco fray and on the sidelines — Mobil, Texaco and Gulf — arises from a quite different starting point. Ever since the energy crisis of 1972-73, companies have seen the writing on the wall so far as continued oil growth was concerned. Hence the succession of moves — with the single and interesting exception of Texaco — to buy into coal, minerals and nuclear technology. But these have been seen largely as long term investments. *Whatever the theory*, the oil market since then has consistently brought, with a succession of crises, better returns than any other business in which they have been involved.

What has happened in the last six months or so is a growing suspicion by the oil companies that real oil prices will not continue to rise through the eighties and provide the mainstay of their business until their diversification efforts pay off in the nineties. If the current charge of the elephants represents any trend it is this: that, freed from the previous constraints of anti-trust sentiment, the oil companies may now be feeling their strength in a drive for much more ambitious diversification investments.

Conoco's coal reserves are the second largest in the United States and for companies late in the diversification field take-over represents a quick way to the head of the race.

Less acceptable may be another development in oil company thinking. Given a dramatic lowering in oil demand forecasts, the biggest single problem of oil companies today is a surplus of refining capacity. Just as the great mergers of the early years of the oil industry by *Rockefeller and others* were carried out to give scale to growth, so the oil industry may now be entering a period of mergers to cope with lack of growth through rationalization and closures of facilities — a trend that could develop as much in Europe as in the U.S.

Turning point

And yet one may be forgiven for *thinking that the lessons of the Conoco* affair will be rather simpler than this. The assumption that the turning point in oil growth has arrived stems from an extrapolation of current demand trends confused by the economic recession. It may well be that those trends are here to stay over the long-term, although the oil industry has tended to get its assumptions *badly* wrong over the last few years. But the central factor also remains that, for the next five years, oil supplies remain precariously dependent on the Middle East. And the reasonable assumption must be that peace in the Middle East will not reign for long.

The stock exchanges of both Europe and the U.S. have now downgraded oil stocks to the point that it is considerably cheaper at the moment to buy reserves *by buying* a company than going out and developing oil sources of one's own. Conoco has substantial oil reserves in the North Sea and North America. It may well prove a good straight investment for any suitor, whatever the industrial logic.

Prior's jobs package: could it be a hollow victory?

At first glance Mrs Thatcher's *announcement* on Monday of new measures to cut youth unemployment looked like a clear victory for the Tory moderates and Mr Jim Prior, *the Employment* Secretary, *in* particular.

Street riots and increasingly dismal forecasts on youngsters out of work had it *seemed forced the* Prime Minister and Treasury ministers to accede to demands for action.

Indeed, at one point Mrs Thatcher appeared *to give her* personal endorsement to Mr Prior's ambitious proposals for a £1,000m programme to take all school leavers out of the dole queues by 1983, which went to Cabinet committee two weeks ago.

"Our aim" she declared echoing Mr Prior's own words, "is to reach the position where all young *people on leaving* school either move into further education, find a job, or are given the chance of vocational training or community service."

But a closer look at the package — which will cost £150m this year and a further £700m in 1982 — reveals that *the hard-liners have managed* to preserve their tough monetarist policies virtually intact. Treasury ministers seem to have successfully resisted any *attempt to boost employment* by increasing overall public spending and hence reflating demand.

Instead, they will be looking for offsetting savings *in* other programmes when the annual review of public spending takes place this autumn. (The cost of the measures this year will come out of the contingency reserve so will not affect the *planned spending* total.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, reinforced this message on Tuesday evening *when he hinted that if* compensating savings were not made taxes might have to rise as a consequence.

The extra spending on *youth employment* measures has undoubtedly made the Treasury's task of checking public spending growth more difficult. Even before the new measures it was evident that fresh cuts in spending programmes were becoming harder than ever to secure.

Failure to get the cuts the Treasury wants, *makes the* government's hopes of reducing taxes before the next election increasingly remote. But there is as yet no sign that the *Government* is *prepared* to *abandon* its medium-term financial strategy which envisages a continuing fall in public sector borrowing as a *proportion of gross domestic* product over the next three years.

What is more, Mrs Thatcher has announced a significant *new measure which adopts* hardline Tory thinking on what are seen as the inefficiencies and distortions in the labour market created by trade union bargaining. This is the scheme, reputedly the *brainchild of, Professor* Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's special economic adviser, which will pay employers a £15-a-week subsidy for youngsters aged under 18 employed in their first year of leaving school, provided they are paid less than £40 a week.

THE NEW EMPLOYMENT MEASURES

1982-83	Cost in Numbers	affected
Setting up 20 information technology centres, each taking about 30 trainees on 6-mth courses.	£5m	N/a
Extra resources to provide courses for children staying on at school or enrolling in further education.	£60m	50,000 extra to continue in education next year.
Extra cash for the Youth Opportunities Programme to provide places for every school leaver by Christmas and other youngsters unemployed for three months within following three months.	£ 3 5 0 - £400m	Extra 110,000 places 1981-82 (bringing total to 550,000).
Extra help to support apprenticeships in industry and prevent apprentice redundancies.	£11m	8,000 extra apprenticeships and 4,000 saved from redundancy.
£15 weekly subsidy for employers for each under-18 worker recruited during first year after leaving school, provided they are paid less than £40 a week.	£60	1 5 - 2 0 , 0 0 0 taken off register *by March 1983.*
Lowering eligible age for Job Release Scheme from 64 to 63 this November and to 62 *from February 1982.*	£150m	Extra 57,000 *taken off register* by March 1983.
Payment of higher supplementary benefit rate to unemployed people aged over 60 drawing benefit for more than a year, if they opt to *retire early.*	£20m	*Extra* 45,000 taken off register by March 1982.
Extra money for Community Enterprise Programme and voluntary organisations to take on more volunteers.	£12m	N/a
Total cost £700m gross £4-500m net (taking account of savings in social security benefits and extra tax and national insurance contributions from those in work).		

This scheme takes as its *starting point* the belief that youth unemployment is higher than it need be because wages *paid to* inexperienced young people are too high in relation to adult earnings. By giving employers a financial incentive to pay youngsters less than £40 a week, substantially below present pay rates in most jobs, the Government is acting to force down market wage rates for young people.

It hopes that more jobs for youngsters will be created as a result, both directly in the subsidized firms and as a consequence of the *spill*-over effects on the pay of young people in general.

The Walters scheme, as it was undoubtedly intended to, poses particular difficulties for the 27 statutory wages councils, covering three million workers in poorly unionized *occupations* such as catering and retailing, which fix minimum wage rates.

The four largest councils, covering two million workers, all set rates of more than £40 a week to 17-year-olds and two of them set rates of more than £40 to 16-year-olds.

Employers paying less than this are liable for prosecution and will obviously not be able to take advantage of the *subsidy scheme.*

Mrs Thatcher said in Parliament on Tuesday that she hoped that the Wages Councils, independent bodies comprising representatives from employers, trade unions and independents "will take into account the measures we proposed". But the unions *will* fiercely resist any move within the councils to cut the statutory rates for youngsters. *A spokesman* for the Trades Union Congress said yesterday that any such reduction could put at risk union participation in wages councils.

Union opposition to pay rate cuts for youngsters in work is likely to impose a big check on the subsidy scheme's effectiveness. But even without such opposition the omens for its success are unpropitious.

In an unpublished review of special employment programmes the Manpower Services Commission points out that two previous subsidy programmes, the Small Firms Employment *Subsidy* and the Youth Employment Subsidy, had to be abandoned because it was found that most of the people being subsidized (three *out of four in the case of* YES) would have been employed anyway or were being employed only at the expense of others, for *example adults on full pay.*

The Government admits *that the scheme will subsidize* youngsters who already have jobs, and that there is a risk that older workers will be displaced by the attractions of *cheaper young* alternatives. But the Department of Employment reckons that the scheme could take perhaps 15-20,000 school leavers perma*nently* off the register by March 1983 when it is fully operational, and Ministers believe that by reducing wage costs it will lead to the long-*term creation* of new permanent jobs.

What impact are the remaining measures likely to have on unemployment overall? The Government estimates that the package as a whole could take an extra 216,000 people off the unemployment register by March 1983 (108,000 by March 1982), bringing the total reduction in the unemployment total stemming from special employment measures to half a million. It is now just over 300,000.

But of these measures only one (the subsidy scheme) offers any promise of additional permanent jobs. The others involve straight forward substitution of people in existing jobs (early retirement) or the removal of people from the labour force temporarily (the Youth Opportunities Programme and other measures for education and training).

While these can undoubtedly have a big impact on the unemployment total by reduc*ing the supply of labour, they* do nothing to expand demand.

The scale of the Government's immediate plans for taking people out of the labour force must also be called into question.

In particular, the Youth Opportunities Programme, which provides temporary work experience and training for periods up to a year, is already *strained* to bursting point to cope with its trebling in size over the past three years.

But there is one group which has suffered, and will go on suffering, even if plans for the young unemployed come to fruition. They are the older long-term unemployed whose prospects are crucially dependent on the creation of new jobs. The numbers unemployed for over a year are expected to double to over a million by 1983, and their numbers will go on rising for some time afer total unem*ployment peaks.*

The only programme specifically for this group—the Community Enterprise Programme, which covered 15,600 people at the end of June—helps only a tiny fraction on a temporary basis, and no significant expansion of CEP was announced on Monday.

Without on overall expansion of demand in the economy there is little real prospect of a substantial fall in adult unemployment. Indeed there are dangers that the new measures announced by *the Government could* make things worse, with older workers displaced by younger ones under the subsidy scheme or the YOP and the *government's intention to* seek compensating savings in other public spending programmes bringing extra unemployment in their wake.

Unless the "wets" press home their advantage by pushing for reflation now, their apparent success could prove a Pyrrhic victory. *Ministers will return from* their summer holidays to face the public spending review with everything still to fight for.

Frances Williams

Economic notebook

No easy solution to sterling's slide

As Britain begins to throw off its royal wedding euphoria *this morning, it is faced once* again with all those harsher realities of national life, like unemployment, riots and the plight of sterling. The stargazers *of the* Treasury and the City return to search for clues to where the pound's present slide on the currency markets will end.

With sterling now in its more familiar role as one of the feebler currencies, it is difficult to believe that not long ago there appeared to be *no limit to its* ascent. By the early weeks of 1981, it had soared to its highest level for six years. Since then it has dropped against the dollar by *an average of 2 cents* a week.

The rise and fall of the pound has been spectacular. Between those dark days of 1976 when the pound's disasterous decline obliged Britain *to seek help from* the International Monetary Fund, and last winter when it was climbing through the stratosphere, the rate of exchange *against the dollar* rose over 50 per cent. The subsequent drop now exceeds 20 per cent.

Sterling's rise and fall against other currencies during period *is only slightly* less dramatic. Its effective rate against a basket of important currencies rose by around a third and has since fallen by about 12 per cent.

What has caused such a great reversal in international senti*ment towards the pound?*

There were three main factors supporting sterling at the turn of the year. The first was what may be called the "Thatcher factor". This represented a general belief that the "iron lady" would not waver in her determination to defeat inflation in Britain and would stand firm in the face of demands from the trade unions.

The second factor was sterling's status as a "petro-currency".

The third was the level of interest rates in Britain, which were then among the highest for the industrialized nations and consequently made the *pound an attractive investment.*

All of these three factors have either diminished in importance or completely disappeared.

The "Thatcher factor" was seriously undermined on February 18, when the Government capitulated to the threat of a national strike by coalminers over proposals to close 23 pits. This capitulation had a far more shattering effect on the currency markets than it is usually credited with. It is probably no coincidence that the pound's effective rate reached its peak only four days *before* the Government's decision not to allow the pit closures to go ahead and to increase subsidies to the National Coal Board instead.

At the same time, the drop in world demand for oil and the consequent glut has driven down prices, and reduced the *attraction* of sterling as a "petro-currency". Britain has already had to cut by 10 per cent the price at which it sells North *Sea oil and there remains* the possibility of further cuts. Some economic forecasters now believe that it will be 1983 before the demand for *oil* will be sufficient to set prices on a rising trend again.

As far as interest rates are concerned, those in the United States had already overtaken British rates by last autumn. But, since then interest rates in several other important countries have also gone up. Moreover, by May the differential between Eurodollar and Eurosterling *deposit* rates had widened to as much as 6 percentage points.

If these developments were responsible for the dramatic about turn in the *fortunes of* sterling, other, more recent *events* have served to further damage confidence. These were the riots in Britain's cities.

Not only do the riots shatter the image of Britain as a socially and politically *stable* country, but they put a large question mark over the government's ability to further cut public expenditure.

In the short-term, what now *happens to* sterling will largely depend on the course of United States interest rates. If they edge downwards in the later months of this year, this will take the pressure off sterling. But if the pound is regarded with such *suspicion* at the trough of the business cycle, this bodes ill for the upturn.

On every measure Britain's lack of international competitiveness is desperately apparent, in spite of the recent fall in the pound. Even if the Government is successful in holding down the rate of wage increases to 5 or 6 per cent in the 1981-82 pay round and in pushing productivity up, Britain's competitiveness will *still* not *be restored* to anything like the position in 1978.

Even the mild recovery in British output in 1982 forecast by economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is expected by them to help turn this year's huge £5,000m current account *surplus* into a small deficit next year.

This *means* that a weakness on the balance of payments will *quickly emerge* as a contraint on any more substantial recovery, in spite of *the help provided* by North Sea oil. One answer to this would be for the Government to seek to get the rate for sterling to fall much further. *This would* help restore more of Britain's lost competitiveness, pushing up the price of our exports and raising the price at which imports come into the country.

But whether the Government favours this course of action or not, sterling *seems* likely to fall as soon as a current account deficit begins to appear.

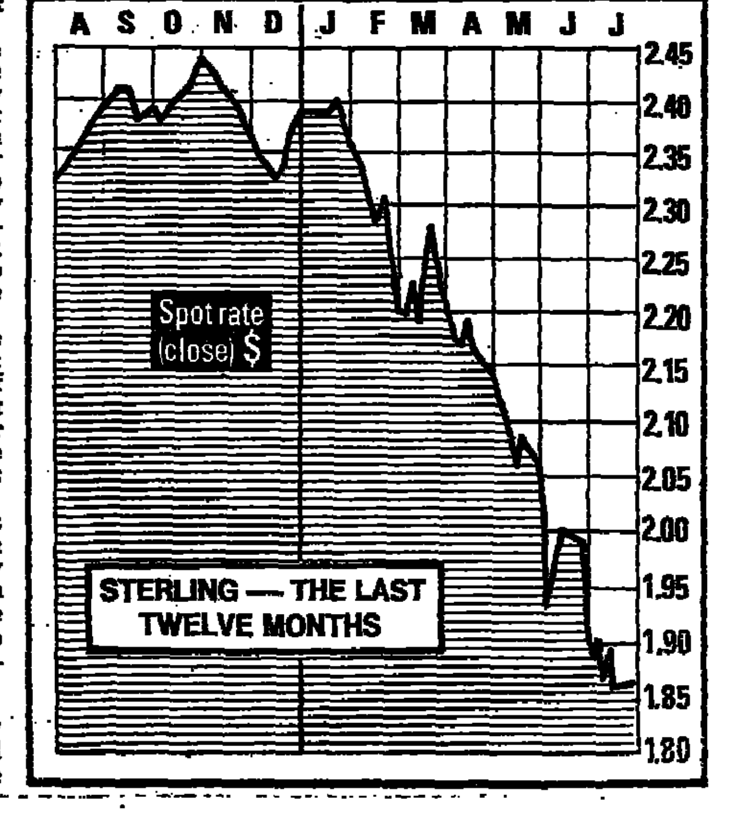
The only escape route, *avoiding a renewed downward* spiral of sterling depreciation-inflation and further sterling depreciation is the one that is not open to the present Government.

That is combining a sterling depreciation with an incomes policy. This is not open partly because the Government is *ideologically opposed to* incomes policies and partly because in the present state of relations with the trade unions, no agreement *between the two parties would* be possible.

More hopefully, the document published last week by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee *(Economic issues facing the next Labour government)* begins to inch towards the question of an incomes policy, but finally plumps for a combination of sterling depreciation and import controls.

However, even this approach requires some re*straint on incomes growth*. The document says only that "an agreed policy to control inflation will be essential to safeguard expansion". What *this really means must remain* to be seen. But it could be important for sterling.

Melvyn Westlake



Business Diary: Rod makers query casting vote

I was surprised to see an announcement headed "Partridge annoyed" about arrangements for this year's Game Fair, which opens at Stowe today.

Partridge, of course, have every reason to be annoyed at fairs celebrating their de*spatch* although in my experience, however upset they may be about something, they rarely hang around long enough to argue the point.

The partridge concerned about the Game Fair, however, is not the sort you shoot, but *the species from* which you buy fish-hooks and *rods* — viz, A. E. Partridge of Redditch.

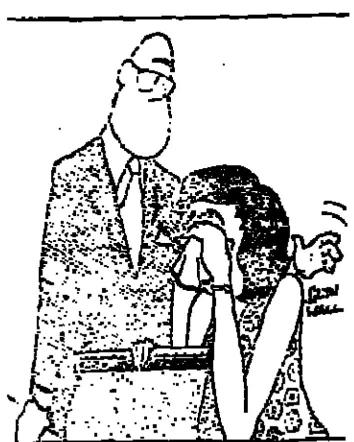
Alan Bramley, Partridge's managing director, is annoyed about arrangements for the rod casting *demonstrations* which are so popular a feature of the Game Fair. His company makes rods from split cane, whereas the casting *demonstrations*, by such stars of sedge and osier as Ian Blagburn, will be given over to rods made from a rival material, carbon fibre.

Many of the bigger rod firms have invested heavily in carbon fibre. Most casting stars, says Bramley, are hooked up with carbon fibre *firms and it is their products* therefore which will get pride of place at Stowe this week.

In fact, Ian Blagburn, who demonstrates casting for *Hardy's, did demonstrate* a small cane fly rod for Partridge last year. Bramley argues that it is not good enough that split cane rod *makers should have to* rely on the courtesy of friends in the trade for a spot in this showcase.

"We are a British manufacturer and priority is being given in the demonstrations to people *casting with rods* that are imported or made from imported blanks," he says.

Although it rather damages his patriotic case, he did offer to bring over a Dutch casting expert for this year's fair but was *told it was* too late to alter the arrangements. Par*tridge* will demonstate cane rod-making at the fair.



"There, there Miss Brown. The odds were always against Lady Diana tossing her bouquet up to the fourth floor anyway."

Hullabaloo

Black Country (above right) boat builder Malcolm Braine has just completed what he *claims to be the most opulent* narrow boat ever to grace our canals. Sixty feet long and weighing 20 tons, the steel-hulled craft, yet to be named, has a large cabin *built entirely of* exotic hard woods and equipped with central heating, radio telephone, tv, hi-fi, bar and boardroom. Boardroom?



Yes, says Braine of Pelsall, it would be *used as a floating* boardroom by its new owners, Rochdale Canal Company of Manchester, one of the few remaining independent canal operators. They were *resurrecting* a tradition dating from the heyday of canal travel when rival owners vied with each other to have the most outstanding *flagship*.

All very laudable, we thought, *but hasn't* Rochdale been reduced to collecting tolls on a one and a half mile stretch of canal which is *part of the* Manchester link system? It used to *operate* the 44 miles between Rochdale and Manchester, but this has been cut in a number of places by the *M6* and local authority development rendering *it useless for boating*. Where will it show the flag in *its new boat?*

Rochdale's managing director, Denis Hawkins was amused. "Yes it's true, we only have one and a half miles of working canal, but from it we have *access* to the whole canal system, and we shall be able to fly the flag wherever we like." And the price of this return to the days of gracious living? Nobody is saying.

So to speak

Carlo Bonomi, 40-year-old head *of one* of Italy's biggest family empires, the Invest-Beni Immobili group, is having second thoughts about the value of keeping out of the limelight. Discretion used to be the watchword both for him and his *mother*, Anna Bonomi Bolchini, a leading figure in the Milan financial establishment, who retired from the chairmanship of Beni Immobili five weeks ago. But it did not prevent him being arrested on *May 20* and tried for alleged currency *offences along with Roberto* Calvi of Banco Ambrosiano.

Bonomi came out with his head high, as the court acquitted him.

He is naturally bitter about a legal system which allows *over 28 days* to be wasted in a prison cell, yet provides no legal redress for the damage done to his reputation.

So Bonomi, who is well acquainted with Anglo-Saxon business methods, having worked as a young man with Chase Manhatan and *Lazard* Freres in New York, is expected to encourage a policy of more information, to help restore the image of a group with an annual *turn*over of over $1,300m (£695m) and 12,000 employees.

The heart of the group is Beni Immobili Italia, a property and holding company, flanked by two sub-holdings, *Invest and Coge*, which control about 100 companies, mostly in Italy but also in the United States and Latin America and with Dominion Insurance in Britain.

Copies of a spoof telegram from Buck House appeared on telegraph poles in the north-east Surrey village of Thames Ditton before a children's street party yesterday. Dated July 21 it read: "My fiance and I thank you warmly for your invitation to your street party on the day of the wedding. We have cancelled all other arrangements after the ceremony and expect to be with you about 4.30. Can anyone put us up for the night as we would like to stop."

Ross Davies



UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following results are issued by the University of Leicester:

BA DEGREE IN SINGLE SUBJECTS

Classics

Second class Honours (upper division): Rachel A Emmerson.

Latin

Second class Honours (upper division): D E M Morrell.
Second class Honours (lower division): Anne E Debenham, Wendy Shaw.

English

First class Honours: Fiona J Stafford.
Second class Honours (upper division): D C Barclay, Jane Callaghan, M B Chew, R J Deane, Rachael L Foxwell, Delilah C T Pawluch, Carolyn A Turner, Daphne M Wedgbury, Anya Whitehead, Jane A Yates.
Second class Honours (lower division): Helen R Adult, Helen K Banks, A Bean, Catherine A Bilham, Christine A Brookes, Ruth H Campbell, Sian Y Case, J S D Chester, Nicola M Collett, Lorinda Coulson, Claire P Day, Catherine B Dunn, Celia A English, Margaret I Hillery, N C M Holmes, J H Key, Clair F M McDowell, Caroline M J Newns, K L Ross, Deborah R Sayer, Carole Stephen, J R R Tattersall, Anne T Taylor, M C Tinniswood, Julia Wassell, Susan A Whittaker, Joanna C Wicks, Julia Wright.
Third class Honours: Geraldine M Bowden, Janet Dalrymple, Cecilia K Edmondson, Katherine J Else, Sandra McNearnie, Catherine A Ryan.

French

Second class Honours (upper division): P S Boardman, Lesley K Nixon, Christine Smith, Susan J Street, Gillian E Tysoe, Barbara I Wright.
Second class Honours (lower division): Sandra David, Janet Edmonds, Elisabeth M Glazener, Deborah A Hallett, A D Harrod, Jane A Hutton, Kathryn A Lomas, Elaine McLaughlin, Dorothy J Morgan, Maria J O'Connor, Frances A Read, Caroline E Sindall, Louise H West.

Geography

First class Honours: C N Blacklock, Janet D M Bridal.
Second class Honours (upper division): M Ashworth, R D Edwards, S Fieldhouse, Carolyn M Garrett, M J Gower, K I Hazell, Ita M Lawton, K L Ovendon, Christine E Smith, A C Sleggall, Marian J White.
Second class Honours (lower division): Diana J Curtis, J C Dudley, Susan Y Follows-Smith, T M Hagyard, Debra A Harris, Joanna Hayes, Gillian Hazelhurst, Ann E Hunter, Catherine J D Lamming, A J Little, D J McHenry, P R Marsh, D J Pullen, Linda A Reddy, Elizabeth A Sharkey, P J Smith, I G Walter.
Third class Honours: R Hartwell.

German

Second class Honours (upper division): Janet A Hetherington.
Second class Honours (lower division): Christiana B Grant, Diane J Knights.

History

Second class Honours (upper division): T Borns, Gillian Davies, P J Foy, Carolyn M Fuller, Sally L Gillett, D W Hopkin, Mary Hudson, G W Lawrence, Katherine E Reeder, Carole J E Wanless.
Second class Honours (lower division): Jayne E Acreman, F F Ade Ajayi, Elizabeth A Austin, Margaret M E Avling, R L Bartholomew, Jennifer Cooper, D L Gabriel, N F Garnell, Vicky S Hill, S J Hughes, Rosalind K Kloos, Jacqueline C Maskell, Carolyn E Miles, Karen Minkin, Ann M Muskett, G O'Callaghan, Shirley C Oxby, S J Plater, Catharine Platt, C J Race, Gaynor J Rose, C T P Soden, M R Spencer, Louise J Toone, M J Wain.
Third class Honours: J J Hill, Christine S Hodgkinson, S F Rogers.
Pass: Julia M Rawlinson.

Italian

Second class Honours (upper division): Nicola Algar, Alison K Swalsland.

MUSICIANSHIP

Second class Honours (lower division): Alison L Turner, Rosemary A Valder, M F Wallis.
Third class Honours: J C Kills, Catherine M McCarthy.

PHILOSOPHY

First class Honours: H Stone.
Second class Honours (upper division): M T Coxon, P K Surlees, J C R Williamson.
Second class Honours (lower division): J D Carruthers, Carmel M C Durkan, C A Whincop.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Second class Honours (Upper division): Nicola C Ellis, Fiona J Taylor, P A St J Yeoman.
Second class Honours (lower division): Judith C Dean, D G Gilson, Sarah A Kelman.
Third class Honours: Hilary J Bamford, Carolyn J Cowan, Jane C Hobson.

ART HISTORY STUDIES

Second class Honours (upper division): Pauline J Cockrill, K Edge, Barbara M Elson, Suzanne G Lindley.
Second class Honours (lower division): Henrietta K Murmann, Amanda R Newby, M A Wolf.
Third class Honours: Alison F M Bell, Emily R I Hall, Deborah J Winyard.
Aegrotat: Christine G Taylor.

FRENCH/GERMAN

Second class Honours (upper division): Sarah J Higman, P McLoughlin, Susan P Rintoul, Vanessa L Wolley, K D Yates.
Second class Honours (lower division): Lynda C Donaldson, Christine M Evans, G P Milner, Nichola J Smith.
Third class Honours: Michelle Gilvear.
Aegrotat: Wieslawa T Olon.

FRENCH/POLITICS

Second class Honours (upper division): Carole A Claridge, Anna L Martin.
Second class Honours (lower division): Clara M Hudson, Alexandra F Loughran, P G Soulsby.

BA DEGREE IN COMBINED STUDIES

Second class Honours (upper division): Victoria M Angus, Pauline Bell, Susan Bovill, Janet Bower, Anne E Burgin, Dorothy E Burnip, J J Cheston, R A Cheves, N E Crees, A Daubney, J C Deacon, P J Dearmer, Elizabeth M Edwardes, J E R Gray, P R Gray, J Grimes, S R C Harratt, Gillian M Hazlehurst, T R Heaton, Sara M Herries, Annabel M Jay, K Kendall, Pauline K Lecrasse, Susan Lord, Ann F Maguire, Stephanie J Mather, Victoria F Mock, J Mold, I B Mullaney, Margaret A Murdoch, Claire H Nicholson, Gilliain D Osborne, Rosita M Peach, B G J Pile, J A Prickett, Janet Purcell, Angela J Roberts, Gillian S A Rutter, Joan Sapsford, N Voke, H J Voss, Stephne J Ward, Julie C Wetham.
Second class Honours (lower division): P N Andrews, Jennifer E Anikey, Annabel R Bean, Judith Boddy, Patricia A Brockley, S Callery, Angela M Camm, Rachel M Cousins, Helen E Cowgill, D L M Dower, Kim V England, Anne M Fawcett, J F Franklin, Sharon Galvin, Georgina J Gaskin, Kathryn E Guy, Lorraine E Harris, R P Henshaw, Janet L Hubbard, Johanna C Ives, T J Jacobs, Claire E Jenkins, Denise E Jones, Donubari Kogbara, A P McDowell, Saroj Mistry, G E Mitchell, Cathryn A Moss, Anna M Nagy, Barbara A Redlarski, Christine A Reeves, Janet M Reeves, Elizabeth W Rowlands, Margaret A Seymour, Dorothy C Shellard, Janice S Thomas, Glyn L Walmsley, J P Young.
Third class Honours: Mary E A Dollard, Bernadette Donelon, Esta J Goldwyn, Pauline L Harrison, Catherine P Moriarty, Valerie A Powell, Elizabeth C Waring Mundy.

BA DEGREE IN MODERN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Second class Honours (upper division): L D Connors, Deborah A Crew, Susan P Davies, Laura A Park.
Second class Honours (lower division): Lisa J Bennett, Philomena Hayward, Caroline L Hope, Jennifer A Storer.
Third class Honours: Helen Bowden, Susan C Brown, Jennifer A Vanbergen.

BSc DEGREE IN SINGLE SUBJECTS

Biological Sciences

First class Honours: Mary D Hardwick, S M Walker.
Second class Honours (upper division): Susan J Alston, Anne M Beazley, Katrina J Borowski, R J Bradlaugh, Sheila Brown, R Buldoso, Jennifer R Clothier, Sarah K Dransfield, Katherine R Edwards, Julie E Elliott, M A J Goodwin, Linda M Gruchy, Sandra J Havercroft, P W Haw, F S Jong, Alison J Lever, N Mackman, E J Murray, R S Newbery, J J Overell, S M Pickslay, R Pilgrim, Jacqueline A Rayson, I S Roberts, Sandra J Roberts, Gillian M Sibley (Mrs Lewin), J Simpkin, C R Smith, K L Smith, I Taylor, Wendy R Upstone, Gillian J Walley, Susan R Walling, C C Wymbs, Amanda R Wynne.
Second class Honours (lower division): D J Bent, A L Brown, Sophie A Bruton, J J Clements, Ann M Clode, Rita J Crooks, Jennifer C Field, Susan P Fothergill, Patricia A Gorman, Ann V Groves, D M Harris, Catherine M Hooper, Anne E Hurdman, P H Jackson, Sandra A Kingsbury, R Lancaster, Susan K Miller, Anne Mossman, I R Mumford, Jacqueline R Ogden, S P O'Hara, Nicola J Overton, N T Sharpe, J M Stanfield, Deborah Thompson, Jacqueline Thomson, Elizabeth M Wilde, M D Winter.
Third class Honours: S Byrne, J Katsidzira.
Pass: R E Sztence.

Chemistry

First class Honours: P A Brown, R T Cook, Carol Ellis.
Second class Honours (upper division): A O Adebiran, G J Baker, K N Baker, L D Camiss, P J Clewlow, J W Davies, G H Jones, A M Lannon, H L Robinson, J S Sanghera, L Set, C L White, P A Young.
Second class Honours (lower division): G J Bennett, N P Clare, J Fitzpatrick, N S Goyal, R P Gray, R J Harris, P D G Holme, N A Isaacs, K James, R A Lanzer, A S Pena, P W Duff, M W Squire, Glynis Taylor, Jayne E Willatt, Roslyah Yahya.
Third class Honours: K Payne, Tania A Prince, A Sawlak, D J Slater, A Tedder.
Pass: I Bennett.

CHEMISTRY WITH BIOCHEMISTRY

Second class Honours (lower division): Sarah E Cooke, Julie D Simons, B W Wren.
Third class Honours: Yvonne J Benton, E Eleftheriou, A Q Poland.
Pass: C C Hanselman, M J Varley.

CHEMISTRY WITH GEOCHEMISTRY

First class Honours: R A Burns, A J W Markwick, S J Reeson.
Second class Honours (upper division): D S Carrington, M E Dunn, P J Gallagher, G Jones.
Second class Honours (lower division): Karen J Smith, N W Tapper.
Third class Honours: A C Medland.

Engineering

First class Honours: P A A Stewart, Y E Tan, C H Tong.
Second class Honours (upper division): G N D Barlow, T J H Chhoa, M J Douglas, S T Dwyer, P G Gay, R J Goodship, C Hatch, W J Huggon, Y C Ma, R L Pells, Cheryl J Porter, P J Reed, S J Sharpe, N D Stokell, I. Wong, B D G Wynne.
Second class Honours (lower division): J T Constandopoulos, A P Henshaw, G S Lamb, W H Leong, D A Locke, F M McCabe, V Marsh, W R Palmer, S P Pan, S J Seyed-Safi, Shalini Thakir, G Truelove, K A White, J S Woods.

Third class Honours: V M M Antia, R Atkinson, H H Chu, G C L Kow, D I McGeown, K Makris, P S Nadin, G G Shuttleworth, R D Venables, S W Walmsley, N J Webb, N A Woodcock.
Pass: K Betts, K H Chua, K Costello, M Demetriades, J Ensall, M Huq, D J Kulfton, K H Kong, B H Lally, J N Mackavoy, D R Priestley, D M Radvan, D J Robertson, K H Tang, P R Tinkler, W L W Tsui, J E Walker, A B J Wojtasz, N Ziyaeen.

Geography

Second class Honours (upper division): Julie Fletcher, Heather E Gibbs, P Kehoe, Caroline A Ratcliffe, Philippa J Stuart-Webb.
Second class Honours (lower division): M J Fisher, Karen J Glook, J R Hatch, R P Hodkinson, Elizabeth C Miles, B J Reed, Janet M Robertson, J E D Saunders, Lynn Tapsell.

Geology

First class Honours: M G Patterson.
Second class Honours (upper division): S D Flett, D C Kitson, K C Nelson, C A Nicholls, Catherine O'Brien, D Parker, Karen Pendlebury, S E Peters, P D Smith, G J Dakin, A F Devolo, H D Dodd, C J Downes, M J Gillard, I M Gostick, R N Hook, R J McKendrick, Amanda L M Mulley, G L H Ratcliffe, T M Smith, T J Stanley, P Thomas, Ingrid D Wheeler, G P Wiggin.
Third class Honours: P J Allen, P W Thompson.

Geology with Geophysics

Second class Honours (upper division): N J Cooper, D G Foster, G P Hickman.
Second class Honours (lower division): P D Helm, C I Lodge.

Mining Geology

Second class Honours (upper division): P Gleeson, K J Roberts, M Stevenson.
Second class Honours (lower division): J A Tomalin.

Mathematics

First class Honours: M W V Felgate
Second class Honours (upper division): S Buckland, P J Busnell, H Lukic
Second class Honours (lower division): A S Brown, S M Halston, Janette E Hughes, A J Tipping
Third class Honours: Eve R Dart
Pass: D M Reading.

Mathematics with Astronomy

Second class Honours (upper division): J P Shannan

Physics

First class Honours: D A Waltham
Second class Honours (upper division): J E Hill, G Singh.
Second class Honours (lower division): J R A King, I M Scott
Third class Honours: F R Dunsmuir, Sarah P L Twiddy.

Physics with Astrophysics

First class Honours: P A Brown, G P Reid, V J Stanger, M J Whiteley
Second class Honours (upper division): S J Brown, P W Davison, B J Kellett, R S McCheyne, M L Parkinson
Second class Honours (lower division): M D Burrage, R A Lewis
Third class Honours: S R Chambers, P J Choules, G C Povey, K N Watson
Pass: S G de B Baker, S R Clair, S R Fuller, K M Sawyer, A J Smith, M E Trotter, I N Walker



LEICESTER

Physics with Electronics

Third class Honours: M C F Walker

Physics with Theoretical Physics

First class Honours: P A Gough

Psychology

First class Honours: Melonie Thomas.
Second class Honours (upper division): Kim E Armour, Jennifer M Baldwin, Charlotte E M Bartlett, Sally M Brierley, Sarah Anne Conway, P A Cousins, Jill P Craughwell, Elaine S Croney, M N Davies, C S M Day, Denise J Gloster, M Greasley, Alexandra Hantzi, Jeanette L Houghton, Manioosh Joshi, Sara J Lewis, Alison Mitchell, Ita O'Donovan, Andrea J Pecherek, J C Reading, Jane Ann Robertson, Gillian K Tipping, Anne Tyers
Second class Honours (lower division): Christine Battersby, N S Buchanan, Susan J Cavendish, M Gerra, Amanda M Huntley, M J R Jose, M J Kitcourse, H A Kuneman, Rose J Pickering, G P Rhodes, M J Turley

B.Sc. DEGREE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Second class Honours (upper division): I A Watson
Second class Honours (lower division): P W Williams

B.Sc. DEGREE IN COMBINED STUDIES

First class Honours: Julie E Attwell
Second class Honours (upper division): N H Bending, Sandra E Bicknell, D G Briggs, P R Catchpole, Carmel M A C Curry, Sheila Darley, Sally E Freeman, C R French, D I Macnab-Stark, Suzanne M Mason, Sara J Merrett, N H Metcalfe, J R P Olszowka, C D Parr, D J Ralph, Rachel E Robertson, Fhiona J Shaw, G B Shingleton, Catherine M Stoddard, Ariane C Strang, Heather J Styles, K J Whitby, Jane White
Second class Honours (lower division): R Alderson, Jane Armstrong, H S M Barwany, Linda F Beckett, Judith H Bratton, M A Callaghan, Penelope Cole, Elizabeth M Critchley, Sharon Evans, Sally G Farrer, Valerie A Gibbs, R J Hall, D A Hancock, Khursheed Hayaloolah, Barbara-Anne Henderson, C A Hill, Pamela Hitchin, Leslie C Howard, M J L Hunt, J E Hurlable, P J Lawrence, T C Lemon, Barbara-Anne Lynn, D J McKeever, Christine A Marsh, A Newman, Lesley A Parr, M N Selby, Caroline M B Stevens, R M Thompson, Gillian D Ward
Third class Honours: Karen J L Briglin, Jennifer A Carter, Suzanne H Crowder, Sarah Drew, P N Dunkley, R J Irvine, G E Jones, A M Pretious, Elizabeth M A Tout
Pass: Susan M Potter, Mamoona Shakir

BA DEGREE IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Economics

First class Honours: L S Hogg.
Second class Honours (upper division): M G Askew, D J Becton, M P Bodenham, P C Coward, P A Dickins, T J Fountaine, Susan J Hadley, P A Harris, R W Hughes, B S Morton, K Murdoch, G A Phillips, A S Rutherford, W R Simmis, N J Steele, J T Swayne, Minaxi B Thakkar, Carol P Wild.
Second class Honours (lower division): Nancy M Alborough, E C Barton, J P Boardman, J N Childs, N I Cotton, J L Crane, Gillian A Croasdale, B J Fay, J Karia, M Manku, J M R Pinder, J T Sutcliffe, I J Taberner, P J Udell, S M Wallis.
Third class Honours: C N Alderson, M J Hodges, C E Poly, D A H Truelove.

Economic and Social History

First class Honours: A J Adams.
Second class Honours (upper division): R D P Bennett, Alison J Brown, Jennifer M Higgs, T D Jones, F K Laken, Aileen McGhee, Janet F Russell.
Second class Honours (lower division): P G Bell, Rosemary A Buckley, Jane M Coulson, D Coyle, Fiona Cranston, Hilary S Davies, R Dicks, P J Evans, Alexis A King, K D Pitman, Siobhan A S Rogers.
Third class Honours: S J Taper.

Geography

First class Honours: Jane M Rayner.
Second class Honours (upper division): M J Hornsby, Teresa M Short.
Second class Honours (lower division): Judith A Bradbury, K A Brown, Joanna Butler, Jane E Clark, Lesley M Douglas, R C Gill, G R Hall, Sarah Hetherington, Alison R M McHale, R I Matthews, P T Miller, N A Rogers, Sandra Shield, Heather A Sweet, K B Tebbutt, Juliette H Wade, M J Welch, Elaine T Westaway, P J Westrop, A White.
Third class Honours: Susan M Baker, M Gibbon, Janet Grimwade, B N Paterson.

Politics

First class Honours: J T Hamill.
Second class Honours (upper division): M A Brown, N M Clunie, K B Coombs, Maureen A C Dixon, A Fullerton, W M Jessett, K G Lamb, N R Pollock, D Preece, P S Robinson, P O Whealley.
Second class Honours (lower division): Selma Akbik, Bernadette M Barlow, S Camm, Mary Carroll, Clare M Chapman, S A Chudry, A R Cokor, W Edgar, P J Evans, D H W Feld, Caitriona M Gleeson, P P Griffin, Caroline S Halston, R P Harley, B A Harper, H O James, Megan C Lewis, L C A Mills, T P Moss, P Mc Mould, J L Murphy, Annie R Morgan, A J Norman, Debra M O'Connor, S M Price, N Robson, Sonia Rowe, Diana L Schonhub, Deborah C Will.
Third class Honours: R C Hanson, J O'Connor, Alison L Rice, Maria B Wilnyckyj.
Pass: S A Dibsdall.

Sociology

Second class Honours (upper division): M K Adeniji-Adele, P I Bradley, M P Bilina, Joanne E Harlow, G W Kelly, P J Slanton.
Second class Honours (lower division): D A Bellingham, A M Chivers, Elizabeth Doe, Norma Jenkins, S G McGowan.
Pass: R Richards.

BA JOINT DEGREE IN ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

Second class Honours (upper division): S M Earley, M K Law.
Second class Honours (lower division): A S Barber, D C Pritchard.
Pass: P C I Chapman.

BSc (ECONOMICS) DEGREE

First class Honours: F Sveinbjornsson.
Second class Honours (upper division): A J Boharrell, R T Carlyle, Victoria J A Findlay, D R Green, M E Kolcuoglu, Jane M Linwood, J A Rivers, A K Shah, P M Wells, Oi Kwan Yim.
Second class Honours (lower division): J D H Bunday, E W Dyer, Paulina R Ellatamby, J J Hayes, S C Hill, L N K Lam Thuon Mine.
Third class Honours: S T Agrotis, S P Erdal, S A Howard-Tripp, G Moffett, J M Ricketts.

BSc (SOCIOLOGY) DEGREE

First class Honours: A K Bassadone, Harriet K Bradley, S M Dyson, Caroline D Sharp.
Second class Honours (upper division): Audrey C Brennan, Andrea M Dignon, Julie Hall, Deirdre L Miller, C J P Trinder, K M Young.
Second class Honours (lower division): Elaine D Davis, Caroline M Holt, Johanna E Kirkby, S J Robey, Sandra M Sieminski, Hilary M Turnock.

LLB DEGREE

First class Honours: R G Bell, Deborah H Chambers.
Second class Honours (upper division): Tracey N Anson, Julie L Atkinson, Deborah M Bradley, Ceri T Breeze, Sarah J Brooke, C J Brown, Barbara L Burton, Audrey C Campbell, S L Chin, Jacqueline Cooke, Hilary M Curley, M C Edden, Vivien F Ellison, F P Farrell, C S H Gelfen, S E Gibbs, Susan E Golden, Annette M Goss, C T Grundy, Jonathan Hall, Linda Henderson, T W Hiles, P R James, G P Keens, Lilian R Lindsay, Janet A Martin, Helen Mifflin, Patricia M Mulcihill, K R Nagle, Mark Noble, Susan M O'Riordan, M J Pike, C W Pillar, Bronwen M Pugh, D J Sharkey, Huw W Thomas, Susan P J Thomas, Joanna R Willets.
Second class Honours (lower division): M Abbott, Rosemary C Atherton, J M Barrett, S G M Bogley, G P Bell, R J Bennett, G M Briggs, A Broadley, R L Brown, R M Bruce, T J P Burroughs, Andrea L Callen, Deborah J Cillie, R D Cook, Julie Dandy, Susan E Danzey, A M Davies, C C Davies, V T Davies, Helen E Dunaway, N P Eaton, S C S Ellis, D M Evans, A J Farrow, Carol Fletcher, P A Gibbon, M Gibbons, M T Gilbert, Angela M Gilfoyle, R D Gurney, Robyn E Habergham, Joanna S Harris, J D Hawkswell, Kathleen Hayter, J A Higginson, M V T Hill, Elizabeth J Hughes, Margaret A Hughes, Carolyn L Hull, Nicola J Humphreys, L L Hull, D H John, S M Jones, W P Jones, Jill A King, Gillian C Knights, Irena J Kunc, S K Lall, Karen L Lang, Johanna E Lewis, S J Longhurst, M B McNulty, S J Makin, S Marlborough, A S Mattoo, Tracey Merrett, Alka Mohindra, Fiona J Moore, D M W Murphy, June M Oliver, Angela C Panting, Yvonne C Pearce, J M Pirrie, Janice M Pleasants, N G Pratt, Shirley H Punt, J C W Randle, M V Reynard, J D Richardson, PJ Richardson, E J Ryan, Karen Saunders, R M Stidwell, P Stott, Rowena G Stubbs, Avril F L Taylor, Isabel J Thirlwall, R F Watson, R N White, Bronwen A Williams, A P Wolton, H J Wright.
Third class Honours: J D M Forster, Sioban M O Pearce, T J Simpson, Susan J Withers.
Pass: C Langley, P R Mellor.

M.B., Ch.B. DEGREES

Final pass list: subject to confirmation by Faculty Board and Senate: Carole A Angel, Rebecca J A Ashton, P J Barker, A D Bartholomew, Jane E Bridges, A E Brooke, Sally J Brown, O J Carey, P K Carpenter, Bernadette F Cassidy, Deborah A Chaloner, Bettina A Clarke, N D Clements, P A Coleman, D P Conlan, D J Corlett, Eileen M Cox, Perrie S Crook, A M Cyna, P R Davis, K Dowell, N G Eckersley, Christine A Evans, T G Farrell, Anne Felstead, M C Gocman, Carol A Griffiths, Kathryn A Hargreaves, N S C Harrison, Janet C Hawkswell, B M Heap, G Horton, J S Howard, B S F Hulewicz, C Humphreys, P G Hussey, Anne M Iliff, Valerie S Kitchen, R W Lawrence, Hilary I Lazarus, Judith A Loveless, C McGarrity, R P Moore, Ann M Mortimer, N D Padham, Frances C Persighetti, P J S Peirie, A Prasad, Carol D Redston, M J Rowe, N J Samani (awarded with Honours), D J A Scott, Tanya L H Sperry, H K Vaghela, K A Veasey, A G Ward, D M Watson, Isobel T Watt, K P West, P S Wilkinson, R J Wilson.

B.Sc. DEGREE

Pass list—subject to confirmation by Faculty Board and Senate:
First class Honours: P R Burton, M D Hamon, T W Maskell, V Patel.
Second class Honours upper division: T D Cheetham, D P Deeley, M R Druke, D R Ferry, S A Fountain, A J Hill, A L Lear, Ann E Longworth, M H Malji, P Nlomozuk, Susan J Smith, P G Williams.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (ASSOCIATED COLLEGE)

Pass list—subject to confirmation by Senate:
Second class Honours (upper division): J W Chadwick, T S Cockburn, M W J Dando, Rose M Dickie, Angela K Doughty, Gillian V Dudley, Carol A Fitzgerald, Janet L Frenzel, S J Garratt, Sheila A Jackson, B Lawson, Sheila M T McGovern, Muriel Moloney, T B Mott, Beverley Orme, Ruth A Potts, Hazel J Roberts, Sarah P Vaughan, Annette K Woods, Anna R Zollinger.
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Third class Honours: K R Docking, Julie Everitt, Victoria A Farmer, Andrea Gaskell, Christine L Glover, Sheila A Gordon, N M C Johnston, M O'Meara, Rosemary J Orchard, Karen W Priaulx-Stevens, Shirley M Rowlands, Diana E Simmance, Jill M Spence, C Thomas, Angela Weir.
Pass: Gillian I Bamford, B C Betties, Clare V Dilkes, J Pond, Janet M Walls, Diane E Wright.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (ASSOCIATED COLLEGE)

Pass list—subject to confirmation by Senate:
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Second class honours (upper division): R J Breen, J M Shah, G C St John-Willey.
Second class honours (lower division): Susan K Ashwin, Ann V Carson, Katharine G Chapman, Janet E Dale, C R Ellis, Bridget C Elsmore, A J Fox, Patricia M Goode, T J Goodwin, Corinna D Hodgetts, Deborah E Holton, I E Hover, Lorraine P Hutchings, Angela M Kilson, A McLeod, Wendy Shaw, Beverley M E Smith, Gillian M Tait, June A Taylor, J J Tuohy.
Third class honours: A J R Belford, Susan K Budd, Catherine M Campbell, A R Jordan, M G McDonald, M J Rae.
Pass: N G Pearce.

COMMITTEE FOR COLLEGIATE STUDIES

Diploma of Higher Education
Credit: Linda M Constable.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (HONOURS) DEGREE

Pass list—Subject to confirmation by Senate:

LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC

Second class honours (upper division): Susan Anndars, Susan D Brace, P F S Dodd, I Evans, J Greaves, Polly McLellan, Jayne M Shelton-Knight, R L Thomas.
Second class honours (lower division): Christine F Baty, Christine Cole, R J G Drage-Weston, Wendy Hammond, Linda M Housley, B Negin, Karen A Smith, Elizabeth Telford, Rosalind J Wilson, Jane H Wood.
Third class honours: Elaine S Cox, Trina Hotchin, P G Kouzaris, D J Mayes, Zoe Anne Titley, J A G Venton, T B Wright.

NENE COLLEGE

Second class honours (upper division): Sarah P Kissane.
Second class honours (lower division): Gerardina Demaio, C Ekins, Valerie Glover, Sharon L Johnson, Evelyn S Kelly, Susan J Tyler.
Third class honours: Hazel J Gibbons, Lorraine Hill, R H Luth, W Trotman.
Pass: Wendy A Jupp.

NENE COLLEGE (In-Service)

Second class honours (upper division): R V Barnes, Hilary C Hughes, Ann M Knight, S T F McLellan.
Second class honours (lower division): Janice E Allen, W Brophy, Lesley J Doughty, Pauline R Hartshorn, D G Jones, Mary Starkey.
Third class honours: Patricia Selmes.

NENE COLLEGE (Part-Time)

First class Honours: M J Woodward.
Second class Honours (upper division): Jennifer C Cole, P J Vickers.
Second class Honours (lower division): Margaret M Brooks, Teresa J Lifford, Jacqueline Walker.
Third class Honours: I D Brown, Olwen S Hickman, A D K Johnston, D C Lindsley, M W Worrall.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ORDINARY) DEGREE

Subject to confirmation by Senate

LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC

Credit: Wendy J Barbour, K M Boocock, Helen C Bushell, Caroline A Butler, Patricia A Calvert, Alison Carruthers, P Carter, Fiona J Caruth, Vivienne L Conner, Judith A Davies, Kathleen M Deverall, Lorna J Dickinson, Patricia A Grant, Sarah K Griffin, Julia M Hoyland, Christine Jones, Jacqueline L Lamont, Michelle McCall, Catherine I McLaughlin, J A Marsh, Marilyn C Marshall, Vivienne A Martyn, Jennifer Newman, Shelagh D Paige, Helen M Rifell, Janet A Rowbershaw, Julie M Sleo, Sara J Thomas, Marjorie Underwood, Jacqueline S Willis, Elizabeth A Winham.
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We are an international sales organisation looking for a Secretary to work in our new luxury head office in Harrow. The successful candidate will be aged 20-30 and have good secretarial skills, a sense of humour, an ability to work on own initiative and be able to communicate with people in a friendly manner.

This demanding and varied position involves a considerable amount of personnel and telephone work together with some consumer relations.

In addition to excellent salary we offer:—
Luncheon vouchers of £5 per week;
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If you would like to join our young successful team, please write enclosing C.V. to:

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN
£7,500+BONUS

The Chairman of the American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organisers in Kensington, requires an experienced Assistant. Duties include office personnel administration, taking minutes at Board meetings, special projects and assistance with the Chairman's GLC duties. Applicants should have a good education, fast accurate shorthand and typing, a sense of humour and be able to use own initiative. Experience in travel and/or education would be helpful. Good prospects and excellent fringe benefits including free lunches, private medical insurance and pension.

Please write with full c.v. to:
Mr Cyril Taylor,
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37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR.

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Experienced & mature person to work for both the chairman and Chief Executives of Womens Organisation's. Job requires organisational ability, tact and discretion and good telephone manner.

First class audio/secretarial skills, with some shorthand, essential.

Salary around £6,000 p.a. + LV's according to age and experience. Hours 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (but some flexibility required). 4 weeks holiday.

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This position would suit a graduate or a person already experienced in academic translation who has an interest in advertising. The successful applicant would live and work in Frankfurt. The hours and salary could be negotiable and opportunities for further study within the German university system may be possible. For further details please telephone:

Mrs Helen Briant on 629 9496

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If you thrive in a creative, hardworking, friendly atmosphere, are interested in sales/customer service, have a good administrative/secretarial background, enjoy dealing with people and are aged 23+, you could be the person we are seeking to assist a senior Manager and his select small group who focus on major projects. We are leading designers and manufacturers for the office environment with beautiful offices situated in W.1. We offer a salary negotiable from £6,500 p.a. plus normal Company benefits. Please write with full details of your career to date to: **Roberta Haddick, Herman Miller Ltd., 149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0JA or phone 01-388 7331.**

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Opportunity to join busy young consultancy as secretary to Director/Group Accountant. This is a very varied position for someone with good secretarial skills who would like to become involved in this sometimes hectic environment. Phone Julia Mcindoe at JK Personnel on 437 3103, 10 Golden Sq., W.1, for an appointment.

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499 6881
Alfred Marks Staff Consultants
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KENSINGTON OPPORTUNITY

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award seeks a mature Secretary/PA with a sense of humour for their Assistant Director (U.K.) and become part of a busy team. Must be able to work on own initiative, be an accurate typist (useful shorthand), be experienced in general office procedures and have a good telephone voice. Salary c £5,400, luncheon vouchers and 4 weeks holiday to start. Please telephone in the first instance:
Roger Taylor, 01-937 5205.

URGENT!

Keen, intelligent Secretary/telex operator/general assistant required for small company of textile agents in Kings Cross area, up to £6,000 for right person.

Ring Mrs Jones
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required for small friendly firm of surveyors in period offices, Mayfair. Early 20s. Good salary.
Phone: 499 5511

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Full cv and daytime contact number soonest to:
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for an immediate interview.
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The Marketing Manager of this famous company needs a bright secretary with good sh/tsp. skills (100/50+) to assist her with a wide variety of interesting work. You must be willing to work as part of a happy team. Hours 10-6. Good company benefits.
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Candidates, of English mother tongue standard, must speak fluent Spanish. Shorthand in English and Spanish is essential, and the duties include some audio work. Previous secretarial experience would be an advantage.

Salary scale: £4,962-£6,586 per annum for a 37½ hour, 5 day week.

Please write or telephone for an application form, quoting reference no. NAA/14, to Mrs. B M Paton, Site Personnel Officer, The Wellcome Foundation Limited, Berkhamsted, Herts. Tel: Berkhamsted 3333.



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AOC (UK) is a service company to Aramco, the world's largest oil producing company. The London office is situated at Harrow-on-the-Hill, a few minutes walk away from the underground.
The company is conducting a major employment programme and needs personnel to assist in the recruitment, induction and relocation of new overseas employees. This is a brand new office, offering excellent working conditions. Successful applicants will be given full training (which may include a temporary overseas assignment in Europe) and assistance in relocation if necessary.
Applicants should enjoy people contact, have good typing (shorthand an asset) and if possible an administrative background in either a personnel or recruitment environment.
Benefits include a good salary, generous leave allowance and an annual bonus.
Apply in the first instance to: Simon Friend, International Secretaries, 01-491 7100.



International Secretaries
17 Berkeley Street W1X 5AE

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Secretary/PA to the Creative Director of an International agency. Get up and go person needed who can help the Creative Director run a lively department. Previous experience an advantage. Salary negotiable.

Please ring Sue Wilson
584 7050.

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for Director of large Group of Companies based in Belgravia. Probably 30+ and living in West London, you will be a car owner with excellent secretarial skills and proven administrative experience. You must be capable of organising and supporting a team of catering staff, chauffeur, etc.
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For: The Vice President of leading International Consulting Organisation advising over 150 major companies in Europe, USA and Japan.
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Additional advantages: Proven record with major consulting firm(s) and/or internationally oriented companies, academic degrees.
Remuneration: Matching the position importance and responsibilities.

Call: C. E. Adraktas on 838 5347 (office) or 499 1909 (home) and send c.v. to

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An easy going boss in a public holding company in N.W.1, needs a person to enjoy his sense of humour, help him run his office, deal with some of his phone calls and provide him with good secretarial skills. If you are able and willing to do these things, you will be rewarded with a good basic salary + LVs + free 3 course meal + bonuses. Phone Ray Potter on
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Efficient secretary/PA prepared to accept considerable responsibility, wanted to work for Partner in the Country department of a leading West End firm.
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Shorthand not essential but a knowledge of General Accounts procedures is necessary to act as assistant to the Co Accountant of this large Co of Recruitment Consultants. A well spoken, well presented young person 21+ is sought with a min of 2-3 years sec exp. Good typing speeds essential. This position in W1 for further details call:
Lynnaire Campbell on
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£5,000 to £7,000
Wanted: lively, capable

PA / Secretaries for several exciting jobs in large and small ADVERTISING and PUBLIC RELATIONS agencies. For details phone Jenny or Gill or call in for coffee/tea and a chat!

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[illegible]
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Major modern fashion group based in W1 offers 25% clothing discount, subsidised meals and a young, very friendly office environment. You'll be given the opportunity to work for the Director responsible for the location and design of the stores. Salary neg to £6,500 (3 months review) and I.F.S.T.L. If you are 21+ with O levels and good sh/typing skills ring
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01-629 7262
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TOP CLASS EXTROVERT PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Required by Sales Manager of fast expanding sales orientated company based in West London, to assist in sales management and supervise sales office staff. Must have excellent telephone manner, preferably car owner. Salary + bonus £10,000 p.a.
Phone [illegible]
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Experienced A/R, B/J dealers required immediately to work in West Africa.

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Our client, an entrepreneur in the property development field, seeks a top PA. You'll be responsible for all office administration and supervision of secretarial staff. There is a junior Secretary to assist you. Newly decorated offices and excellent prospects for an ambitious person. A good commercial background essential and 100/60 skills needed.

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Tel: 258 0124

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Enthusiastic, experienced, responsible individual to operate London office for US based international company. Capable of following directions, submitting reports, work without close scrutiny. Bi-lingual an advantage. Business minded individual preferred.

c/o Bailey's Hotel Contact Miss Dering today 01-373 6131 Ext 418

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for Senior Partner. Will have junior assistant to help. Left to work on own for much of the time. 5min from Kennington tube. Ring Mrs Theobald 582 5550.

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Mayfair office dealing in Home and overseas transactions. General business including property and overseas procurement contracts. Shorthand essential. Suitable age 25 +.

Please ring for an interview. 499 0374.

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Very experienced Secretary needed in Harley Street practice to liase with the various hospital programme and to run private practice. Shorthand essential.

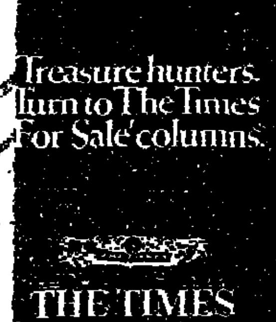
Telephone 935 8344

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Eminently reasonable Head Hunters wish to capture services of cool headed SEC PA for small Mayfair office. Ring Pat on 629 3655 for background.

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W.1. area, require self-motivated high powered P.A. with Advertising experience. Salary negotiable. Tel: Deidre Allen 637 2841



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Enthusiasm the key note. Sound catering knowledge required. Person to promote our smaller rooms, arrange functions, casual staff & quality control. Flexible as to age and experience. Good salary + commission.

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WANT TO WRITE about flats for SW1 estate agents.—Ref. part-time.

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INFORMATION OFFICER. The British Agricultural Export Council requires a Graduate (or similar) with good typing skills (no s/h) to run Information Section. The Information Officer prepares regular information bulletins and helps edit and prepare substantial reports as well as building and maintaining a small library. Some administrative functions. Needs thorough approach, but scope for innovation and development exists. Salary negotiable. Please write with C.V. to B.A.E.C., 35 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QN, marking envelope "Information Officer".

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Please apply with full curriculum vitae, to MRS BURBRIDGE, 29 GREVILLE ST., E.C.1.

Deputy Master of the Armouries

Tower of London

The Deputy Master will share in the day-to-day administration of the Armouries and help to determine long-term objectives. As Keeper of one of the Armouries' departments, responsibilities will also include administration of that department; the care, conservation, interpretation and cataloguing of its collections in the Tower and at other sites; choice of new acquisitions; planning and preparation of new galleries; publication of informative material; representing the Armouries on committees.

Candidates should normally be at least 30 and have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History, History of Art or a relevant subject, or an equivalent qualification, but those with other qualifications and experience of particular value may also be considered. A sound knowledge of arms or armour, a reading knowledge of 2 foreign languages, and administrative experience preferred.

Salary (under review) as Curator Grade B £14,429-£17,265. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 August 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G5595/1.

Department of the Environment

Senior Research Assistant Police Committee Support Unit £16,485

The Greater London Council seeks to create a direct link between the Metropolitan Police and the communities that it serves. A Police Committee has been set up to pursue this objective, and a senior research assistant is required to undertake research and related support work concerning the policing of London, law enforcement and public order, on the committee's behalf.

Working under the direction of the head of the support unit and with the help of a small team, the duties and responsibilities of the person appointed will include the conduct of research in connection with the Police Committee's inquiries into such matters as the causes and effects of vandalism and racial harassment in London and a review of policies of the police and other agencies in tackling the problems.

The person appointed will be a graduate or the equivalent and will be experienced in research into issues relevant to the work of the committee. Since she/he will be expected to produce accurate and detailed material, often in limited time, she/he will require a high level of communication skills. Applicants should have serious investigative research experience which may include journalistic, television or writing experience. She/he will need to possess the mature and tactful personality required for working on sensitive and difficult matters. Experience in managing or supervising professional or technical staff is also desirable.

The salary indicated includes London Weighting. This appointment may be made on a fixed term contract basis for a maximum of four years.

For an application form, which must be returned by 17 August 1981, and further details write to Senior Officer Appointments, Ref. MP/TI, Greater London Council, Room 334a, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB or Telephone 01-633 7230/6665.

GLC Working for London

Director-General's Department

A New National Museum of Photography

—an Opportunity to set up and run this venture

The appointment will involve leading the team responsible for creating and running this new museum in Bradford, W. Yorkshire which will treat photography in the broadest sense, and will include modern electronic imaging as well as its chemical counterpart. Work will also include day to day responsibility for managing all aspects of the museum's activities, and securing sponsorship or patronage for some key functions.

This post as Keeper will be based in Bradford, but initial appointment for a period of about 18 months will be in London.

Candidates (normally aged at least 30) must have a proven record of successful leadership. They should preferably have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification. Museum experience or experience of working with photographs or visual records would be a major advantage.

Salary (under review) as Curator Grade B £13,400-£16,250. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 September 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/5609/1.

Science Museum

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Candidates should apply in strict confidence, giving details of age, experience, qualifications and present salary, quoting Ref: FT/721 to:

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Broadcasting Guide

CHOICE

…lan Lake: The Black Stuff (BBC 1, 10.15 pm)

● SPEARHEAD — IN HONGKONG (ITV, 9.00 pm) can't do much for Army recruitment but will add sinew and a sense of excitement (not to mention bring a gust of professionalism) to Thursday night viewing. It's a new series about B company, Royal Wessex Rangers, whose fictitious exploits in Germany and Northern Ireland have already been chronicled. Now, they are in Hongkong, staunching the flow of illegal immigrants from China. "A bastard of a job", says the platoon sergeant. "We're stalking people; pretend your're stalking game" says the platoon commander. "Good hunting; they'll look nice on the wall", says the visiting reporter as yet another batch of refugees are pounced on after a hellish fight across the border. Nick McCarty's script is a compendium of sentiments that bruise and cut and what clinches the realism are the location photography and a cast of actors who sound like soldiers.

● THE BIG SLEEP (BBC 2, 8.15 pm), Howard Hawks's film of the Chandler thriller, is infinitely better than To Have and Have Not, Hawks's film of the Hemingway story. The other factor linking the two films is the presence of Bacall and Bogart. In the Hemingway, this unique partnership was merely sketched in. Tonight, the portrait is crowded with detail. I have been casting around for a succinct way to describe this partnership. Charles Higham and Joel Greenberg, who wrote Hollywood in the Forties, categorized them as two sophisticated people deploring the world but not angered by it. *I can't improve on that.*

● DIALOGUE BETWEEN FRIENDS (Radio 3, 10.10 pm) is Eva Figes's distillation of the letters that passed between Flaubert and George Sand. His passion has the brakes on. "I have a particular tenderness for you", he writes, and the general tone of his letters is *misanthropic towards life.* "I kiss the two great diamonds which adorn your face", she writes, and her letters are warm with philanthropy. Miss Figes has turned years of correspondence into 50 minutes of marvellous conversation between Rosemary Leach and Michael Byrne.

Peter Davalle

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.*

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Tanzania. **7.30 Handicapped in the Community**. Closedown at 7.55.
9.55 The Wombles. MacWomble the Terrible (r). **10.00 Jackanory.** Cyd Hayman reads Tam and Cam, an Oriental folk tale. **10.15 Cheggers Plays Pop.** Fun and Games along with pop music which this morning is supplied by The Look, Shakin' Stevens and Bad Manners (r). **10.35 Why Don't You...?** Ideas for children on holiday provided by some youngsters from Bristol (r). Closedown at 11.00.
11.25 Cricket: Fourth Test. Live Coverage of the opening day's play at Edgbaston in the game between England and Australia introduced by Peter West. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Peter Walker, Mike Smith and Tom Graveney. There is further live coverage at 2.05 pm on BBC 1 and 4.25 on BBC 2 with highlights of the day's play at 11.30 on BBC 2.
1.30 Chock-a-Block. Fred Harris with a programme for the very young.
1.45 News.
2.05 Cricket: Fourth Test. Further live coverage from Edgbaston on the first day's play.
4.20 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.45 Cartoon: Scooby Doo in Decoy for a Dognapper (r). **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** The intelligent child's guide to the latest world events. **5.10 We are the Champions.** Ron Pickering presents the fifth heat of this inter-school aquatic competition from the Central Park Swimming Pool, Plymouth. The schools represented are Ladymead School, Taunton, Liskeard School, Cornwall and Plymstock School, Plymouth. The special Guest is Sharron Davies. **5.40 News** read by Peter Woods. **5.55 Regional news magazines.**
6.20 Nationwide including Grass Roots with Mike Neville from Look North.
6.45 Holiday Report presented by Tom Savage and John Carter. *Up-to-the-minute advice on your holiday with resort reports from around Britain.*
6.55 Bellamy's Backyard Safari. Deep in an English garden Professor Bellamy climbs a spider's thread to examine the spores, pollen grains and seeds which fly through the air unseen.
7.25 *Top of the Pops* introduced by Steve Wright. Live and recorded music of the popular kind.
8.00 Citizen Smith. Wolfie, leader of the Tooting Popular Front, sees a chance to further his anti-fascist beliefs when word comes about a proposed rugby tour by a South African team (r).
8.30 It Ain't Half Hot Mum. The members of the concert group become very friendly with the pianist, Gunner Graham, when it is rumoured that he is about to inherit a lot of money from an aunt.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 The Good Old Days. The chairman, Leonard Sachs, introduces another selection of entertainers for our delight including Tessie O'Shea.
10.15 The Black Stuff by Alan Bleasdale. A play about a gang of tarmac layers who practice some free enterprise when their boss is away.
12.00 Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 5.55pm-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.25 Heddiw. 12.00 News and weather. Scotland 10.15am-10.35 Bzzz. 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland 8.00-8.30 Butterflies 12.00 News and weather. Northern Ireland 4.18pm-4.20 Northern Ireland News 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six 12.00 News and weather. England 5.55pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.05am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Mining. **7.05 Statistics:** Significance Testing. **7.30 Maths:** Differential Equations. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Chell and Johnny Ball. Today's story is Hans Anderson's The Ugly Duckling and the guest is Julian Lloyd Webber. Closedown at 11.25.
2.15 pm Glorious Goodwood. *Four races live from the Sussex course introduced by Julian Wilson — the 2.30, 3.05, 3.40 (The Goodwood Cup) and 4.15.* The commentators are (Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hamner).
4.25 Cricket: Fourth Test. Live coverage of the final period of play from Edgbaston in the first day of the match between England and Australia.
6.30 Open University: Islam in Bolton.
6.55 Six Fifty-five Special. Tonight the music business world is featured with singer-/songwriters B. A. Robertson and Chris de Burgh talking to recording company executive, Simon Draper.
7.30 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing. *7.40* **Best of Brass.** The Hendon Band and The Yorkshire Imperial Band compete for a place in the semi-finals of this knockout competition. The music is introduced by Gerald Harrison from The Assembly *Rooms, Derby.*
8.15 Film: The Big Sleep* (1946) starring Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. The original and best version of the Raymond Chandler thriller featuring private detective Philip Marlow. A *visit to the home of a bedridden millionaire* leads Marlowe into the world of blackmail, conspiracy and murder (see Choice).
10.05 Elisabeth Schwarzkopf Masterclass. The great soprano works with Jane Mackenzie and *Christine Taylor on selections* from opera and Leider.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest home and overseas news plus a look, in depth, at one of the stories that made today's head*lines.*
11.30 Cricket: Fourth Test. Highlights of the first day's play in the match between England and Australia at Edgbaston *introduced by Richie* Benaud. The programme ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30 am Larry the Lamb: The Tale of the Inventor (r) **9.40 Cities.** A look at Rome in the company of Anthony Burgess. **10.30 The Outsiders.** Charlie *takes an Australian government* post and becomes involved in political intrigue (r). **11.20 A Big Country** Margaret Powell talks about her second life as a writer which began when she was fifty eight (r). **11.50 Cartoon:** *Barney Google* and Snuffy Smith (r). **12.00 The Ark Stories.** Crockle and the Kite *with animal noises* by Percy Edwards.
12.10 pm Stepping Stones. Puppets with a purpose introduced by Vicky Ireland (r).
12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian *family during World War Two.*
1.00 News 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Emmerdale Farm. A theft is discovered in Beckindale (r).
2.00 Here Today. The theme of this week's programme is silk. Singing star Elaine Paige is the guest.
2.25 Film: Sea of Sand* (1958) starring Richard Attenborough and John Gregson World War Two drama about a group of soldiers on the run from Rommel just before El Alamein.
4.15 Cartoon: Weasel Stop featuring Foghorn Leghorn.
4.20 Survival: In Praise of *Penguins narrated* by Richard Briers (r). **4.50 Sierra.** Chief Ranger Jack Moore is seriously injured while out fishing.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames News
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with *news of young women who feel* they don't get a fair deal in Youth clubs.
6.35 Walt Disney Classic. Donald's Day Off.
6.40 Film: The Comancheros. (1961) starring John Wayne and Lee Marvin. A typical all action western casting Wayne as the Texas Ranger who is after an escaped murderer and is forced to join forces with a ruthless gang in order to recapture his man.
8.30 Rule Britannia. In the second programme of his series James Bellini examines the changes which have occurred over the past century in the business of making money.
9.00 Spearhead — in Hong Kong. *Adventures of Six Platoon stationed in Hong Kong* and detailed to stop illegal *immigrants crossing over from* China (See Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 Secrets of Midland Heights. American imported drama series about an American college community.
11.30 *Christians* **Under Fire.** Dick Taverne chairs a discussion on whether it is possible to be both Christian and capitalist. Putting their arguments are Professor Brian Griffiths and Colin Barnett.
12.00 What the Papers Say.
12.15 am Close with Dilys Powell reading a favourite *poem.*

A haul of illegal immigrants: Spearhead in Hongkong (ITV 9.00 pm)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint (new series).
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 A Good Read: New paperbacks.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Mr Pink's Revenge" by Nick Yapp.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.†
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre "Suddenly" by David Marshall.†
4.00 What the Foreigner Saw.
4.15 A Way of Living.
4.45 Story Time: "King Solomon's Mines" (9).
5.00 News.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 The Man of Destiny. Play by Bernard Shaw.†
8.30 Gemmell's Gardens.
8.50 Proms '81 (As Radio 3).†
9.45 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "The Rain *Forest"* (9)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.00 am With 1. 6.25 Weather. 6.30 With 1. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 1.55 pm Programme News. 5.50 PM. 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University. 11.50 Gordon Russell.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Smetna, Suk, Janacek, Dvorak; records.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Thomas, Dubois, Bizet; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composer Ravel; records.†
10.00 George Malcolm Harpsichord recital; Fricker, Rameau.†
10.35 Hindemith Lustige Sinfonietta, Op. 4.†
11.15 Cricket: fourth test. England v Australia, commentary from Edgbaston.
6.40 pm Mainly for Pleasure joining (VHF).†
7.00 The Vision of Piers Plowman Part 5.†
7.30 Proms 81 (see panel).†
8.00 Hollywood in Bavaria.
8.20 Proms 81 Part 2.†
9.30 Words (series) Talk by John Wells (2).
9.35 Hindemith's Second String Quartet Recital.†
10.10 Dialogue Between Friends by Eva Figes.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Messiaen on record.†

VHF (with mf above except):
5.55-6.55 am Open University: *Pastoral Care; Expression in Classical Music; Social Science concepts.* 11.15 Delius Cello and Piano recital.† 11.50 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra *Concert: Schubert, Mozart, Rubra,* Haydn.† 1.00 pm News. 1.05 Annie Fischer Recital: Beethoven — two Piano Sonatas.† 2.00 Andrea Chenier *Opera in four acts by Giordano* (Radio France recording).† 4.10 Violin and Piano Recital: Elgar, Debussy.† 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly *for Pleasure (mf joins at 6.40 pm).†* 11.15-12.55 am Open University: Maths Foundation tutorial; Cognitive Development; Saltmarsh and Oil *Pollution; The 'Philosophical Investigations';* Numerical Computation.

Tonight's Prom
7.30 Radios 3 and 4: Britten — Symphonic Suite: Gloriana, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under Uri Segal. Tenor: Anthony Rolfe.
8.20 Tchaikovsky: Manfred Symphony.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 Punch Line. (New series) 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from midnight. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times GMT:-
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World news. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 *One in Ten.* 8.30 *John Peel.* 9.00 *World News* 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Theme and Variations 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Portraits of our Time. 11.30 Business Matters 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: news Summary. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The pleasure's Yours 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Network. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 UK Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News 2.09 *Review of the British Press.* 2.15 *Music from Scotland.* 2.30 The Movie Moguls. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 4.45 Financial News. 4.56 Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: news Summary 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

Westward

As Thames except 9.30am Tennis Bowling. 10.10 Thunderbirds 11.00 Young Ramsay 11.55-12.00 Walloo Walloo 12.27pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 1.20-1.30 News 2.25-4.15 Film. Francis Gary Powers (Lee Majors). 4.20 Sierra 5.15-5.45 Our Little Town 6.00 Westward Diary 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Curtain Raiser 7.05-8.30 *Film: Go West Young Girl* (Karen Valentine). 10.32 News. 10.36 Brass in Concert. 11.20 Me and my Camera 11.50 Faith For Life. 11.56 Closedown.

Anglia

As *Thames except.* 9.30 *am Sesame* Street. 10.30 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.55 Joe 90 11.20-12.00 Snooker. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film Legend of Valentino (Franco Nero). 4.20 Vicky The Viking 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film In Name Only* (Steve Braden) 8.25-8.30 Bygones Encore. 10.30 Jim Davidson Show. 11.00 Me and *My Camera* 11.30 *240 Robert.* 12.30 am Living World.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25 News 9.30 Patterns 9.55 Knossos. 10.45 Film. Child's Play* (Mona Washbourne). 11.50-12.00 Captain Nemo 1.20 pm-1.30 News Lookaround 2.25 Cash and Co 3.20 Human Face of China 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 4.20 Herculoids. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.00 Incredible Hulk. 8.00-8.30 Big Jack's British. 10.30 News. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 Double Top 11.30 Questors. 12.00-12.05 am Marriage

ATV

As Thames except: 9.45 am Lost Islands 10.10 Cities 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Christopher Columbus* *(Frederic March).* 4.20 *Vicky the* Viking. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today 7.05-8.30 Film: Lacy and the Mississippi Queen (Kathleen Lloyd) 10.30 England Their England. 11.15 News. 11.20 Me and My Camera. 11.50-12.20 Police Surgeon.

HTV Cymru/Wales

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10pm Cel Cocos. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 5.15-5.20 Highway Slobbery 6.00-6.20 Y Dydd. 6.20-6.45 *Report Wales.* 10.30-11.15 O'r Wasg.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.50am Thunderbirds. 10.40-12.00 Film Love Match* (Arthur Askey). 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.25-4.15 Film. Three Hats for Lisa (Joe Brown). 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Jobline 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00-6.40 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30 Scene. 11.15 Me and my Camera. 11.45 Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Bubbles. 9.35 World We Live In. 10.00 Between the Tides. 10.15 *Laurel and Hardy*.* 10.35 Beachcombers. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.25-4.15 Film Healers. 4.20 Flintstones. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-8.30 Film: Beach Patrol (Richard Hill). 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.50 Monte Carlo Show 12.25am-12.45 What the Papers Say

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Simon in the Land of Chalk Drawings 10.00 Hands 10.25-12.00 How the West Was Won 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film. King Solomon's Mines (Deborah Kerr, Stewart Granger) 4.20 Little House on the Prairie 5.15 Tiddlers' Tales 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 Years of Lightning. 7.00 Now You See It 7.30-8.30 Danger UXB 10.00 Soap 11.00 Just Here For The Blow 11.30 Brass in Concert. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sally and Jake. 9.40 Alphabet. 10.05 Bailey's Bird. 10.30 Cartoon 10.40 Bulldog Jack. 11.55-12.00 *Walloo Walloo* 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film. Good Die Young* (Laurence Harvey, Margaret Leighton). 4.20 Jason of Star Command 4.45-5.45 Sierra 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Walt Disney Classics 7.05-8.30 Film: Nowhere to Hide (Lee Van Cleef). 10.30 Calendar Carousel 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 New Kind of Family 12.00 Closedown

Southern

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Wild, Wild World of Animals 10.00 Freetime. 10.25 George Hamilton IV 10.59 Survival. 11.15 Bailey's Bird 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.25-4.15 Film Passionate Friends* (Ann Todd) 4.20 Beachcombers. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day 6.35 Years of Lighting 7.05-8.30 Film Lacy and the Mississippi *Queen* (Kathleen *Lloyd*) 10.30 End of Part One 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30-12.00 Police Surgeon 12.20 am Weather followed by Peter Tims reflects

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
New Season opens Aug 8 with Tristan and Isolde also Merry Widow, Orfeo, The Seraglio. Now Booking.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 S (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf. THE *DANCE THEATRE OF* HARLEM. Ton't & Mon at 7.30 Concerto Barocco, Le Corsaire (pas de deux) Agon, Adagietto The Four Temperaments, Greenside, *Schéhérazade,* Tues & Wed Sat at 2.00. Troy Game, Serenade S. Douglas. Tomor at 7.30. Ing. Scheherazade. Tues & Wed at 7.30 Bugaku, Allegro brilliante. Doina, Frankie & Johnny.

DOMINION Tott. Ct. Road (580 9562). Until Aug. 22
CHINESE ACROBATS
"Glorious, thrilling . . . not to be missed" Fin. Times (see under Theatres).

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Tonight, Wed 5.55 Le Nozze di Figaro. Tomor, Tues 5.50, Sun 4.55 Fidelio. Sat. Mon 5.35 Ariadne auf Naxos. SOLD OUT. *Tel for possible returns.* BOX OFFICE 0273 812411 [illegible].

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 01-928 3191 Info 01-928 [illegible]. Until Aug 15. Evgs 7.30. Mat Sats 3.00.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Until Sat: LA SYLPHIDE. [illegible] Aug 3 to 8: ROSALINDA Aug 10 to 15: COPPELIA. This £3 to £8.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. Tel 01-837 1672 1673 3856. Credit Cards 10 am to 6 pm 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061.
Tomorrow until Aug 15. Evgs 7.30 SUMMER SEASON OF OPERA.
Tomor. Aug 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 THE GYPSY PRINCESS by Kalman.
Aug 5, 7, 11, 13. Mats Aug 8 & 15 at 2.30 HANSEL & GRETEL by Humperdinck. *Tickets £2 to £9*
SAVE £ £ C's
DANCE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON For details tel: 01-278 [illegible] NOW!

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (01-928 3191). Until Sat MAGIC OF VIENNA Strauss Orchestra. Dancers, Singers.

ROYAL *ALBERT HALL* (01-589 8212) PROMS 81 Tonight 7.30 Britten: Symphonic Suite, Gloriana Tchaikovsky: Manfred Symphony. Segal Rolfe Johnson. *Bournemouth S.O.*

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs 7.30. Sats 4.0 and 7.45. Mats Thursday at 3.0
TONY BRITTON
JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW" Now mag. "SPECTACULAR" Daily Express. "STUNNING" Time Out. Grp Bookings Ring 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. *Now booking through to October.*

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA, PAL JOEY
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STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 836 3962. 379 6061. Evgs 8. Thurs mat. 3.0 Sat. 5 & 8.15 "SIAN PHILLIPS IS A KNOCKOUT" S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80. [illegible] Musical S. Tms PAL JOEY. "To be seen at all costs" (F.T.). Rodgers & Hart's Greatest Hit (D. Mail). "Sheer theatrical razzle dazzle" Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
AS YOU LIKE IT
"The show is irresistible" Times (approx length 3hrs). Seats avail today 2.00 pm and 7.30 pm. In repertoire with THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (next perf July 31), TROILUS AND CRESSIDA (next perf Aug 5). Prestel [illegible]. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at *Warehouse Piccadilly, Fortune.*

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30
OVER 250 PERFORMANCES
RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO Shafs Ave. S 01-437 2663. "The show that's rocking young London".
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A New Comedy Musical by Mike Harding. "Its bold, brash, bawdy, uninhibited, irreverent and very funny".
Evgs. Mon., Fri. at 8.0. Mats. Wed. at 3 p.m. Sats. at 5 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

APOLLO, VICTORIA, LONDON, SW1 (opp. Victoria Station). 01-834 2819 828 6191.
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
Opening Perfs from Aug 4 for a season—
PETULA CLARK, MICHAEL JAYSTON, HONOR BLACKMAN
JUNE BRONHILL
Perfs Mon-Sat 7.30 Mats Wed & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10 am-8 pm. In person tel./post plus SPECIAL LINES: 01-834 6919/6178. Group bookings: 01-839 2751. CC 01-828 8665.

ARTS THEATRE (Gt Newport St., W.C.2) 01-836 2132 Red Price Prevs. Evgs 8.00. ALL SEATS £3. *Opens Aug 5 at 7.00.* Subs Evgs 8.00.
RICHARD HUGGETT as
EVELYN WAUGH in
A TALENT TO ABUSE
"A floridly anecdotal ebulliently performed entertainment". The Gdn. "Extremely enjoyable". Time Out.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE, 01-836 7040 6056. Evgs 8.00, Sat. 6.00 & 9.00. Late show Fri 11.00. The Entire American Company Direct from New York in
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THE GREAT NEW ORLEANS MUSICAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME! Group Bookings 01-839 3092. Ring Teledata: 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed cc bkgs—24 hrs personal service available.
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UNA STUBBS
GEOFFREY BAYLDON
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WORZEL GUMMIDGE
A New Musical Based on the Famous Television Series. Tel.: 01-836 1488.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. *Season sponsored* by Martini and Rossi Ltd. UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES Today 2.30 & 7.0.

COLLEGIATE, W.C.1. 387 9629. SILLY SEASON STARTS HERE.
THE MAD SHOW
A SALUTE TO THE GREAT *BRITISH ECCENTRIC.* Featuring MR. LOONYVERSE (the outrageous), ROMANS IN BRITAIN Cha-Cha, Nightly at 8, Saturday 5 and 8. CC TELEPHONE BOOKINGS WELCOME.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium —low price tkts) prevs from Tues next THE MAYOR OF ZALAMEA by Calderon trans by Adrian Mitchell.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp bkgns 836 3962. Mon to Thur 8.00, Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.45 STALLS FROM £2.30.
"DARIO FO'S FARCE MAKES YOU GLAD TO BE ALIVE" D. Tel.
CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY!
"UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIRECTED, GALES OF LAUGHTER" Times. "HILARIOUS BLACK FARCE, MAD PANTOMIME, VERY FUNNY" D Exp.

DOMINION Tott Court Rd (580 9562). Evgs 8.00, Sat 5.00 and 8.00 until Aug 22 Direct from China
CHINESE ACROBATS
[illegible] of the worlds greatest acrobats "Stunned amazement" D Mail. "Astonishingly good" Std. Tel. Credit Card 01-439 3371.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS
"A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL" Sun. "EXHILARATING" [illegible] "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS". [illegible] Evgs. Mon. to Thur. [illegible] Fri., Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Group [illegible] 379 6061. LAST WEEKS—[illegible] END AUG. 22.

DUCHESS S & CC. 836 [illegible] Evgs. 8. Wed. 3, *Sat. 5.30 &* [illegible]
Francis Matthews
George Sewell
Lynette Davies
"BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS"
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
"AN UNABASHED WINNER" "SENSATIONAL, A THRILLER THAT ACHIEVED IT ALL" [illegible] "THE MOST INGENIOUS MYSTERY FOR A DECADE. MUST BE SEEN" MAIL. "TERRIFIC" N.O.W.

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THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
THE HOLLOW CROWN
SEATS AVAILABLE TONIGHT AT 8.0
An entertainment of words and music on the art of Kingship with [illegible] Church, Adrian Hannan, [illegible] Leigh-Hunt, Richard [illegible]. In rep with Pleasure and Repentence (next perf tomor). *Group sales 379 6061.* [illegible] tickets £3 on the day

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GREENWICH. S cc 858 7755 Evgs. 8, Sat. 5 & 8.
JULY 27 FOR 4 WEEKS ONLY
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PETER GILMORE
LEWIS FIANDER
PHILIP BOND
and ERNEST CLARK in
THE KILLING GAME

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HOW I GOT THAT STORY
by Amlin Gray
"Remarkable theatrical experience" Sun Tel. "Skilful, funny & alarming" Times.

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OVERHEARD
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PETER USTINOV
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AMADEUS
by PETER SHAFFER
Directed by PETER HALL
"TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN, TV.

KINGS HEAD, 226 1916. Dnr. [illegible] Show 8.30. RUNYON ON BROADWAY. 11.15 p.m. WONDERLAND, a new musical set in Hollywood in the 40s.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF THEATRE. August 3-16 Info 01-[illegible]. Companies from: BRAZIL (Lyric Hammersmith), FRANCE (Half Moon), GERMANY (ICA), HOLLAND (ICA), JAPAN (Riverside), MALAYSIA (Shaw), PERU (ICA), POLAND (New Half Moon & ICA). Free programme from the venues.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
"THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN" S. Mirror. [illegible] Weds. & Sats. [illegible]

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Ton't, tomor [illegible] WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? by Edward Albee.

[illegible]

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.40. *Sat. 6 & 8.40 Stalls from £2.50.* Students £2.50 in advance (except Saturday evening) Show lasts 2hrs 10mins.
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in Willy Russell's hit comedy
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"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING."—Time Out.
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RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton St., W1. S cc Box Office 437 6877, cc Hotline 439 8499 Grp sales 379 6061. Evgs 8.0 Mats Thurs. (Economy price) & Sats. 3.0. Low perfs end 10.15.
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by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince. Seat prices from £3.50.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. CC Hotline 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. From Aug. 3 Mon.-Thurs. Evgs. 7.30, Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.00. Group Sales 379 6061.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA New Acts! New Girls! New *Thrills!* 23rd *sensational year!* Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-748 3354. *Extended by popular demand* until 9 Aug! Eves Tues to Sun, 8 p.m. Low Price Mat. all seats £1.50 Sat. 3 pm. Ken Campbell's WAR WITH THE NEWTS direct *from* Everyman Theatre, Liverpool. "A hilarious farce" N.Std.

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". . . RIPPINGLY FUNNY . . . RICH IN ACHIEVEMENT" Gdn. "HIGHLY EFFECTIVE SCENES OF WIT AND COMEDY . . . SIMON CALLOW IS BRILLIANT. SUPERB . . . IRENE HANDL" D Tel. Evgs 7.30 sharp. Mat 3.30. Mon and Sat Mat ALL SEATS £2.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. TO COME HOME TO THIS by Carol Bunyan. Evgs. 8.0.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 (4 lines). 9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30. Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40.
GERALD HARPER in
FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S
HOUSE GUEST
with PHILIP STONE
"A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). 9.30-6.0 & 9.30-4.30 Sats. Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092.
MARTIN SHAW GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00 £6.50 £5.00. Circle £5.50, £2.50, O.A.P.'s £4.00 (Wed Mats only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Saturday 5.0 & 8.30. NOTE! MATINEE TODAY AT 3.0.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Tue. 2.45 Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR
SORRY we never do reduced prices. Theatre fully air-conditioned.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660/4143 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.00. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30 (From Sept 12 Sats at 5.0 & 8.0).
11th HYSTERICAL YEAR
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD!
NO SEX PLEASE —WE'RE BRITISH
2 HRS OF NON-STOP LAUGHTER
Directed by Allan Davis
Grp Sales Box Office 01-379 6061

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) [illegible]. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
today 1.30 and tomor. 7.30. ". . . spirited revival . . . fresh, funny and fast." F. Times. (Show runs 2 hrs. 45 mins.). THE WINTER'S TALE tonight and Sat. 7.30. Special offers: Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £4.45. Stalls or circle seat/3 course meal £13.50. Call (0789) 293229. Also Shakespeare Stop-over. Call (0789) 67262.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd, NW6. 328 8626. Evgs 8.0. Last Week. SADISTA SISTERS in "Red Door Without A Bolt".

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988
EVENINGS 7.45
Mats. Wed. 2.45, Saturdays 4.0.
DONALD SINDEN
DINAH SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
POLLY ADAMS in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
"THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" . . . "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S. Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. *Box Office 836 6808.* ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY THE SHADOW OF A GUNMAN by Sean O'Casey. "A fine revival" Gdn. Tonight 7.30 p.m., few returns available. Tomor. THE FOREST, few returns may be available. Next performance THIRTEENTH NIGHT 5 Aug.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. CC 379 6565. Groups 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. Runs 2hrs. Belt & Braces in Dario Fo's
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"The combination of belly-laugh comedy and political anger is amazingly successful." Newsweek.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel. 01-839 6975, 930 8012/7765. C.C. 01-930 6693 6694. Whitehall's Latest Farce:
"ANYONE FOR DENIS?"
by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon. Sat. eves 8.15 pm. Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly. Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981 The erotic experience of the modern era 5th Great Year.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8. All seats £2.50.
CHILDE BYRON
David Essex & Sara Kestelman. Last 3 weeks. New Booking.

MILITARY TATTOO

The Royal Tournament, London's great military tattoo. July 15th-August 1st. 2.30 (not Mon) & 7.30. No Sun perf. Special matinee for Royal Wedding Day July 29 at 3.00 Evening performance 7.30. Box Office—Earls Court Exhibition Centre 01-371 8141.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Eric Rohmer's delightful film THE AVIATOR'S WIFE (A). Progs 2.10 (not Sun) 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Ingmar Bergman's FROM THE LIFE OF THE MARIONETTES (X). Progs. 2.30 (Not Sun) 4.30, 6.30, 9.00.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Marcel Carne's DROLE DE DRAME (A). Progs 4.00. (Sat/Sun only) 6.25, 8.35.
CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp. Tube). MICHELANGELO ANTONIONI'S THE OBERWALD MYSTERY (A). 3.55, 6.05, 8.40 daily. Last evening show bookable in advance.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A). Seats bookable for the last performance only (not last shows). Advance box office opens from 11 am to 7 pm (not Suns). Credit Card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Sep. progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Late show every night Now RITZ, Leicester Square. TIME BANDITS (A). Sep. progs daily 1.00; 3.30; 6.00; 8.40.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (743 5414). A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Cont. Progs. Dly. 12.45 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.35 p.m.
CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A). Film at 12.15 (Sat. only) 3.0, 6.0 and 8.30.
GATE MAYFAIR, 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A) 5.00, 8.20.
GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. QUARTET (X) 3.00, 5.45, 5.50, 7.20, 9.10. THE NIGHT PORTER (X) & CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X) 11.10 pm.
GATE THREE CINEMA, 267 1201/485 2446 Camden Twn Tb. THIS IS ELVIS (A) 5.15, 6.00, 7.10, 9.10. LIC'D BAR.
ICA Cinema, The Mall. 930 3647 THE HOUSE AND THE WOMAN 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. ICA Cinematheque REPEATER + THE SECRET CINEMA 6.30 & 8.30. Bookable.
ICA THEATRE, 930 3647. National Theatre of Brent presents ZULU! Tues-Sat 8. THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE to Sat free at 1.15.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) S.O.B. (AA). Sep Progs Dly 3.00, 5.10, 8.20. Late *Night Show Fri & Sat 11.45.* Seats Bookable W. Ends. Last Eve. Prog & Late Shows.
MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225. Dirk Bogarde, John Gielgud, Elaine Stritch, Ellen Burstyn in Alain Resnais' PROVIDENCE (X). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra Perf: Fri & Sat 11.00.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep Progs Wks. 2.25, 5.30, 8.55. Sun 4.30, 7.45.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A). Sep Progs. Drs Open Dly 12.15, 3.45, 7.30. Late Night Show Thurs-Sat Drs Open 11.15. Seats bookable in advance at Box Office or by post.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH. W2 (723 2011/2). Walt Disney Productions' CONDORMAN (U), starring MICHAEL CRAWFORD. Sep Progs. Drs Open Dly 1.00, 4.00, 7.30. Reduced Price for U16s.
ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE. THE GREAT MUPPET CAPER (U). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep Progs Dly 2.15 (not Sun), 5.15, 8.15.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234 Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
• 1 CLASH OF THE TITANS (A) Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30
• 2 RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A). Sep progs daily 12.0, 2.15, 4.30, 6.45, 9.00
• 3 A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Sep progs daily 12.30 (not Suns) 4.00, 7.30
• 4 Alan Bates, Maggie Smith QUARTET (X). Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
• No smoking area.
* No smoking.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. [illegible] Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 1.30, 4.40, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.05 Seats bkble [illegible] bar.
SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN, 226 3520. Bill Forsyth's Gregory's Girl 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.30. Pro perfs bookable on 226 3711 after 4 p.m.
SCREEN ON THE HILL, 435 3366. James Ivory's QUARTET (X) starring Alan Bates, Maggie Smith. 3.10, 5.10, 7.10, 9.10. Ring 435 9787 after 5 pm for advance bookings.
STUDIO 1 & 2 Oxford Circus, 437 3300. Lic'd Bar. 1. EXCALIBUR (AA). Progs 1.40, 4.45, 7.45 Late Show Fri & Sat 11.00. 2. SUPERMAN II (A). Progs 12.25 (not July 30), 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.0.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1 629 6176 LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 p.m.
ANTHONY d'OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. Robert Bevan/New Work by Gallery Artists. 629 1578
BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION, until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING, until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
BRITISH MUSEUM. THE GAULS: CELTIC ANTIQUITIES FROM FRANCE. Until 13 Sept. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. BRITISH & FRENCH PAINTINGS.
FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 839 3942. MICHAEL SANDLE — Recent Sculpture and Drawings. Until 7 August. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.
HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London, S.E.1. PICASSO'S PICASSOS. Mon.-Thurs. 10-8, Fri & Sat. 10-6. Suns. 12-6. Adm. £2. Mon.-Sat. 10-12 adm. £1.
KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest, Hampstead Lane, NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7 until 31st August.
LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. 20TH CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW. Mon-Fri. 10-5.
LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd W2. 01-229 9985. SUMMER SHOW '81. Twelve international artists. Drawings, graphics, Sculptures. Tues-Fri. 10-6. Sat 11-5.
LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 499 5058. Original Prints by Braque, Matisse, Miro, *Picasso,* also Prints by young [illegible]
MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W1. Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980). Memorial Exhibition until 7th Aug. Mon-Fri 10-5.30 Sat 10-12.30
MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns, W1. ASANTE Kingdom of Gold. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
NEW ART CENTRE, 41 Sloane St S.W.1. 01-235 5844. July 21-Aug 28 MOORE, SUTHERLAND PIPER HITCHENS, etc
OWEN EDGAR, 9 West Halkin St., Belgravia. S.W.1. 01-235 1894. EXHIBITIONS — "IMPORTANT 19th C. PAINTINGS". 1 and 7th August Mon-Fri. 10-6. Write for free brochure.
PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St S.W.1. 01-235 8144 CHRISTOPHER NEVE, NICHOLAS HELY HUTCHINSON. Until August 22nd
ROY MILES
Important
19th Century Paintings
Now on view
6 Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1., 01-930 1900. Gallery hours: Mon.-Fri., 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m., Sat 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, W1 Summer Exhibition till 16 Aug LEONARDO DA VINCI till 4 Oct Open daily 10-6. Closed July 29 Adm. to each ex £1.20. Concessionary rate £1 20 applies OAP's, students, children and till 1.45 Suns.
REDFERN GALLERY. ERIC PAETZ. New Paintings. July 21st-Aug 14th. 20 Cork Street, London. W.1. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.
TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. DAVID JONES 1895-1974. CERI RICHARDS 1903-1971. Until 6 Sept. Until adm. Wkdys. 10-6, Suns. 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.
VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. Until August 9. Adm. £1.50. NEW GLASS, Until October 11. Adm. £1.00. OLD & MODERN MASTERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Until October 4. Adm free. Wkdys. 10-5.50, Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.
WARWICK ARTS TRUST, 33 Warwick Sq., St George's Drive, SW1 Ceri Richards drawings 1928-71, 23 July-29 Aug. Daily 10-5.30, Saturday 10-1.
WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, Whitechapel High St 377 0107. To Aug 16. GILBERT & GEORGE PHOTO-PIECES '71-80. 11-5 Sun-Fri. Closed Sat. Free. Tube Aldgate East.
WRAXALL GALLERY
25 Cheval Place, SW7. 584 3637. Sculptures by ABRAHAMS & HOLLWEG. Paintings by PROCKTOR, STOCKHAM & TURLINGTON. Until 29 Aug. Mon-Sat. 10-6.

EXHIBITIONS

FAUSTUS GALLERIES, 11 Jermyn St., SW1. 01-930 1864. AN ENGLISH VISION. An exhibition including William Blake, Samuel Palmer, Edward Calvert, Paul Nash and Graham Sutherland. 20-31 July. Mon-Sat, 9.30 to 5.30
ROYAL WESTMINSTER, 1,000 years of History. Parliament Square, SW1 Mon-Sat 10-6 Thurs 10-8, Sun 12-6 Adm £1.80 & £1.00.
W. H. PATTERSON, Commemorative Exhibition of HELEN BRADLEY, M.B.E. Until 1 August. Mon.-Sat. 10-6. 19 Albemarle St. W.1
WEDDING DRESSES FOR THE PRINCESS OF WALES styled by students of The London College of Fashion. An AUSTIN REED Exhibition, 2nd floor, 103-113 Regent St., W.1. Until August 8th.

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

ROYAL EYE VIEW: This photograph was taken from the top of Buckingham Palace, and shows the kind of view the Royal Family get from the balcony below. Crowds are packed round the Victoria Memorial and right up to the Mall to Trafalgar Square to salute the Prince and Princess of Wales and the wedding guests.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Gloucester, as patron, attends World Canoe Championships, Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham, 10.25 am; as president, Loughborough Singing Week, visits Loughborough, 4.15.

Royal exhibitions

Royal wedding souvenirs, Design Centre, Haymarket, 9.30; royal wedding dresses of past, Museum of London, London Wall, 10 to 6; Imperial collection, crown jewels and regalia of 15 countries, Central Hall, Westminster, 10 to 7; replicas of wedding dress of Princess of Wales, window of Debenhams, Oxford Street, from 9.30; Royal Family associations with London Transport, London Transport Museum, Flower Market, Covent Garden, 10 to 6; "Royal Connections", Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, Kensington, 9.30 to 5.

Crafts made for royal wedding, Charles de Temple Gallery, 52 Jermyn Street, 11 to 5; "A Princess for Wales", royal weddings from Queen Victoria's to Princess Anne's, Guildhall, Windsor, 10.30 to 5; royal celebrations, Cameo Stamp Centre, 75 Strand, 9 to 5.30; royal Westminster, tracing Westminster's history from prehistoric times, especially borough's royal links, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, Parliament Square, 10 to 6; portrait of Lady Diana Spencer, National Portrait Gallery, 10; figure of Lady Diana, Madame Tussaud's, Marylebone Road, 9.

Talks

Clodion's Cupid and Psyche, by Anne Ceresole, 11, Chinese jade, by Gillian Darby, 2.30, Baroque cabinets by Sarah Bowles, 3.30, all Victoria and Albert Museum; Raphael, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1; "The campaigns of Tuthmosis III", 11.30, "Tombs of the nobles", 1.15, by George Hart, British Museum; "Pop Art: 2", by Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1; "Flesh-eating animals", by Joyce Pope, Natural History Museum, Kensington, 3; internal combustion engines, Science Museum, 1.

Music

Christopher Herrick, organ, Westminster Abbey, 6.30; Philip Norman, organ and Allan Brafield, trumpet, St Olave, Hart Street, 1.05; Sandra McCartney, organ, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.

Band concerts

College Garden, Westminster Abbey, 12.30; St Paul's steps, 12; St James's Park, 12.30 and 5.30; Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30.

Walks

Historic charm of Mayfair and St James's, meet Green Park station, 11; royal tour, including changing of the guard, meet St James's station, 10.30; fashionable London, meet Green Park station, 7; Roman wall, meet Tower Hill station, 7.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,591

ACROSS

1 Not paying attention to opening of debate is characteristic (8).
5 Vulgarian daughter is kind of fly (6).
9 Country girl's studies (8).
10 Regrets work being rejected as phoney (6).
12 Head has written letter to donor of prize (5).
13 Young people's latter-day achievement (9).
14 Record measure in a row of print (12).
18 Voters that make things up? (12).
21 Trust me to become extreme (9).
23 Girl: age about one hundred (5).
24 No trains? Check (6).
25 Fat, unfinished — in short, Capone (8).
26 Dashed to be patched up (6).
27 Equivocates about singular religious books (8).

DOWN

1 The gods made her bay (6).
2 Penman to score (6).
3 About mum holding one kind of elastic (9).
4 Sharp rise seen in deception, for example (12).
6 Stirring measure (5).
7 Funny comedian with supernatural powers (8).
8 Walking, in a way — in a way, not walking (8).
11 Stuff for bowmen (12).
15 In this dramatic murder scene, see (9).
16 Used brush or brushwood base (8).
17 More difficult for tinker to repair (8).
19 Calling about one for a Philippic (6).
20 A slight touch of anxiety over the ship (6).
22 Fred's capital in part of Baron Corvo (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,590

Royal timetable

The Prince and Princess of Wales will spend the first three days of their honeymoon at Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire, the home of Lord Romsey.

They will leave on Saturday afternoon for Eastleigh airport to fly to Gibraltar, arriving there at about 5 pm. At 6.30 pm they will board the royal yacht Britannia for a two-week Mediterranean cruise.

The royal wedding presents will go on public view at St James's Palace from August 5 to October 4. The exhibition will be open on Mondays to Saturdays from 10 to 7 and from noon to 6 on Sundays. (Admission £1.50 for adults, 80p for children under 15, and 70p for pensioners. Proceeds to go to a charity chosen by the Prince).

It is planned to exhibit the Princess's wedding dress but where and when has still to be decided by Buckingham Palace.

Papers

The New York Times, in an editorial entitled "The Wedding, at a proper distance", recalled the episode in *Upstairs, Downstairs* in which Edward VII came to dinner and was cheered when he arrived, the servants peering from an upstairs landing holding their breath. "No one of them was close enough to see a quite ordinary man with a cough. Kept at a distance, they saw instead a king", the newspaper commented. "The British Royal Family has correctly gauged the point at which man and myth marry.... In celebrating the marriage of its eldest son, and with the extraordinary pomp and ceremony that is uniquely theirs, the British people are also celebrating themselves. They are, after all, still here."

The conservative and authoritative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in a leading article: "Every nation has its method of dealing with problems or overcoming them. In Britain's case, the most important element in this method is continuity, which is embodied in the monarchy."

In Sao Paulo O Estado said the royal wedding was a moment to dream for the English, who could temporarily forget their racial problems.

Die Welt said of British Government plan for alleviating youth unemployment: "As long as industry and above all the unions—with their completely unrealistic wage demands for apprentices—resist a vocational training system like the German one; government money like this will be no more than a drop in the bucket."

The Washington Post yesterday gave support in an editorial to the rival tax bill being presented by the Democrats.

Corriere Della Sera reported that an amnesty was expected for tax offences.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.70	1.63
Austria Sch	33.55	31.45
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	14.77	14.07
Finland Mkk	8.75	8.35
France Fr	11.12	10.62
Germany DM	4.71	4.47
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lir	2310.00	2210.00
Japan Yn	464.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.85	11.25
Portugal Esc	124.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.81
Spain Pta	185.50	176.50
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.10	3.88
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Tuesday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell on Tuesday 3.2 points to 525.3.

Roads

Midlands: One lane of A5 closed just north of Atherstone, near Hinckley and temporary signals at Paulerspury, between Towcester and Stony Stratford, on A5. All M6 traffic shares one carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) completely shut. Follow diversion.

North: All traffic sharing one carriageway on A1 from junction G at Carville to junction H, Chester-le-Street intersection, Durham. Two-way traffic on M6 between junctions 37 and 38, near Kendal.

Wales and the West: Several lanes of M4 closed between junctions 24 (A449/Midlands) and 25 (Newport). Outside lanes of M5 in both directions closed between junction 22 (A38/Burnham on Sea) and junction 23 (A38/Bridgwater).

Scotland: Northbound traffic on A947, old Meldrum Road, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, diverted via Bankhead. M90, between junctions 4 (Kelty) and 10 (M85/Dundee), several lanes of both carriageways closed.

Information supplied by AA.

Latest pamphlets

Discovering Canals in Britain, by Peter L. Smith. The history of canals from early river navigations, through halcyon days, their decline due to railway competition, to their re-emergence for leisure cruising. Useful guide for day excursions to waterway sites or for longer cruising. (Shire Publications Ltd, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, £1.35.)

Strolling Through London, by Frank Cook. Nine leisurely expeditions in detail to self-contained London neighbourhoods, each with own distinctive personality. The emphasis is on strolling. Each suggested tour is about two miles long. Ideal for visitors and tourists but natives might also learn a thing or two. (Frank Cook ravel Guides, 8 Wykeham Court, Old Perry Street, Chislehurst, Kent, £1.75.)

Derbyshire Walks for Motorists, by Clifford Thompson. "There is a challenge, a remoteness, a magnetic desolation on the heights of the northern moors that is not found elsewhere in the county", Mr Thompson says. He has selected 30 circular walks where, having parked his car, the motorist can enjoy a freedom not available elsewhere. The walks vary from 2½ to 12 miles long. (Frederick Warne Ltd, 40 Bedford Square, London, WC, £1.50.)

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Fourth Test, England v Australia, at Birmingham (11.30 to 6.30). County championship (11 to 6.30, unless stated): Derbyshire v Gloucestershire, at Derby; Kent v Essex, at Canterbury; Lancashire v Middlesex, at Southport; Leicestershire v Nottinghamsire, at Hinckley; Somerset v Glamorgan, at Taunton, 11.30 to 7; Surrey v Sussex, at Guildford; Worcestershire v Northamptonshire, at Stourbridge, 11.30 to 7; Yorkshire v Warwickshire, at Scarborough. Other match: Hampshire v Sri Lankans, at Bournemouth, 11.30 to 6.30.

Racing: Meetings at Goodwood, 2, including Goodwood Cup at 3.40, and Doncaster, 2.15.

Golf: English amateur championship, at Burnham and Berrow, Somerset; British women's open, at Northumberland GC, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Tennis: British junior championships, at Eastbourne.

Equestrianism: Nations Cup, at Hickstead.

Canoeing: World racing championship, at Nottingham.

Polo: Cowdray Park Challenge Cup, at Midhurst.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 11.25, cricket, fourth Test; 2.05, cricket, fourth Test; 5.10, "We are the Champions", swimming.

BBC 2: 2.15, racing, Goodwood Cup; 4.25, cricket, fourth Test; 11.30, cricket, fourth Test.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Wildlife and Countryside Bill, completion of remaining stages. Lords, 3: Education Bill, report stage, first day.

Anniversaries

Henry Ford was born at Dearborn, Michigan, 1863; William Penn died at Ruscomb, Berkshire, 1718, and Thomas Gray at Cambridge, 1771.

Weather forecast

The general situation: An anticyclone to the west of the British Isles will persist, with a ridge of high pressure over the country.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, Central S, SW, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Dry with sunny periods; wind NE light; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F).

SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy at first, soon dispersing inland to give sunny periods, but persisting on coasts; wind NE or E light; max temp 24C (75F); normal on coasts 20C (68F).

E, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Dry with sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy at first, sunny periods developing; wind W, light; max temp 21C (70F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy, some rain or drizzle at first, but sunny intervals developing; wind W, moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry and warm with sunny intervals apart from some rain over N Scotland. Some thundery rain in the extreme S.

SEA PASSAGES: S, North Sea: Wind N to NE light or moderate; sea slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE light or moderate increasing fresh later; sea slight becoming moderate later. St George's Channel: Wind NE light or moderate; Sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind NW becoming variable light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 5.21 am	Sun sets: 8.52 pm
Moon rises: 4.19 am	Moon sets: 8.34 pm

New moon: Tomorrow.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	15	59	Guernsey	s	21	70
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	f	17	63
Blackpool	f	16	61	Jersey	s	25	77
Bristol	c	21	70	London	c	24	75
Cardiff	c	20	68	Manchester	f	17	63
Edinburgh	s	18	64	Newcastle	c	19	66
Glasgow	s	17	63	Ronaldsway	s	15	59

Lighting up time

London 9.22 pm to 4.52 am
Bristol 9.32 pm to 5.02 am
Edinburgh 9.54 pm to 4.45 am
Manchester 9.39 pm to 4.52 am
Penzance 9.38 pm to 5.19 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm 24C (75F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 18C (64F). Humidity: 7 pm, 58 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 8.4hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.5 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

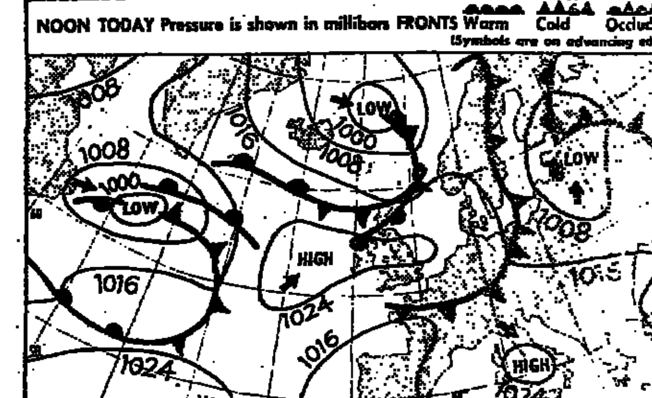
LONDON: Big Bird: 22.34-22.37; SE*; 45NE; N. Intercosmos 14R (July 31): 2.41-2.48; SSW*; 75N; NNE.

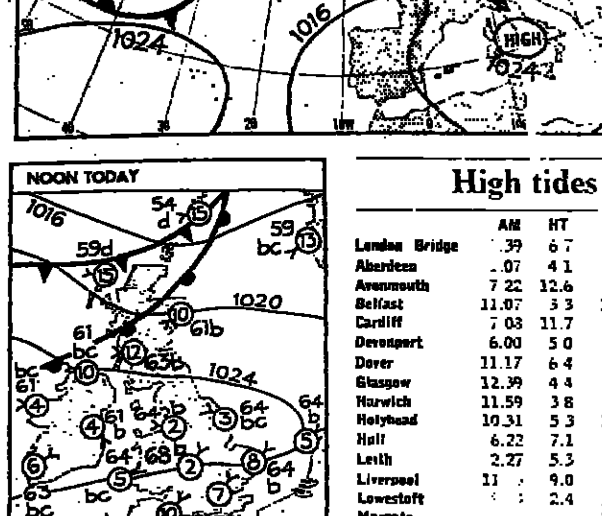
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: 22.14-22.20; W; 60NNW; ENE. Big Bird: 22.34-22.37; SE*; 4SE; N. Intercosmos 14R (July 31): 2.41-2.48; SSW*; 80ESE; NNE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

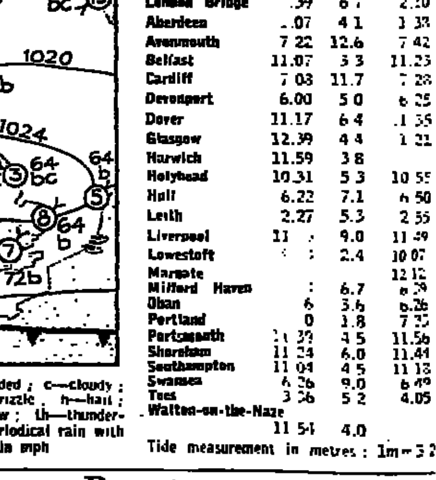
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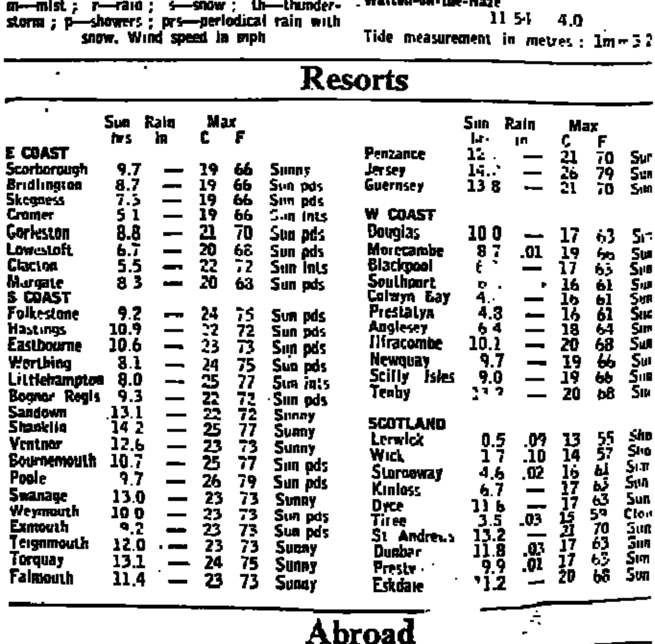
b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph



High tides

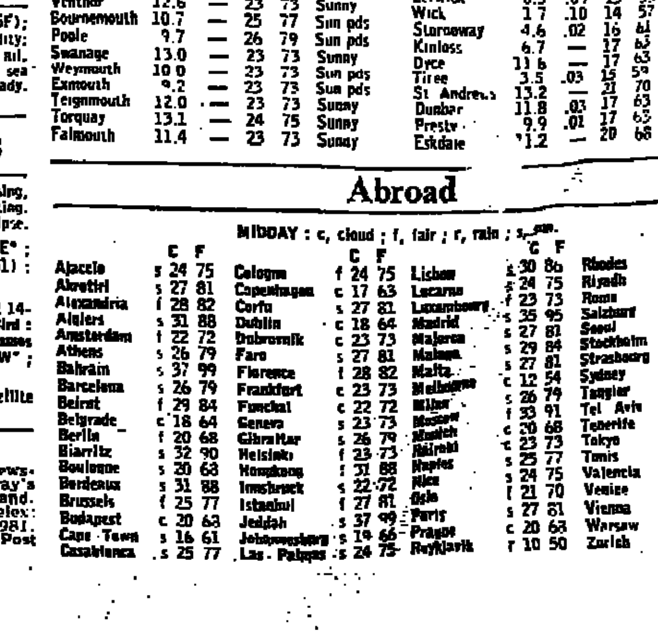
	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	.39	6.7	2.20
Aberdeen	.07	4.1	1.33
Avonmouth	7.22	12.6	7.42
Belfast	11.07	3.3	11.23
Cardiff	7.03	11.7	7.28
Devonport	6.00	5.0	6.25
Dover	11.17	6.4	11.35
Glasgow	12.39	4.4	1.21
Harwich	11.59	3.8	
Holyhead	10.31	5.3	10.55
Hull	6.22	7.1	6.50
Leith	2.27	5.3	2.55
Liverpool	11 [illegible]	9.0	11.49
Lowestoft	[illegible]	2.4	10.07
Margate			12.12
Milford Haven	[illegible]	6.7	6.29
Oban	6	3.6	6.26
Portland	0	1.8	7.25
Portsmouth	11.32	4.5	11.56
Shoreham	11.24	6.0	11.41
Southampton	11.04	4.5	11.13
Swansea	6.26	9.0	6.49
Tees	3.36	5.2	4.05
Walton-on-the-Naze	11.54	4.0	

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2



Resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	9.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Bridlington	8.7	—	19	66	Sun pds
Skegness	7.5	—	19	66	Sun pds
Cromer	5.1	—	19	66	Sun ints
Gorleston	8.8	—	21	70	Sun pds
Lowestoft	6.7	—	20	68	Sun pds
Clacton	5.5	—	22	72	Sun ints
Margate	8.3	—	20	68	Sun pds
S COAST					
Folkestone	9.2	—	24	75	Sun pds
Hastings	10.9	—	22	72	Sun pds
Eastbourne	10.6	—	23	73	Sun pds
Worthing	8.1	—	24	75	Sun pds
Littlehampton	8.0	—	25	77	Sun ints
Bognor Regis	9.3	—	22	72	Sun pds
Sandown	13.1	—	22	72	Sunny
Shanklin	14.2	—	25	77	Sunny
Ventnor	12.6	—	23	73	Sunny
Bournemouth	10.7	—	25	77	Sun pds
Poole	9.7	—	26	79	Sun pds
Swanage	13.0	—	23	73	Sunny
Weymouth	10.0	—	23	73	Sun pds
Exmouth	9.2	—	23	73	Sun pds
Teignmouth	12.0	—	23	73	Sunny
Torquay	13.1	—	24	75	Sunny
Falmouth	11.4	—	23	73	Sunny
Penzance	12.	—	21	70	Sun
Jersey	14.	—	26	79	Sun
Guernsey	13.8	—	21	70	Sun
W COAST					
Douglas	10.0	—	17	63	Sun
Morecambe	8.7	.01	19	66	Sun
Blackpool	[illegible]	—	17	63	Sun
Southport	[illegible]		16	61	Sun
Colwyn Bay	4.	—	16	61	Sun
Prestatyn	4.8	—	16	61	Sun
Anglesey	6.4	—	18	64	Sun
Ilfracombe	10.1	—	20	68	Sun
Newquay	9.7	—	19	66	Sun
Scilly Isles	9.0	—	19	66	Sun
Tenby	[illegible]	—	20	68	Sun
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.5	.09	13	55	Sho
Wick	1.7	.10	14	57	Sho
Stornoway	4.6	.02	16	61	Sun
Kinloss	6.7	—	17	63	Sun
Dyce	11.6	—	17	63	Sun
Tiree	3.5	.03	15	59	Clou
St Andrews	13.2	—	21	70	Sun
Dunbar	11.8	.03	17	63	Sun
Prestwick	9.9	.01	17	63	Sun
Eskdale	11.2	—	20	68	Sun



Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F		
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Cologne	f	24	75	Lisbon	s	30	86	Rhodes	s
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Copenhagen	c	17	63	Locarno	f	24	75	Riyadh	s
Alexandria	f	28	82	Corfu	s	27	81	Luxembourg	f	23	73	Rome	s
Algiers	s	31	88	Dublin	c	18	64	Madrid	s	35	95	Salzburg	c
Amsterdam	f	22	72	Dubrovnik	c	23	73	Majorca	s	27	81	Seoul	c
Athens	s	26	79	Faro	s	27	81	Malaga	s	29	84	Stockholm	f
Bahrain	s	37	99	Florence	f	28	82	Malta	s	27	81	Strasbourg	s
Barcelona	s	26	79	Frankfurt	c	23	73	Melbourne	c	12	54	Sydney	c
Beirut	f	29	84	Funchal	c	22	72	Milan	s	26	79	Tangier	s
Belgrade	c	18	64	Geneva	s	23	73	Moscow	f	33	91	Tel Aviv	s
Berlin	f	20	68	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Munich	c	20	68	Tenerife	s
Biarritz	s	32	90	Helsinki	f	23	73	Nairobi	c	23	73	Tokyo	s
Boulogne	s	20	68	Hongkong	f	31	88	Naples	s	25	77	Tunis	s
Bordeaux	s	31	88	Innsbruck	s	22	72	Nice	s	24	75	Valencia	s
Brussels	f	25	77	Istanbul	f	27	81	Oslo	f	21	70	Venice	s
Budapest	c	20	68	Jeddah	s	37	99	Paris	s	27	81	Vienna	f
Cape Town	s	16	61	Johannesburg	s	19	66	Prague	c	20	68	Warsaw	r
Casablanca	s	25	77	Las Palmas	s	24	75	Reykjavik	r	10	50	Zurich	s

[هكذا من الأصل]